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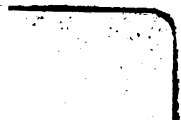
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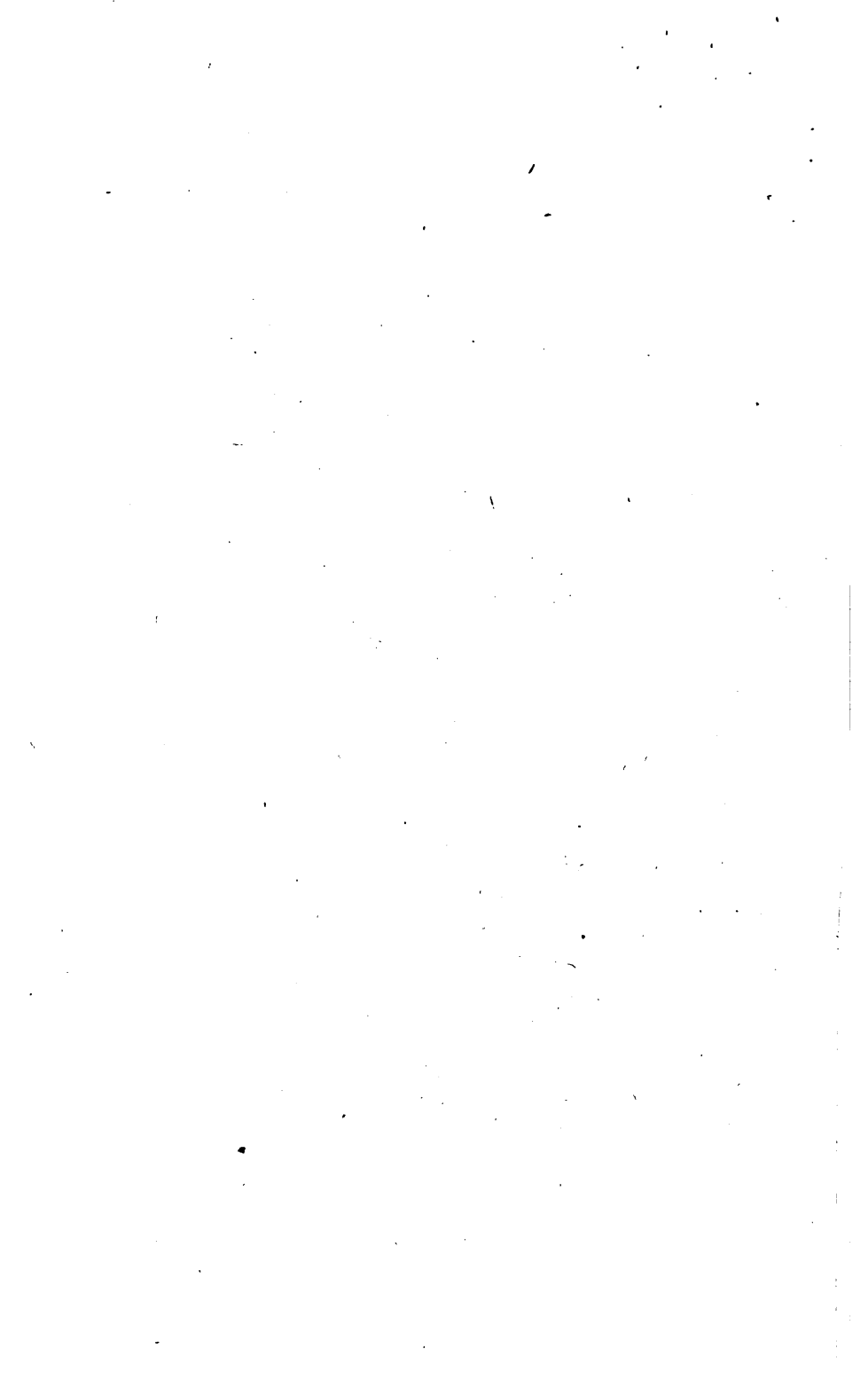
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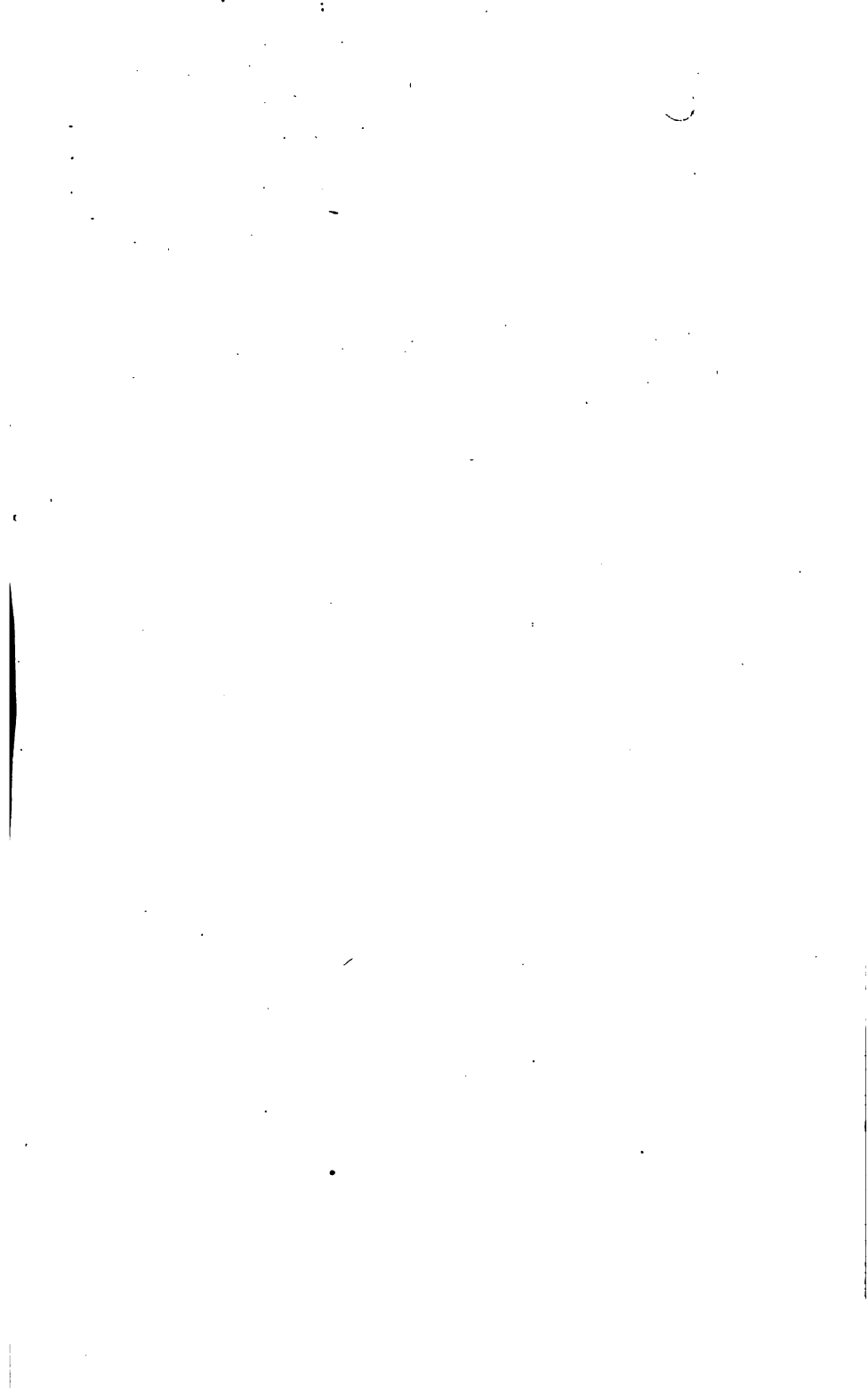


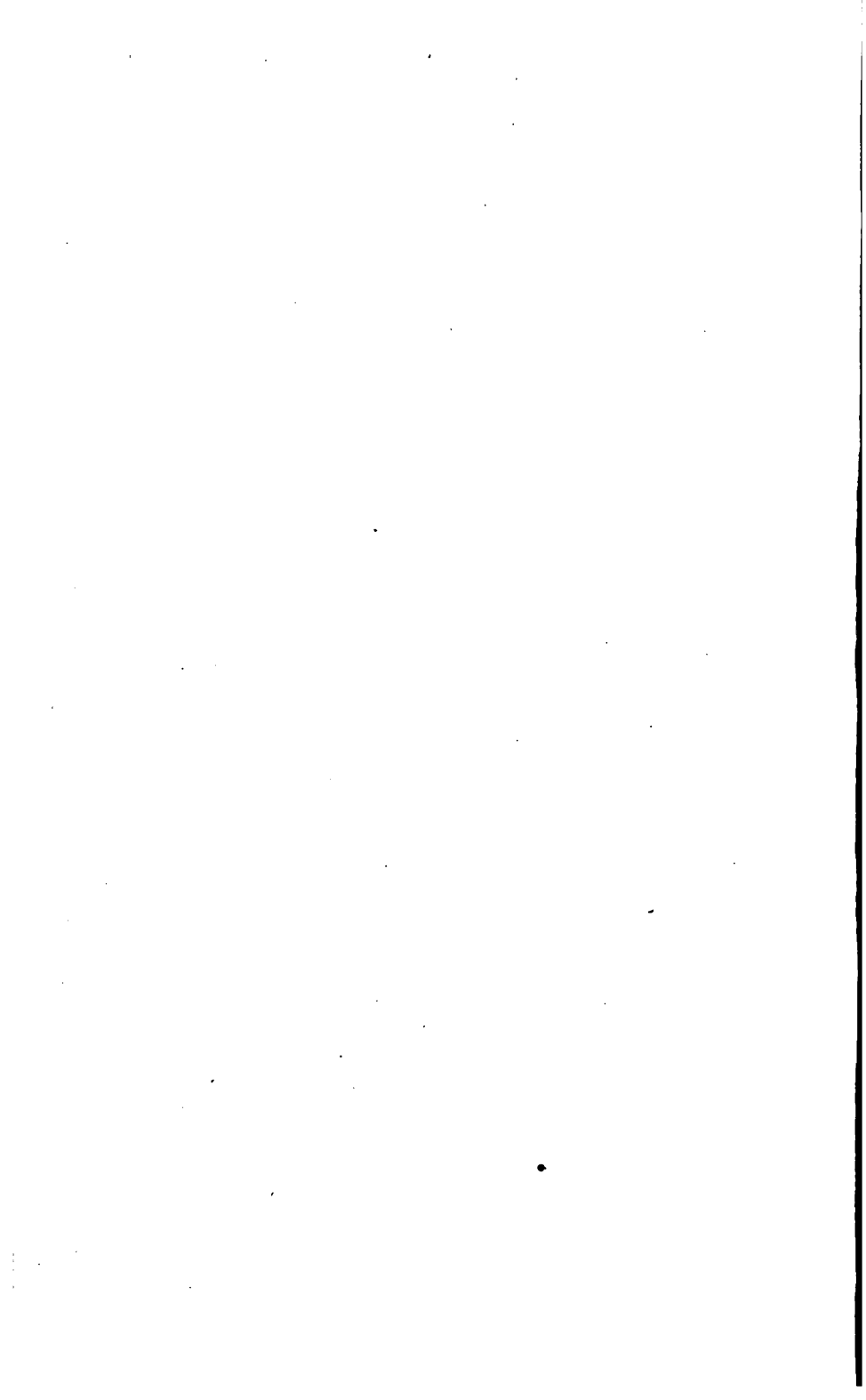
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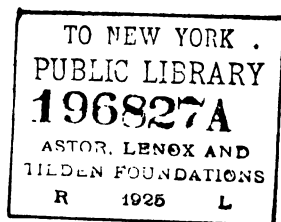
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1894.

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TENTH YEAR.

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Special attention is drawn to the complete information relating to Constituencies and Elections; to the Parliamentary Summary, arranged in a special and convenient form; to the Summary of the Debate on the Home Rule Bill; to the list showing the Votes and Attendance of each member of the House of Commons at divisions during the Session to 22nd September, 1893; and to the condensed Tables of Statistics on almost every subject of national importance, which have been carefully revised and brought down to the latest possible date.

The Editor will be glad to receive any suggestions or corrections from correspondents.

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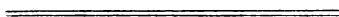
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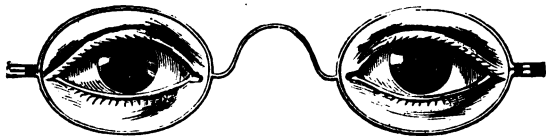


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- 28 Royal Household. Master of Ceremonies—Col. Hon. W. J. Colville.
- 29 Ambassador to Italy. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., transferred from Turkey.
- 29 Ambassador to Turkey. Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B. *Vice*, Sir F. Clare Ford.
- 30 Agent General for Natal—W. Peace, C.M.G., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- 30 Governor of Isle of Man.—*insert* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgway, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.
- 34 Lords of Admiralty. Sir A. Hoskins is promoted to G.C.B.
- 47 Under Secretary for Ireland.—*Delete* Sir J. W. Ridgway.
- 47 Do. *Insert* Sir B. Harrel, C.B.
- 70 House of Lords. Bristol, Marquis of. *Delete* C. H. A. Hervey.  
*Insert* Lieut. F. W. F. Hervey, R.N. *Delete* K.C.B.
- 67 Do. Marquis of Breadalbane. *Insert* K.G.
- 67 Do. *Delete* Earl of Cromartie (extinct).
- 71 Do. Ebury, 2nd Bart., R. W. Grosvenor, *b.* 1834; *suc.* 1893; Army; M.P. Westminster, 1865-74. *H.* Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, Moor Park, Rickmansworth, L.U.
- 76 Do. Leinster, 6th D. of (cr. 1766 Ir.), M. Fitzgerald; *b.* 1887; *suc.* 1893; sits as Visc. Leinster. *H.* Lord D. Fitzgerald, *b.*, Carton, Maynooth.
- 83 Royal Household. *Delete* Viscount Strathallan; Sco. Repr. Peer (deceased).
- 87 Scotch Peers. *Insert* Strathallan, 11th Visc., *b.* 1871; *suc.* 1893, Army. *H.* Hon. J. E. Drummond, *b.*—; Strathallan Castle Perthshire. C.
- 98 House of Commons. *Delete* J. Barry.
- 364 Political Societies. Present address of United Club, 4, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, S.E.

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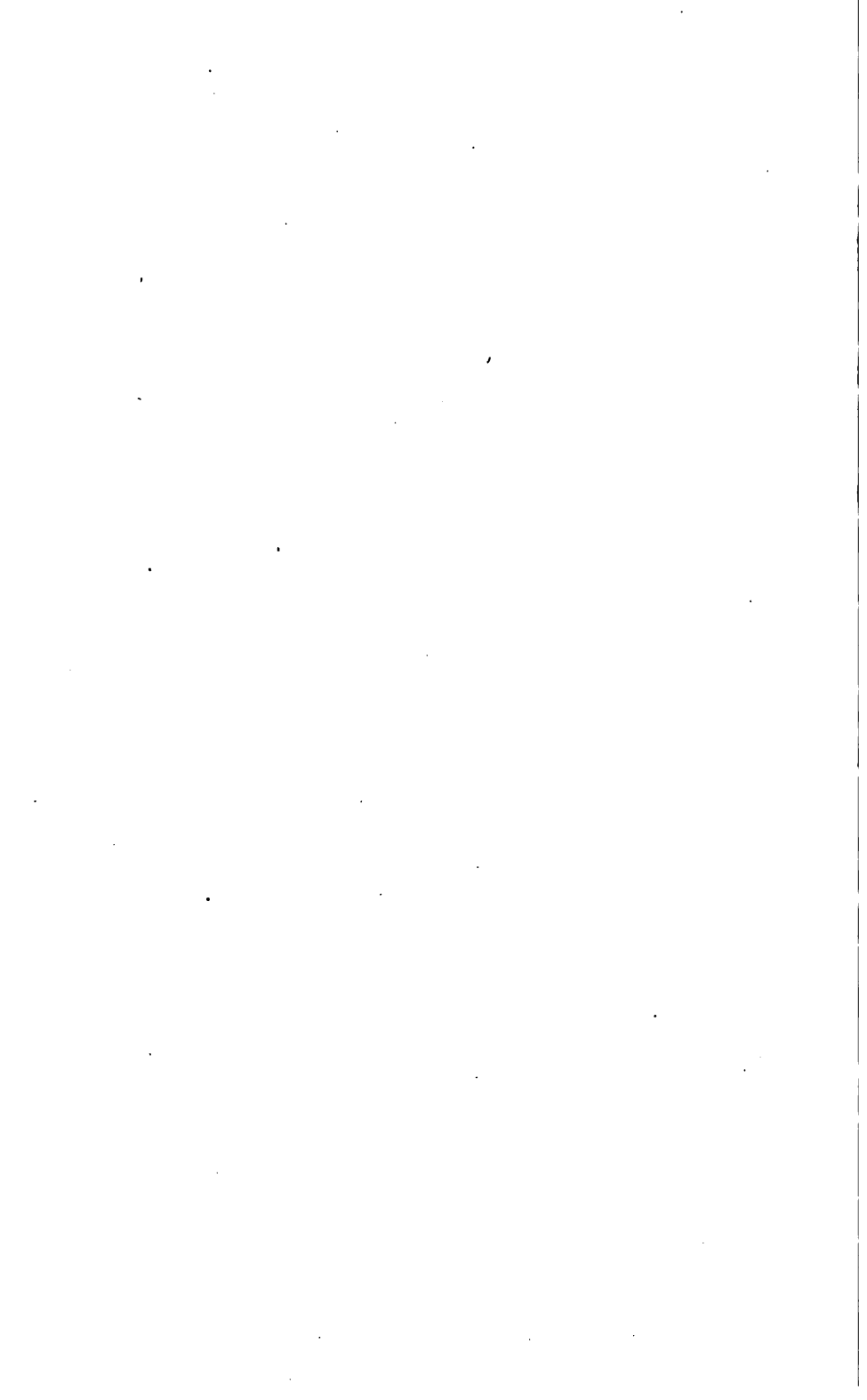
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## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1894 there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. Partial eclipse of the Moon, March 20th-21st, invisible at Greenwich.
2. An Annular eclipse of the Sun, April 5th, invisible at Greenwich.
3. Partial eclipse of the Moon, September 14th, partly visible at Greenwich.
4. Total eclipse of the Sun, September 28th, invisible at Greenwich.

## FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany .. .. .	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday .. .. .	May 8
Septuagesima .. .. .	" 21	Whit Sunday .. .. .	" 18
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday .. .. .	Feb. 4	Trinity Sunday .. .. .	" 20
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	" 7	Birth of Queen Victoria .. .. .	" 24
Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent .. .. .	" 11	Corpus Christi .. .. .	" 24
St. David's Day .. .. .	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837) .. .. .	June 20
St. Patrick's Day .. .. .	" 17	Midsummer Day .. .. .	" 24
Palm Sunday .. .. .	" 18	Coronation Day (1838) .. .. .	" 28
Good Friday .. .. .	" 23	Michaelmas Day .. .. .	Sept. 29
Annunciation—Lady Day .. .. .	" 25	Birth of Prince of Wales .. .. .	Nov. 9
Easter Day .. .. .	" 25	St. Andrew's Day .. .. .	" 30
Low Sunday .. .. .	April 1	First Sunday in Advent .. .. .	Dec. 2
St. George's Day .. .. .	" 23	Christmas Day .. .. .	Tuesday, " 25
Rogation Sunday .. .. .	" 29		

The Gregorian or New Style is 12 days in front of the Julian or Old Style. Thus in Russia, where the Julian Calendar is still in use, our 15th March is the 3rd March.

The year 5655 of the Jewish Era commences on October 1st, 1894.

The year 1312 of the Mohammedan Era commences on July 5th, 1894.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on March 8th, 1894.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.	
Good Friday .. .. .	Mar. 23	New Year's Day .. .. .	Jan. 1
Easter Monday .. .. .	" 26	Good Friday .. .. .	Mar. 23
Whit Monday .. .. .	May 14	First Monday in May .. .. .	May 7
First Monday in August .. .. .	August 6	First Monday in August .. .. .	August 6
Christmas Day .. .. .	Dec. 25	Christmas Day .. .. .	Dec. 25
Boxing Day .. .. .	" 26		

## LAW SITTINGS.

HILARY .. .. .	Begin Jan. 11	End Mar. 21	TRINITY .. .. .	Begin May 22	End Aug. 11
EASTER .. .. .	" April 3	" May 11	MICHAELMAS .. .. .	" Oct. 24	" Dec. 21

## UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	Begins.	Ends.		Begins.	Ends.
Lent .. .. .	Jan. 15	Mar. 17	Lent .. .. .	Jan. 13	Mar. 16
Easter .. .. .	Mar. 28	May 11	Easter .. .. .	Mar. 30	June 22
Trinity .. .. .	May 12	July 7	Michaelmas .. .. .	Oct. 1	Dec. 16
Michaelmas .. .. .	Oct. 10	Dec. 17			

## REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

(Under 6 Vict. c. 18; 23 & 29 Vict. c. 36; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, and 48 Vict. c. 15).

Registers of Parliamentary and County Electors come into force .. .. .	Jan. 1
Overseers make enquiries as to Householders .. .. .	April and May
Overseers issue Notices respecting payment of Rates on or before .. .. .	June 20
Last day for Payment of Rates due to January 5th .. .. .	July 20
Ownership Claims (Counties) to be sent to Overseers on or before .. .. .	" 20
Claims of Lodgers already on the Register on or before .. .. .	" 25
Lists of new Electors published .. .. .	Aug. 1
Claims of omitted Electors, and Objections, to be sent to Overseers on or before .. .. .	" 20
Declarations for correcting misdescription, on or before .. .. .	Sept 5
Courts of Revision (Counties and Boroughs) between .. .. .	Sept. 8 and Oct. 12
Municipal Registers (Boroughs) come into force .. .. .	Nov. 1

(See also under "Parliamentary Franchise" and "Registration of Electors.")

# POSTAL RATES, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAPHS, &c.

## PREPAID RATES OF POSTAGE ON INLAND LETTERS.

Not above 1 oz. ....	1d.	Above 6 oz. but not above 8 oz. ....	3½d.
Above 1 oz. but not above 2 oz. ....	1½d.	" 8 oz. " 10 oz. ....	4d.
" 2 oz. " 4 oz. ....	2d.	" 10 oz. " 12 oz. ....	4½d.
" 4 oz. " 6 oz. ....	2½d.	" 12 oz. " 14 oz. ....	5d.

And so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 oz.

Letters posted unpaid are chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. No letter, except it be sent to or from a Government Office, may exceed 18 in. in length, 9 in. in width, or 6 in. in depth.

**FOREIGN LETTERS.**—The Postage on letters for any part of the world outside the United Kingdom (with the exception of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, British Bechuanaland, and other remote places in Africa), is 2½d. the half ounce.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—The prepaid postage on every inland newspaper is ½d. A packet containing two or more registered newspapers is chargeable at book post rates; but no such packet may exceed 14 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. in depth.

**BOOK POST.**—The prepaid postage of a book-packet is ½d. for every 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.; but no packet may exceed 5 lb. in weight, 18 in. in length, 9 in. in width, or 6 in. in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

**PARCEL POST.**—Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received at any Post Office for transmission between places in the United Kingdom. All parcels must be distinctly marked "Parcel Post" in the left-hand top corner. The rates of Postage are as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 lb. 3d.; 2 lbs. 4½d.; 3 lbs. 6d.; 4 lbs. 7½d.; 5 lbs. 9d.; 6 lbs. 10½d.; 7 lbs. 1s.; 8 lbs. 1s. 1½d.; 9 lbs. 1s. 3d.; 10 lbs. 1s. 4½d.; 11 lbs. 1s. 6d.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Parcel are—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

**POSTAL ORDERS.**—Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are now issued at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, and at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople. The following are the amounts for which they are issued, and the Poundage payable in respect of each Order:—

Amount.	Poundage.	Amount.	Poundage.	Amount.	Poundage.
1s. 0d. ....	½d.	3s. 6d. ....	1d.	10s. 0d. ....	1d.
1s. 6d. ....	½d.	4s. 0d. ....	1d.	10s. 6d. ....	1d.
2s. 0d. ....	1d.	4s. 6d. ....	1d.	15s. 0d. ....	1½d.
2s. 6d. ....	1d.	5s. 0d. ....	1d.	20s. 0d. ....	1½d.
3s. 0d. ....	1d.	7s. 6d. ....	1d.		

Broken amounts may be made up by affixing stamps not exceeding 5d. on the face of the Order. Postal Orders must be presented within three months of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged, and are now not negotiable, but payable only from payor to payee.

**MONEY ORDERS.**—The Commission on Inland Money Orders is:—  
For sums not exceeding £1 ..... 2d. For sums exceeding £4 and not exceeding £7 5d.  
" exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2 3d. " " £7 " £10 6d.  
" " £2 " £4 4d. " " " " "

The Commission on Foreign Money Orders is—for sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d. £10, 2s. The following is a list of Foreign Countries on which Orders are issued:—

Austria.	Dutch East Indies.	Holland.	Japan.	Roumania.
Belgium.	Egypt.	Hungary.	North Borneo.	Sweden.
Bulgaria.	France.	Iceland.	Norway.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Germany.	Italy.	Portugal.	United States
Danish West Indies.	Hawaii.			

Also to Adrianople, Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Panama, and to all British Colonies and Possessions.

**TELEGRAMS.**—The charge for the transmission of Inland Telegrams is at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words or part thereof—counting the names and addresses of the sender and addressee as part of the twelve words—and one halfpenny for each additional word. The amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within the limit of one mile from the terminal telegraphic office; beyond that limit portage is charged at the rate of 6d. per mile or part thereof, calculated from the boundary of free delivery.

**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**—Deposits of one shilling or any number of shillings will be received at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom. Not more than £30 may be deposited in one year, nor will any interest be paid when the amount of a depositor's account reaches £200, inclusive of interest. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent., or 6d. per pound per annum.

The Post Office also undertakes the investment of small sums, for depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, in Government Stock. The sums invested must not be less than £10; and not more than £100 Stock can be credited to an account in any year, nor more than £300 Stock in all. The following are the rates of Commission charged for investment, including receipt of Dividends:—

On Stock not exceeding £25 .....	0s. 9d.
" exceeding £25, and not exceeding £50 .....	1s. 3d.
" " £50, " .....	1s. 9d.
" " £75, " .....	2s. 3d.
" " £100 " .....	

The charges on sales are the same as above; but for sums between £100 and £200 the Commission is 2s. 9d., and between £200 and £300 it is 3s. 3d.

(The Post Office Handbook, issued quarterly, price 1d., and obtainable at all Post Offices, contains in convenient form the principal regulations under which the business of the Department is conducted.)

# DAY OF THE WEEK CALENDAR

*For finding the day of the week on any given date.*

A	January	May	August	February	June	September	April
A	October	—	—	March	—	December	July
B	—	August	February	November	September	April	January
B	—	—	March	—	December	July	October
C	August	February	June	September	April	January	May
C	—	March	—	December	July	October	—
D	February	June	September	April	January	May	August
D	March	—	December	July	October	—	—
E	November	September	April	January	May	August	February
E	June	December	July	October	—	—	March
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	November
F	September	April	January	May	August	February	June
F	December	July	October	—	—	March	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	April	January	May	August	February	June	September
G	July	October	—	—	March	—	December

Sun	.. 1	Mon	.. 1	Tues	.. 1	Wed	.. 1	Thur	.. 1	Fri	.. 1	Sat	.. 1
Mon	.. 2	Tues	.. 2	Wed	.. 2	Thur	.. 2	Fri	.. 2	Sat	.. 2	Sun	.. 2
Tues	.. 3	Wed	.. 3	Thur	.. 3	Fri	.. 3	Sat	.. 3	Sun	.. 3	Mon	.. 3
Wed	.. 4	Thur	.. 4	Fri	.. 4	Sat	.. 4	Sun	.. 4	Mon	.. 4	Tues	.. 4
Thur	.. 5	Fri	.. 5	Sat	.. 5	Sun	.. 5	Mon	.. 5	Tues	.. 5	Wed	.. 5
Fri	.. 6	Sat	.. 6	Sun	.. 6	Mon	.. 6	Tues	.. 6	Wed	.. 6	Thur	.. 6
Sat	.. 7	Sun	.. 7	Mon	.. 7	Tues	.. 7	Wed	.. 7	Thur	.. 7	Fri	.. 7
Sun	.. 8	Mon	.. 8	Tues	.. 8	Wed	.. 8	Thur	.. 8	Fri	.. 8	Sat	.. 8
Mon	.. 9	Tues	.. 9	Wed	.. 9	Thur	.. 9	Fri	.. 9	Sat	.. 9	Sun	.. 9
Tues	.. 10	Wed	.. 10	Thur	.. 10	Fri	.. 10	Sat	.. 10	Sun	.. 10	Mon	.. 10
Wed	.. 11	Thur	.. 11	Fri	.. 11	Sat	.. 11	Sun	.. 11	Mon	.. 11	Tues	.. 11
Thur	.. 12	Fri	.. 12	Sat	.. 12	Sun	.. 12	Mon	.. 12	Tues	.. 12	Wed	.. 12
Fri	.. 13	Sat	.. 13	Sun	.. 13	Mon	.. 13	Tues	.. 13	Wed	.. 13	Thur	.. 13
Sat	.. 14	Sun	.. 14	Mon	.. 14	Tues	.. 14	Wed	.. 14	Thur	.. 14	Fri	.. 14
Sun	.. 15	Mon	.. 15	Tues	.. 15	Wed	.. 15	Thur	.. 15	Fri	.. 15	Sat	.. 15
Mon	.. 16	Tues	.. 16	Wed	.. 16	Thur	.. 16	Fri	.. 16	Sat	.. 16	Sun	.. 16
Tues	.. 17	Wed	.. 17	Thur	.. 17	Fri	.. 17	Sat	.. 17	Sun	.. 17	Mon	.. 17
Wed	.. 18	Thur	.. 18	Fri	.. 18	Sat	.. 18	Sun	.. 18	Mon	.. 18	Tues	.. 18
Thur	.. 19	Fri	.. 19	Sat	.. 19	Sun	.. 19	Mon	.. 19	Tues	.. 19	Wed	.. 19
Fri	.. 20	Sat	.. 20	Sun	.. 20	Mon	.. 20	Tues	.. 20	Wed	.. 20	Thur	.. 20
Sat	.. 21	Sun	.. 21	Mon	.. 21	Tues	.. 21	Wed	.. 21	Thur	.. 21	Fri	.. 21
Sun	.. 22	Mon	.. 22	Tues	.. 22	Wed	.. 22	Thur	.. 22	Fri	.. 22	Sat	.. 22
Mon	.. 23	Tues	.. 23	Wed	.. 23	Thur	.. 23	Fri	.. 23	Sat	.. 23	Sun	.. 23
Tues	.. 24	Wed	.. 24	Thur	.. 24	Fri	.. 24	Sat	.. 24	Sun	.. 24	Mon	.. 24
Wed	.. 25	Thur	.. 25	Fri	.. 25	Sat	.. 25	Sun	.. 25	Mon	.. 25	Tues	.. 25
Thur	.. 26	Fri	.. 26	Sat	.. 26	Sun	.. 26	Mon	.. 26	Tues	.. 26	Wed	.. 26
Fri	.. 27	Sat	.. 27	Sun	.. 27	Mon	.. 27	Tues	.. 27	Wed	.. 27	Thur	.. 27
Sat	.. 28	Sun	.. 28	Mon	.. 28	Tues	.. 28	Wed	.. 28	Thur	.. 28	Fri	.. 28
Sun	.. 29	Mon	.. 29	Tues	.. 29	Wed	.. 29	Thur	.. 29	Fri	.. 29	Sat	.. 29
Mon	.. 30	Tues	.. 30	Wed	.. 30	Thur	.. 30	Fri	.. 30	Sat	.. 30	Sun	.. 30
Tues	.. 31	Wed	.. 31	Thur	.. 31	Fri	.. 31	Sat	.. 31	Sun	.. 31	Mon	.. 31

**RULE.**—Opposite the Dominical letter find the month and follow the column down.

*Example.*—What day of the week was 25th February, 1881? The Dominical letter for 1881 is seen from the table below or otherwise to be B. Finding February (in the third column) opposite to B and following the column down we see that the 25th was a Friday.

In leap year there are two Dominical letters; the first applies up to February 28th, the second from February 29th.

## DOMINICAL LETTERS—FROM A.D. 1851 TO A.D. 1900.

1851	E	1858	C	1865	A	1871	A	1877	G	1883	Q	1889	F	1896	F
1852	OC	1859	B	1866	G	1872	GF	1878	F	1884	FE	1890	E	1896	ED
1853	B	1860	AG	1867	F	1873	E	1879	E	1885	D	1891	D	1897	C
1854	A	1861	F	1868	ED	1874	D	1880	DO	1886	C	1892	CB	1898	B
1855	G	1862	E	1869	C	1875	C	1881	B	1887	B	1893	A	1899	A
1856	FE	1863	D	1870	B	1876	BA	1882	A	1888	AG	1894	G	1900	G
1857	D	1864	CB												

The general rules for finding the Dominical letter for any year, new style (i.e., since 14th September, 1752) are given in the Prayer Book.

# JANUARY, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon .....January 7th... 8 7 a.m. | Full Moon .....January 21st... 8 11 p.m.  
 First Quarter ... ,, 10th... 0 9 p.m. | Last Quarter ... ,, 28th... 4 50 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Empress of India proclaimed, 1877. Union with Ireland, 1801.
2 Tu	
3 W	
4 Th	
5 F	
6 S	<b>Epiphany.</b> Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.
7 S	<b>First Sunday after Epiphany.</b>
8 M	Late Duke of Clarence born, 1864.
9 T	Napoleon III. died, 1873.
10 W	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.
11 Th	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12 F	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887.
13 S	Mr. Gladstone resigned Liberal leadership, 1875.
14 S	<b>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</b>
15 M	
16 Tu	
17 W	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885. Col. F. Burnaby killed, 1885.
18 Th	German Empire proclaimed, 1871.
19 F	Battle of Metamneh, Soudan, 1885.
20 S	
21 S	<b>Septuagesima Sunday.</b> Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.
22 M	Battles of Isandula and Rorke's Drift, 1879.
23 Tu	William Pitt died, 1806.
24 W	Russians captured Geok Tépé, 1881.
25 Th	
26 F	Fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, 1885.
27 S	Salisbury Government defeated and resigned, 1886.
28 S	<b>Sexagesima Sunday.</b> Disaster at Laings Nek, 1881.
29 M	
30 Tu	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
31 W	Corn Laws finally abolished, 1849. Rev. C. H. Spurgeon d., 1892.

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Jan. 1. Queen's Taxes due.	Jan. 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
„ 1. Dog and other Licences renewable.	„ 11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
„ 1. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	„ 12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
„ 1. Quarter Sessions held this week.	„ 30. Last day for owners to claim
„ 6. Dividends on Consols, &c., payable.	votes at guardians' election.

# FEBRUARY, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... February 5th... 9 45 p.m. | Full Moon..... February 20th... 2 16 a.m.  
 First Quarter... .. 13th... 10 43 a.m. | Last Quarter... .. 27th... 0 28 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	Merv annexed by Russia, 1884.
2 F	Irish Members suspended, 1881.
3 S	Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.
4 S	<b>Quinquagesima Sunday.</b> Shrove Sunday.
5 M	Late Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
6 Tu	<b>Shrove Tuesday.</b> Mr. Gladstone Prime Minister, 1886.
7 W	<b>Ash Wednesday.</b> Socialist Riots in London, 1886.
8 Th	Sinkat massacre, 1884. Battle at Ingogo, 1881.
9 F	Mr. Goschen elected for St. George's, 1887.
10 S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11 S	<b>Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent.</b>
12 M	
13 Tu	William and Mary proclaimed, 1689.
14 W	<i>St. Valentine.</i> Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.
15 Th	
16 F	Death of General Sir Herbert Stewart, 1885.
17 S	
18 S	<b>Second Sunday in Lent.</b>
19 M	
20 Tu	
21 W	Beaconsfield Ministry installed, 1874.
22 Th	French Revolution, 1848. Surrender of Tokar, 1884.
23 F	
24 S	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Coercion Bill passed, 1881.
25 S	<b>Third Sunday in Lent.</b>
26 M	Peace between France & Germany, 1871.
27 Tu	Mr. Disraeli Prime Minister, 1868. Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881.
28 W	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends.	Feb. 15. Latest day for objections to owners' votes for guardians' elections.
„ 1. Salmon and trout fishing in England begins.	„ 28. Hare hunting ends.
„ 1. Rod-fishing in the Tweed begins.	„ 28. Last day for officers of companies to claim votes at election of guardians.
„ 8. Half-quarter day.	
„ 11. Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.	



# MARCH, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... March 7th..... 2 18 p.m. | Full Moon ..... March 21st..... 2 11 p.m.  
 First Quarter... .. 14th..... 6 28 p.m. | Last Quarter... .. 29th..... 8 27 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	<i>St. David.</i>
2 F	Treaty of San Stefano signed, 1878. New South Wales con-
3 S	[tingent left for Soudan, 1885.]
4 S	<b>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</b>
5 M	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.
6 Tu	Union with Scotland, 1707.
7 W	First Prayer Book issued, 1549.
8 Th	William III. died, 1702.
9 F	German Emperor William I. died, 1888.
10 S	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11 S	<b>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</b> Mr. Gladstone's Irish University
12 M	[Bill rejected, 1878.]
13 Tu	Black Sea Treaty abrogated by Russia, 1871.
14 W	
15 Th	
16 F	Dynamite explosion at Whitehall, 1883.
17 S	<i>St. Patrick.</i> Petition of Right, 1628.
18 S	<b>Palm Sunday.</b> Communist Revolt, Paris, 1871. Peace with
19 M	Relief of Lucknow, 1858. [Boers, 1881.]
20 Tu	
21 W	Arms Act (Ireland) passed, 1881. Hilary Law Sittings end.
22 Th	German Emperor William I. born, 1797.
23 F	<b>Good Friday.</b>
24 S	Parliament dissolved, 1880.
25 S	<b>Easter Sunday.</b> <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i>
26 M	<b>Easter Monday.</b> Bank Holiday. Reserves called out, 1885.
27 Tu	
28 W	War declared with Russia, 1854.
29 Th	
30 F	Peace with Russia, 1856. Russian attack on Afghans, 1885.
31 S	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

March 1.	County Councillors elected, between 1st and 8th (triennially).	March 21.	Hilary Law Sittings end.
" 1.	Borough Auditors elected.	" 25.	Quarter-day.
" 1.	Close time for wild birds commences.	" 25.	Overseers appointed.
" 15.	Latest day for publishing notice for election of Guardians.	" 25.	Poor-law Guardians to be elected within 40 days from this date.
" 16.	Election of County Aldermen and Chairmen of County Councils triennially (or within 10 days afterwards).	" 25.	Fire insurance due.
" 20.	Spring commences.	" 26.	Latest day for sending in nominations for election of Guardians.
		" 31.	Half-yearly interest on India Bonds due.

# APRIL, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon .....April 6th..... 4 0 p.m. | Full Moon.....April 20th..... 8 1 a.m.  
 First Quarter..... „ 13th.....10 32 a.m. | Last Quarter..... „ 28th..... 8 20 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	<b>First Sunday after Easter.</b> Prince Bismarck born, 1815. County Councils inaugurated, 1889.
2 M	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
3 Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
4 W	Napoleon I. abdicated, 1814. Colonial Conference opened, 1887.
5 Th	
6 F	
7 S	Lord Chatham died, 1778.
8 S	<b>Second Sunday after Easter.</b> Low Sunday. Home Rule [Bill introduced, 1886.]
9 M	
10 Tu	Chartist Assembly, 1848.
11 W	
12 Th	Canning Prime Minister, 1827.
13 F	Indian Troops ordered to Malta, 1878.
14 S	Russian attack on Afghans at Ak Tépé, 1885.
15 S	<b>Third Sunday after Easter.</b> President Lincoln assassin- Candahar evacuated, 1881. [ated, 1865.]
16 M	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced, 1886.
17 Tu	
18 W	
19 Th	Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881. Primrose Day.
20 F	Long Parliament dissolved, 1658.
21 S	
22 S	<b>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</b>
23 M	<i>St. George.</i>
24 Tu	Russia declared War against Turkey, 1877.
25 W	Late Princess Alice born, 1848.
26 Th	
27 F	
28 S	Gladstone Ministry installed, 1880.
29 S	<b>Fifth Sunday after Easter.</b> Rogation Sunday.
30 M	Artisans' Dwellings Bill passed, 1875.

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

April 1. Quarter Sessions usually held this week	April 9. Fire Insurance due Lady Day must be paid.
„ 8. Easter Law Sittings begin.	„ 15. Precepts issued to overseers respecting registration of voters.
„ 6. Dividends on Consols, &c., payable.	„ 16. New guardians of the poor enter on office.
„ 7. Voting papers for the election of Guardians to be delivered.	„ 25. Dividends due on India 4 per cent. Transfer Loan Stock.

Overseers make enquiries as to householders, for purposes of registration of electors.

# MAY, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon.....May 5th..... 2 41 p.m. | Full Moon.....May 19th..... 3 22 p.m.  
 First Quarter..... „ 12th ... 6 21 a.m. | Last Quarter..... „ 27th..... 8 4 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Tu	Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
2 W	
3 Th	<b>Ascension Day.</b> Holy Thursday.
4 F	Boers retired from Natal, 1882.
5 S	Napoleon I. died, 1821.
6 S	<b>Sunday after Ascension Day.</b>
7 M	
8 Tu	
9 W	
10 Th	Mr. Gladstone's apology to Austrian Minister, 1880.
11 F	Easter Law Sittings end.
12 S	William Pitt Prime Minister, 1804.
13 S	<b>Whitsunday.</b> Pentecost.
14 M	<b>Whitsun Monday.</b> Bank and General Holiday. Phoenix
15 Tu	<b>Whitsun Tuesday.</b> [Park Murderers hanged, 1888.]
16 W	
17 Th	
18 F	Disruption of Church of Scotland, 1848.
19 S	
20 S	<b>Trinity Sunday.</b> Match Tax proposed, 1871.
21 M	Boers invaded Zululand, 1884.
22 Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
23 W	
24 Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Indian Troops arrived at Malta, 18
25 F	Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871.
26 S	
27 S	<b>First Sunday after Trinity.</b> Habeas Corpus Act passed,
28 M	William Pitt born, 1759. [1679.]
29 Tu	Charles II. restored, 1660.
30 W	
31 Th	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

<p>May 1. Stock Exchange closed. Vestrymen and auditors under Metropolitan Local Management Act to be elected this month.</p> <p>„ 7. Bank Holiday in Scotland.</p>	<p>May 9. Half-quarter day.</p> <p>„ 11. Easter Law Sittings end.</p> <p>„ 15. Sale of oysters other than "deep sea" ends.</p> <p>„ 22. Trinity Law Sittings begin.</p>
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Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

# JUNE, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... June 8rd ... 10 56 p.m. | Full Moon ..... June 18th ..... 7 6 a.m.  
 First Quarter... ,, 10th..... 1 14 p.m. | Last Quarter ... ,, 26th ..... 10 2 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 F	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
2 S	
3 S	<b>Second Sunday after Trinity.</b> Anglo-Turkish Convention signed, 1876.
4 M	
5 Tu	Count Cavour died, 1861. Reform Bill passed, 1832.
6 W	
7 Th	Home Rule Bill defeated, 1886.
8 F	Gladstone Government defeated and resigned. 1885.
9 S	Charles Dickens died, 1870.
10 S	<b>Third Sunday after Trinity.</b> Riots at Alexandria, 1882.
11 M	
12 Tu	Lord Salisbury accepted Office, 1885.
13 W	Berlin Congress opened, 1878.
14 Th	Battle of Naseby, 1645.
15 F	German Emperor Frederick died, 1888.
16 S	Canning died, 1862.
17 S	<b>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Derby Ministry resigned, Battle of Waterloo, 1815. [1859.
18 M	
19 Tu	Magna Charta, 1215. Income Tax Act, 1842.
20 W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21 Th	Queen's Jubilee Celebration, 1887. Queen Proclaimed 1837.
22 F	H. M. S. <i>Victoria</i> sunk, 1898.
23 S	
24 S	<b>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</b> <i>St. John Baptist.</i> Midsummer First Salisbury Ministry installed, 1885. [Day.
25 M	
26 Tu	Parliament dissolved, 1886.
27 W	Coronation Day (1838). Parliament dissolved 1892.
28 Th	
29 F	Death of the Mahdi, 1885.
30 S	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

June 1. Friendly Societies' Returns due.	June 20. Last day for overseers' notices to voters that rates due 5th January must be paid by 20th July.
„ 19. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.	„ 21. Summer commences.
„ 20. Overseers to affix copy of register of county electors to church doors.	„ 24. Quarter-day. Insurance due.

# JULY, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... July 3rd..... 5 45 a.m. | Full Moon ..... July 17th.....10 2 p.m.  
 First Quarter..... „ 9th.....10 15 p.m. | Last Quarter ... „ 25th..... 9 7 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	<b>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
2 M	Act of Union passed, 1800. [Anglo-German Agreement, 1890.
3 Tu	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
4 W	Battle of Ulundi, 1879. American Independence, 1776.
5 Th	Star Chamber abolished, 1641. [1898.
6 F	Late Earl of Derby Prime Minister, 1866. Duke of York married,
7 S	The Allies entered Paris, 1815.
8 S	<b>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</b> Earl Cairns' motion on
9 M	[Franchise Act, 1884.
10 Tu	
11 W	Cession of Cyprus to England, 1878. Alexandria bombarded,
12 Th	Employers and Workmen Act, 1875. [1882.
13 F	Treaty of Berlin, 1878.
14 S	
15 S	<b>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Mr. John Bright resigned
16 M	[office, 1882.
17 Tu	
18 W	Ballot Act passed, 1872.
19 Th	Lord Salisbury Prime Minister, 1886.
20 F	Purchase in the Army abolished, 1871.
21 S	
22 S	<b>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</b>
23 M	Mr. Childers' Suez Canal Scheme abandoned, 1888. Jubilee
24 T	[Naval Review, 1887.
25 W	
26 Th	Irish Church Bill passed, 1869.
27 F	Disaster at Maiwand, Afghanistan, 1880.
28 S	
29 S	<b>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Aberdeen Government
30 M	Relief of Derry, 1687. [defeated, 1855.
31	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

July 5.	Appraisers and pawnbrokers' licences to be taken out.	July 22.	Overseers to make out lists of persons whose poor rates remain unpaid.
„ 7.	Dividends on Consols, &c., pay.	„ 25.	Last day for claim by lodgers already on register and retaining same lodgings.
„ 9.	Fire insurance to be paid. [able.	„ 31.	Game and gun licences expire.
„ 20.	Latest day to send in owners' claims to vote in counties.		
„ 20.	All electors must pay poor rates due Jan. 5 on or before this day.		

## AUGUST, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon.....August 1st... 0 24 p.m.	Last Quarter.....August 24th... 5 89 a.m.
First Quarter ... " 8th...10 5 a.m.	New Moon..... " 30th... 8 4 p.m.
Full Moon..... " 16th... 1 7 p.m.	

Day of M. W.	
1 W	Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2 Th	
3 F	
4 S	Second Salisbury Ministry installed, 1886. New Parliament met [1892.]
5 S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Free Education Act
6 M	Bank Holiday. [passed, 1891.]
7 Tu	
8 W	George Canning died, 1827.
9 Th	
10 F	
11 S	Salisbury Government defeated, 1892. Trinity Law Sittings end.
12 S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Local Government Act, 1888.
14 Tu	
15 W	
16 Th	
17 F	Irish National League proclaimed, 1887. [installed, 1892.]
18 S	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Mr. Gladstone's fourth Ministry
19 S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	Battle of Vimiera, 1808.
21 Tu	
22 W	
23 Th	
24 F	St. Bartholomew.
25 S	Corrupt Practices Act passed, 1883.
26 S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Late Prince Consort
27 M	Julius Cæsar landed in England, B.C. 55. [born, 1819.]
28 Tu	
29 W	
30 Th	Battle of Plevna, 1877.
31 F	Red River Disturbances suppressed, 1870.

## MONTHLY NOTICE.

Aug. 1. New Lists of Electors in counties and boroughs to be affixed to church doors.	Aug. 20. Blackcock shooting begins.
" 1. Wild birds' close time ends.	" 20. Last day for occupiers' and lodgers' claims in counties and boroughs.
" 4. Oyster season commences.	" 20. Last day for notices of objection to Electors in counties and boroughs.
" 6. Bank Holiday.	" 25. Overseers to publish lists of claims and objections.
" 11. Half-quarter day.	
" 11. Trinity Law Sittings end.	
" 12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.	

# SEPTEMBER, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter...September 7th...1 8 p.m. | Last Quarter...September 22nd...0 32 p.m.  
 Full Moon ..... „ 15th...4 21 a.m. | New Moon ..... „ 29th...5 44 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Battle of Sedan, 1870. Free Education introduced, 1891.
2 S	<b>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.</b> London burned, 1666.
3 M	Massacre of British Mission to Cabul, 1879.
4 Tu	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.
5 W	
6 Th	
7 F	Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister, 1841.
8 S	Capture of Sebastopol, 1855. Lords rejected Home Rule Bill, 1898.
9 S	<b>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Revolt of Arabi Pasha,
10 M	[1881.]
11 Tu	
12 W	
13 Th	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.
14 F	<i>Alabama</i> Award given for £3,219,166, in 1872.
15 S	Right Hon. W. Huskisson killed, 1830.
16 S	<b>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</b>
17 M	
18 Tu	
19 W	
20 Th	
21 F	Lord George Bentinck died, 1848.
22 S	
23 S	<b>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Battle of Assaye,
24 M	Right Hon. E. Stanhope born, 1840. [1803.]
25 Tu	Lord Mountmorres murdered, 1880.
26 W	
27 Th	
28 F	
29 S	<b>Michaelmas Day.</b> <i>St. Michael.</i>
30 S	<b>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</b>

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Sept. 1. Partridge shooting begins.  
 „ 4. Lists of jurors to be affixed to  
 doors of churches, &c., on this  
 and two following Sundays.

Sept. 8. Revision Courts for registers of  
 electors to be held between  
 this day and 12th October.  
 „ 13. Salmon fishing in Scotland ends.  
 „ 23. Autumn commences.  
 „ 29. Quarter-day. Fire insurance due.  
 „ 30. Interest on India Bonds due  
 (October 1st).

## OCTOBER, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter ...October 6th... 7 11 p.m. | Last Quarter ...October 21st... 6 55 p.m.  
 Full Moon ..... „ 14th... 6 40 p.m. | New Moon..... „ 28th... 5 27 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Viscount Cranbrook born, 1814. Sixpenny Telegrams, 1885.
2 Tu	
3 W	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
4 Th	
5 F	Life Peers created, 1876.
6 S	
7 S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Treaty of Aix-la-
8 M	[Chapelle, 1748.
9 Tu	
10 W	
11 Th	
12 F	General Roberts entered Cabul, 1879.
13 S	
14 S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Hastings,
15 M	Marie Antoinette beheaded, 1793. [1066.
16 Tu	
17 W	
18 Th	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
19 F	
20 S	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
21 S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Battle of
22 M	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685. [Trafalgar, 1805.
23 Tu	E. G., Earl of Derby died, 1869.
24 W	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25 Th	
26 F	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
27 S	Late Earl of Iddesleigh born, 1818.
28 S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	
30 Tu	
31 W	

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Oct. 1. Pheasant shooting begins.	Oct. 17. Fox hunting begins.
„ 6. Dividends payable on Consols, &c.	„ 24. Michaelmas Law Sittings com-
„ 6. Quarter Sessions this week.	mence.
„ 10. Bankers' licences expire.	„ 25. Dividends due on India 4 percent.
„ 10. Publicans', &c., licences expire.	Loan Transfer Stock.
„ 14. Fire insurance to be paid.	„ 29. Hare hunting begins.



# NOVEMBER, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter November 5th... 3 15 p.m. | Last Quarter November 20th... 2 8 a.m.  
Full Moon... „ 13th... 7 49 a.m. | New Moon „ 27th... 8 54 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	Municipal Elections in Boroughs.
2 F	
3 S	Long Parliament met, 1641. [1688.
4 S	<b>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.</b> William III. landed,
5 M	Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
6 Tu	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett died, 1884.
7 W	
8 Th	
9 F	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
10 S	[abdicated, 1688.
11 S	<b>Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.</b> <i>Martinmas.</i> James II.
12 M	
13 Tu	
14 W	
15 Th	William Pitt born, 1708.
16 F	
17 S	Suez Canal inaugurated, 1869. [1885.
18 S	<b>Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.</b> Parliament dissolved,
19 M	
20 Tu	Suez Canal opened, 1869.
21 W	Ali Musjid captured, 1878.
22 Th	
23 F	
24 S	Viscount Melbourne died, 1848. [Shares purchased, 1875.
25	<b>Twenty-seventh Sunday after Trinity.</b> Suez Canal
26 M	
27 Tu	Earl of Selborne born, 1812.
28 W	
29 Th	Surrender of King of Burmah, 1885.
30 F	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Nov. 1.	Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.	Nov. 11.	Half-quarter day.
" 1.	Stock Exchange closed.	" 12.	Nomination of Sheriffs.
" 1.	Borough Councillors elected.	" 15.	Solicitors', &c., certificates expire.
" 9.	Lord Mayor's day in London.	" 30.	Tweed rod-fishing ends.
" 9.	Mayors and Aldermen elected in boroughs.		

# DECEMBER, 1894.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter December 5th... 0 15 p.m. | Last Quarter December 19th... 11 15 a.m.  
Full Moon ... .. 12th... 7 45 p.m. | New Moon... .. 27th... 2 20 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
2 S	<b>First Sunday in Advent.</b> Mr. Disraeli resigned, 1868.
3 M	Trial of Arabi Pasha, 1882.
4 Tu	
5 W	
6 Th	County Franchise Act passed, 1884.
7 F	Mr. Disraeli's Maiden Speech, 1837.
8 S	
9 S	<b>Second Sunday in Advent.</b> Mr. Gladstone Prime Minister,
10 M	Capture of Plevna, 1877. [1868.]
11 Tu	Late Earl Cairns born, 1810.
12 W	
13 Th	Duke of Rutland born, 1818.
14 F	Prince Consort died, 1861. Princess Alice died, 1878.
15 S	Lady Beaconsfield died, 1872.
16 S	<b>Third Sunday in Advent.</b> Cromwell Protector, 1658.
17 M	
18 Tu	Slavery abolished in United States, 1862.
19 W	
20 Th	
21 F	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Earl of Beaconsfield born, 1805. Michaelmas Law
22 S	German Annexations in New Guinea, 1884. [Sittings end.]
23 S	<b>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</b> Conference at Constantinople
24 M	Dynamite Explosion at Dublin Castle, 1892. [1876.]
25 Tu	<b>Christmas Day.</b>
26 W	Boxing Day. <i>St. Stephen.</i> Bank Holiday.
27 Th	<i>St. John Evangelist.</i>
28 F	
29 S	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
30 S	<b>First Sunday after Christmas.</b>
31 M	Léon Gambetta died, 1882.

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 10.	Grouse and black game shooting ends.	Dec. 22.	Election of Common Council in London.
„ 15.	Last day for renewing Solicitors', &c., certificates.	„ 25.	Quarter day. Insurance due.
„ 21.	Michaelmas Law Sittings end.	„ 26.	Bank holiday in England and Ireland.
„ 21.	Winter commences. Shortest day.	„ 31.	Dog, &c., licences (Inland Revenue) expire.

## TABLE OF TIDAL CONSTANTS.

(Calculated from the Nautical Almanac.)

By which the time of high water on any given day, at any of the places enumerated, may, for ordinary purposes, be calculated by addition to or subtraction from the time at London Bridge.

Place.	H. M.	Place.	H. M.	Place.	H. M.
Aberdeen.....	sub. 0 58	Cowes, West.....	sub. 3 18	Jersey (St. Helier) ..	add 4 31
Aberystwith.....	add 5 33	Dieppe.....	sub. 2 52	Kinsale.....	add 2 45
Aldborough.....	sub. 3 18	Donegal Harbour.....	add 3 20	Land's End.....	add 2 32
Antwerp.....	add 2 27	Douglas Harbour.....	sub. 2 46	Leith.....	add 0 19
Arran Isle.....	sub. 2 23	Dover.....	sub. 2 46	Limerick.....	add 4 18
Ballyshannon Bar.....	add 1 20	Dublin Bar.....	sub. 2 46	Liverpool.....	sub. 2 35
Bantry Harbour.....	add 1 49	Dundalk.....	sub. 3 2	Margate.....	sub. 2 18
Barmouth.....	add 5 43	Dundee.....	add 0 34	Milford Haven.....	add 3 58
Beaumaris.....	sub. 3 26	Dungeness.....	sub. 3 13	Needles, The.....	sub. 4 12
Belfast.....	sub. 3 15	Dunkerque.....	sub. 2 8	Newcastle.....	add 2 25
Berwick.....	add 0 20	Eddystone.....	add 3 27	Nore Light.....	sub. 1 28
Bordeaux.....	add 4 52	Falmouth.....	add 2 59	Ostend.....	sub. 1 33
Boulogne.....	sub. 2 33	Flamboro' Head.....	add 2 32	Plymouth (Breakwtr.) ..	add 3 39
Brest.....	add 1 49	Flushing.....	sub. 1 4	Portsmouth Dock Yd.....	sub. 2 17
Brighton.....	sub. 2 43	Gibraltar.....	add 0 22	Ramsgate Harbour.....	sub. 2 19
Bristol.....	add 5 15	Glasgow.....	sub. 0 40	Scarborough.....	add 2 13
Caermarthen Bar.....	add 3 46	Greenock.....	sub. 1 50	Shannon Mouth.....	add 2 2
Calais.....	sub. 2 9	Hartlepool.....	add 1 30	Sheerness Dockyard.....	sub. 1 23
Calf of Man.....	sub. 2 41	Harwich.....	sub. 1 52	Southampton.....	sub. 3 28
Cardigan.....	add 5 8	Hastings.....	sub. 3 5	Swansea Bay.....	add 4 12
Chatham.....	sub. 0 47	Havre.....	sub. 4 7	Whitby.....	add 1 47
Cherbourg.....	add 5 51	Helligoland.....	sub. 2 25	Wick.....	sub. 2 36
Clear, Cape.....	add 2 2	Holyhead.....	sub. 3 47	Wicklow.....	sub. 3 29
Cork.....	add 3 0	Hull.....	add 4 31	Yarmouth Roads.....	sub. 4 3

## TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COINS

Showing their approximate equivalents in English money.

		s. d.			s. d.
Austria.....	Gulden or Florin.....	1 8	Japan.....	Yen or Dollar.....	4 0
	(100 Kreutzers=1 Florin)			(100 Sen=1 Yen)	
Belgium.....	Franc.....	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Mexico.....	Dollar.....	4 0
Brasil.....	Milreis.....	2 3	Norway.....	Krona (100 Ore=1 Krona)	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Canada.....	Dollar.....	4 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Persia.....	Toman.....	9 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
China.....	Tael (10 Mace=1 Tael).....	5 10	Portugal.....	Milreis.....	4 6
Denmark.....	Krona (100 Ore=1 Krona)	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Russia.....	Rouble.....	8 2
Egypt.....	Piastre.....	0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		(100 Copecks=1 Rouble)	
France.....	Franc.....	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Spain.....	Peseta.....	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	(100 Centimes=1 Franc)			(4 Reales=1 Peseta)	
Germany.....	Mark.....	1 0		(Escudo=10 Reales)	
	(100 Pfennige=1 Mark)		Sweden.....	Krona.....	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	(1 Thaler=3 Marks)			(100 Ore=1 Krona)	
Greece.....	Drachma.....	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Switzerland.....	Franc.....	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Holland.....	Guilder or Florin.....	1 8		(10 Batzen=1 Franc)	
	(100 Cents=1 Guilder)			(100 Centimes or Rappen	
India.....	Rupee.....	2 2		=1 Franc)	
	(16 Annas=1 Rupee)		Turkey.....	Lira or Medjidie (£1 T.) ..	18 0 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	(Lac=100,000 Rupees)			Piastre.....	0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	(Crore=10 million Rupees)		United States.....	Dollar.....	4 2
Italy.....	Lira (100 Centesimi=1 Lira)	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>		(100 Cents=1 Dollar)	

## DIFFERENCES OF TIME

Between Greenwich and the principal places on the earth.

	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Alexandria.....	1 58 e	Chicago.....	5 50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Madrid.....	0 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Rome.....	0 50 e
Amsterdam.....	0 20 e	Christiania.....	0 43 e	Marseilles.....	0 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	St. Petersburg.....	2 1 e
Athens.....	1 35 e	Cologne.....	0 28 e	Moscow.....	2 30 e	San Francisco.....	8 10 l
Berlin.....	0 53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Constantinople.....	1 56 e	Munich.....	0 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Smyrna.....	1 49 e
Bombay.....	4 52 e	Copenhagen.....	0 50 e	New York.....	4 55 l	Stockholm.....	1 12 e
Bordeaux.....	0 24 l	Dublin.....	0 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Odessa.....	2 11 e	Sydney.....	10 6 e
Brindisi.....	1 12 e	Edinburgh.....	0 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Naples.....	0 57 e	Toronto.....	5 18 l
Brussels.....	0 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Geneva.....	0 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Palermo.....	0 53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Trieste.....	0 55 e
Bucharest.....	1 35 e	Hamburg.....	0 40 e	Paris.....	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e	Venice.....	0 49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e
Buda Pesth.....	1 16 e	Helsingfors.....	1 40 e	Prague.....	0 58 e	Vienna.....	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> e
Calcutta.....	5 54 e	Lisbon.....	0 36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Quebec.....	4 45 l	Warsaw.....	1 24 e
Cape Town.....	1 14 e	Madras.....	5 21 e	Rio de Janeiro.....	2 52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> l	Wellington, N.Z.....	11 39 e

e=earlier. l=later. Thus when it is noon at Greenwich (or London) it is 1.58 p.m. at Alexandria.

The differences are at the rate of 4 minutes for every degree of longitude.

## LANDMARKS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	B.C.		A.D.
Creation of the World .....	4004	Augustine converted the Saxons .....	596
Call of Abraham .....	1921	The Mahometan Hegira .....	622
Birth of Moses .....	1571	Saracens defeated at Tours .....	732
Passover Instituted .....	1491	Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome ..	800
Israelites entered Canaan .....	1451	Norman Conquest of England .....	1066
Fall of Troy .....	1183	First Crusade .....	1095
David, King of Israel .....	1055	Mogul Invasion .....	1241
Death of Solomon .....	975	Marco Polo brought in the Compass .....	1290
First Olympiad .....	776	Last Crusade .....	1270
Foundation of Rome .....	753	Invention of Gunpowder .....	1340
Byzantium built .....	657	Invention of Printing .....	1440
Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem .....	588	Constantinople taken by the Turks .....	1453
Battle of Marathon .....	490	Columbus discovered America .....	1492
Pericles at Athens .....	444	Moors expelled from Spain .....	"
Alexander the Great died .....	323	First Protestants .....	1529
First Punic War .....	264	Copernican System published .....	1543
Second Punic War .....	218	Gregory XIII. reformed the Calendar .....	1582
Antiochus takes Jerusalem .....	170	Destruction of the Spanish Armada .....	1588
Third Punic War .....	149	English East India Company established ..	1600
Greece made a Roman Province .....	147-6	Watt improved the Steam Engine .....	1764
Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar .....	45	Adam Smith pubd. "Wealth of Nations" ..	1776
Birth of Jesus Christ .....	4	American Declaration of Independence ..	"
	A.D.	French Revolution .....	1789
Arminius defeated the Romans .....	9	Battle of Waterloo .....	1815
Crucifixion of Jesus Christ .....	29	Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph .....	1837
Jerusalem destroyed by Titus .....	70	Abolition of Slavery in U.S. .....	1862
Constantine embraced Christianity .....	313	German Empire Established .....	1871
Council of Nice .....	325	German Emperors (William and Frederick)	
Huns defeated at Chalons .....	451	died .....	1888
Justinian began to reign .....	527		

## LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

	B.C.		A.D.
Julius Cæsar invaded Britain .....	55	South Sea Bubble .....	1720
	A.D.	The Pretender's Rebellion .....	1745
Cerdic, the Saxon, settled in England .....	519	Peace of Paris. Canada gained .....	1763
St. Augustine arrived in England .....	596	Annexation of Isle of Man .....	1765
Norman Conquest .....	1066	"No Popery" Riots .....	1790
Constitutions of Clarendon .....	1164	Separation of America .....	1782
Conquest of Ireland .....	1172	Grattan's Parliament in Ireland .....	1782
Loss of Normandy .....	1204	Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore .....	1797
Magna Charta .....	1215	Union with Ireland .....	1801
Earls, Barons, & Bishops met in Parliament	1244	Abolition of Slave Trade .....	1807
First Complete Parliament .....	1295	Catholic Emancipation Act .....	1829
Wales united to England .....	1283	First Railway in England .....	1830
Order of the Garter instituted .....	1349	First Reform Act passed .....	1832
Henry VIII. Supreme Head of Church of		Factory Act passed .....	1833
England .....	1534	Slavery Abolished in Colonies .....	1834
Monasteries suppressed .....	1538	Income Tax re-imposed .....	1842
Book of Common Prayer authorised .....	1548	Repeal of the Corn Laws .....	1846
The XXXIX. Articles drawn up .....	1563	Repeal of the Navigation Laws .....	1846
Spanish Armada defeated .....	1583	First International Exhibition .....	1851
Gunpowder Plot .....	1605	War with Russia .....	1854
Petition of Right .....	1628	Indian Mutiny .....	1857
Act of Uniformity .....	1662	Disraeli's Reform Act .....	1867
Plague of London .....	1665	Irish Church disestablished .....	1869
Fire of London .....	1666	Irish Land Act .....	1871
Habeas Corpus Act .....	1679	Artisans Dwellings Act .....	1875
The Revolution. Bill of Rights .....	1689	Treaty of Berlin .....	1878
National Debt begins .....	1692	Irish Land Act .....	1881
Act of Settlement .....	1701	County Franchise Act .....	1884
Gibraltar taken .....	1704	Redistribution of Seats Act .....	1885
Union with Scotland .....	1707	Local Government Act .....	1888
Treaty of Utrecht .....	1713	Free Education introduced .....	1891
Septennial Act .....	1716		

# SOVEREIGNS, DYNASTIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

A.D.			A.D.		
Egbert .....	802	Harold II. ....	1066	Henry VII. ....	1485
Ethelwulf .....	859	Nor-man.	William I. ....	Henry VIII. ....	1509
Ethelbald .....	858		William II. ....	Edward VI. ....	1547
Ethelbert .....	860		Henry I. ....	Mary .....	1553
Ethelred I. ....	866		Stephen .....	Elizabeth .....	1558
Alfred .....	871		Henry II. ....	James I. ....	1603
Edward the Elder ..	901	Plantagenet.	Richard I. ....	Charles I. ....	1625
Athelstan .....	925		John .....	Commonwealth .....	1649
Edmund I. ....	940		Henry III. ....	Charles II. ....	1660
Edred .....	946		Edward I. ....	James II. ....	1685
Edwy .....	955		Edward II. ....	William and Mary ..	1689
Edgar .....	959	York.	Edward III. ....	Anne .....	1702
Edward the Martyr ..	975		Richard II. ....	George I. ....	1714
Ethelred II. ....	979		Henry IV. ....	George II. ....	1727
Edmund II. ....	1016		Henry V. ....	George III. ....	1760
Canute .....	1017		Henry VI. ....	George IV. ....	1820
Harold I. ....	1035	Lan- caster.	Edward IV. ....	William IV. ....	1830
Hardi Canute .....	1040		Edward V. ....	Victoria .....	1837
Edward the Confessor ..	1042		Richard III. ....		

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Gen. George Washington	1789	Gen. William H. Harrison	1841	* Andrew Johnson	1865
John Adams .....	1797	* John Tyler .....	1841	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869
Thomas Jefferson .....	1801	James Knox Polk .....	1845	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
James Madison .....	1809	General Zachary Taylor ..	1849	General J. Abram Garfield	1881
James Monroe .....	1817	* Millard Fillmore .....	1850	* Chester A. Arthur .....	1881
John Quincy Adams .....	1825	General Franklin Pierce ..	1853	Grover Cleveland .....	1885
General Andrew Jackson ..	1829	James Buchanan .....	1857	Gen. Benjamin Harrison ..	1889
Martin Van Buren .....	1837	Abraham Lincoln .....	1861	Grover Cleveland .....	1893

\*Elected as Vice-President.

## DYNASTIES SOVEREIGNS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE.

The Merovingians .....	418 to 753	Napoleon II. (did not reign) .....	
The Carolingians .....	752 to 987	The Bourbon Restoration—	
The Capets .....	987 to 1328	Louis XVIII. ....	1814
The House of Valois .....	1328 to 1589	Charles X. ....	1824
The House of Bourbon—		The House of Orleans—	
Henry IV. ....	1589	Louis Philippe .....	1830
Louis XIII. ....	1610	The Second Republic—	
Louis XIV. ....	1643	Louis Napoleon, President .....	1848
Louis XV. ....	1715	The Second Empire—	
Louis XVI. ....	1774	Napoleon III. ....	1852
Louis XVII. (did not reign) ..		The Third Republic .....	1870
The First Republic—		L. A. Thiers, President .....	1871
National Convention .....	1792	Marshal MacMahon, President ..	1873
The Directory .....	1795	Jules Grévy, President .....	1879
The Consulate .....	1799	M. F. Sadi Carnot, President ..	1887
Napoleon I., Emperor .....	1804		

## PRIME MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

(Since 1870.)

M. Jules Favre .....	1870	M. Duclerc .....	August 7, 1882
M. Dufaure .....	1871	M. Fallières .....	January 29, 1883
Duc de Broglie .....	April, 1873	M. Jules Ferry .....	February 22, 1883
General de Cissey .....	May, 1874	M. Henri Brisson .....	April 3, 1885
M. Buffet .....	March, 1875	M. de Freycinet .....	January 8, 1886
M. Dufaure .....	March, 1876	M. Goblet .....	December 10, 1886
M. Jules Simon .....	December, 1876	M. Rouvier .....	May 30, 1887
Duc de Broglie .....	May, 1877	M. Tirard .....	December 13, 1887
General Rochebournet .....	November, 1877	M. Floquet .....	April 2, 1888
M. Dufaure .....	December, 1877	M. Tirard .....	March, 1889
M. Waddington .....	February 5, 1879	M. de Freycinet .....	March, 1890
M. de Freycinet .....	December 29, 1879	M. Loubet .....	February, 1892
M. Jules Ferry .....	September 22, 1880	M. Ribot .....	December, 1892
M. Gambetta .....	November 14, 1881	M. Dupuy .....	March, 1893
M. de Freycinet .....	January 30, 1882		

## PRUSSIA.

Frederick I. ....	1701
Frederick William I. ....	1713
Frederick II. (the Great) ..	1740
Frederick William II. ....	1786
Frederick William III. ....	1797
Frederick William IV. ....	1840
William I. ....	1861
<b>GERMAN EMPERORS.</b>	
William I. (the preceding) 1871	
Frederick III. ....	1888
William II. ....	1888

## RUSSIA.

Peter the Great .....	1689
Catherine I. ....	1725
Peter II. ....	1727
Anne .....	1730
Ivan VI. ....	1740
Elizabeth .....	1741
Peter III. ....	1762
Catherine II. ....	1762
Paul .....	1796
Alexander I. ....	1801
Nicholas .....	1825
Alexander II. ....	1855
Alexander III. ....	1881

## AUSTRIA.

(From 1705.)

*Joseph I. ....	1705
*Charles II. (VI. of Ger- many) .....	1711
Maria Theresa .....	1740
Charles VII. (Elector of Bavaria) .....	1742
*Francis I. (husband of M. Theresa) .....	1745
*Joseph II. ....	1765
*Leopold II. ....	1790
*Francis II. ....	1792
* Also Emperors of Germany.	

## EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

Francis I. (the preceding) ..	1804
Ferdinand .....	1835
Francis Joseph I. ....	1848

## ITALY.

Victor Emanuel II. ....	1861
Humbert I. ....	1878

## SPAIN.

(From 1808.)

Ferdinand VII. ....	1808
Joseph Buonaparte .....	1808
Ferdinand VII. (Restored) 1813	
Isabella II. ....	1833
Amadeo I. ....	1870
The Republic .....	1873
Alfonso XII. ....	1874
Alfonso XIII. ....	b. 1886
(Christina, Queen-Regent, 1885)	

## TURKEY.

(From 1807.)

Mustapha IV. ....	807
Mahmoud II. ....	1808
Abdul Medjid. ....	1839
Abdul Aziz. ....	1861
Murad .....	1876
Abdul Hamid .....	1876

## DENMARK.

(From 1699.)

Frederick IV. ....	1699
Christian VI. ....	1730
Frederick V. ....	1746
Christian VII. ....	1766
Frederick VI. ....	1808
Christian VIII. ....	1839
Frederick VII. ....	1848
Christian IX. ....	1863

## THE NETHERLANDS.

William I. ....	1815
William II. ....	1840
William III. ....	1849
Wilhelmine .....	1890
(Emma, Queen Regent 1890.)	

## GREECE.

Otto .....	1833
George I. ....	1863

## BELGIUM.

Leopold I. ....	1831
Leopold II. ....	1905

## PORTUGAL.

(From 1816.)

Joan VI. ....	1816
Pedro IV. ....	1826
Maria II. ....	1826
Miguel I. ....	1828
Maria II. (restd.) .....	1834
Pedro V. ....	1853
Luis I. ....	1861
Carlos I. ....	1889

## SWEDEN &amp; NORWAY.

(From 1818.)

Carl XIV. ....	1818
Oscar I. ....	1844
Carl XV. ....	1859
Oscar II. ....	1872

## POPE OF ROME.

(From 1700.)

Clement XI. ....	1700
Innocent XIII. ....	1721
Benedict XIII. ....	1724
Clement XII. ....	1730
Benedict XIV. ....	1740
Clement XIII. ....	1758
Clement XIV. ....	1769
Pius VI. ....	1775
Pius VII. ....	1800
Leo XII. ....	1823
Pius VIII. ....	1829
Gregory XVI. ....	1831
Pius IX. ....	1846
Leo XIII. ....	1878

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

(From 1533.)

Thomas Cranmer .....	1533	Gilbert Sheldon .....	1663	Frederick Cornwallis .....	1768
Reginald Pole (Cardinal) ..	1556	William Sancroft .....	1678	John Moore .....	1783
Matthew Parker .....	1559	John Tillotson .....	1691	Charles Manners-Sutton ..	1805
Edmund Grindal .....	1576	Thomas Tenison .....	1694	William Howley .....	1828
John Whitgift .....	1583	William Wake .....	1715	John Bird Sumner .....	1848
Richard Bancroft .....	1604	John Potter .....	1737	Charles Thomas Longley ..	1862
George Abbot .....	1611	Thomas Herring .....	1747	Archibald Campbell Tait ..	1868
William Laud .....	1633	Matthew Hutton .....	1757	Edward White Benson ....	1862
William Juxon .....	1600	Thomas Secker .....	1758		

The term, "The English Constitution," is commonly so used as to include both the form of public Government under which we live, and the constitutional rights and privileges of private citizens. Considering the various forms of Government as being either "absolute," or "pure," or "mixed," the English Constitution belongs to the latter category. By this is meant, that the voice of the ultimate sovereign power, which is the constituent body of the nation, is so obtained as to give expression to the various classes and interests of the collective community. Again, constitutions being either "written" or "unwritten," the English Constitution is "unwritten," *i.e.*, although it results, in some measure, from the decisions of judges, and the provisions of statutes such as Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, or the Bill of Rights, such decisions and statutes are avowedly declaratory merely of the pre-existing law. Whereas, then, in the case of written Constitutions, such as that of the United States, the question of the bearing of proposed changes upon the Constitution of the State is one of mere interpretation, and to be decided by the ordinary tribunals, in England, on the contrary, "unconstitutional" conduct on the part of a Minister can only mean a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and can only be reached by the extraordinary proceeding of impeachment, which is defined as "a judicial trial by the House of Lords of a person accused by the House of Commons of grave offences, which the ordinary law cannot reach, through its insufficiency or uncertainty." This proceeding has, in modern times, become extremely rare, but in extraordinary cases might still be resorted to.

The Constitution of England is a

#### LIMITED MONARCHY,

the supreme political authority being vested in a King or Queen, and two Houses of Parliament. It being conceded that in every constitution which is the growth of ages, and which exercises sway over mixed populations, "there must be two parts, first, that which excites and preserves the reverence of the population—the dignified parts—and next, the efficient parts, those by which it in fact works and rules," the distinctive merit of the English Constitution is, that while its "efficient part" works more easily and simply and better than any instrument of government which has yet been tried, its "dignified parts" are still as capable of exciting and sustaining enthusiasm as when the King was his own Prime Minister. The secret of the efficiency of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the executive and legislative power. The connecting link is

#### THE CABINET.

By that word, which is technically unknown to any Act of Parliament or in official proceedings, is meant a committee of the legislative body, selected to be the executive

body: a committee, however, which has the power of advising the dissolution of the assembly which indirectly appointed it. Though appointed under one Parliament, it can, with the permission of the Sovereign, appeal to the next. It is nominated by the Crown, but being also responsible to Parliament, it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions agree in the main with the majority of the House of Commons. Among the members of this committee are distributed the great departments of the Administration. Each Minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues; but the most important affairs of every department, and especially such matters as are likely to be the subject of discussion in Parliament, are brought under the consideration of the whole Ministry. In Parliament, the Ministers are bound to act as one man in all questions relating to the Executive Government. If one of them dissents from the rest on a question too important to admit of compromise, it is his duty to retire. While the Ministry retains the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, that majority supports them against opposition, and rejects every motion which reflects on them, or is likely to embarrass them. If they forfeit that confidence, if the Parliamentary majority are dissatisfied with the way in which affairs are conducted, they have merely to declare that they have ceased to trust the Ministry, and to ask for a Ministry which they can trust. By the system of Party, an organised body of men will be always found ready to succeed them; "Her Majesty's Opposition" being as much a part of the polity as the Administration itself. It is remarkable that a body wielding such vast powers as the Cabinet should hold all its deliberations and adopt all its decisions in secret. No official record or minute of any kind is kept of its proceedings, and even a private note is disliked. The chief of the Cabinet is

#### THE PRIME MINISTER,

or Premier. Besides being a Privy Councillor, he usually, though not necessarily, holds the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He has no legal primacy over the other members of the Cabinet; this is, indeed, necessarily the case in a body which has itself no legal status. In official precedence the First Lord of the Treasury ranks below many of the other Ministers. The Prime Minister is selected by the Sovereign, whose choice, among natural-born subjects, is nominally unrestrained, but is, in fact, limited to the leaders of the party which can command a majority in the House of Commons. When charged by the Sovereign with the task of forming an Administration, he proceeds to the selection of occupants for the various offices, and submits their names for the approval of the Crown. The old Constitutional maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," is now literally true, for his acts

are really the acts of his Ministers; and his Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, not merely as of old for any breach of the law, but for the general course of their policy, which must accord with the opinions of the majority of that House, or else, in conformity with Constitutional usage, practically as binding as a legal enactment, the Ministers are bound to resign office.

### THE SUCCESSION.

The succession to the Crown is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in A.D. 1701, and usually called the "Act of Settlement." This Act limited the right of succession to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to her heirs, being Protestants.

All the property which once formed the main revenue of the Crown is now treated as furnishing part of the general State revenues, and the management of it is directly controlled by Parliament. At the commencement of every reign, Parliament fixes the yearly sum which shall be payable to the Crown for all expenses not directly of a public kind.

### THE SOVEREIGN AND PARLIAMENT.

The Queen (acting by the advice of her Ministers) can prorogue Parliament whenever she pleases, and no Parliament can be assembled, prorogued, or dissolved without her express command. She can also dissolve Parliament at her pleasure; but, since the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716, no Parliament can last longer than seven years. Its annual meeting is secured by the necessity of obtaining from it a grant for the yearly supplies. The assent of the Sovereign is indispensable for any Bill (or proposed law) to become actual law. The legislative power is vested primarily in the two Houses of Parliament.

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords consists of the first and second Estates of the Realm, viz: the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. It comprises a varying number of English peers (princes of the blood, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), 24 bishops, 16 representative peers for Scotland, chosen for each Parliament, and 28 representative peers for Ireland, elected for life. The Sovereign can make as many new peers as she chooses. Her Ministers usually recommend (especially at the time of their giving up office) the grant of peerages to some of their most active and distinguished supporters. When once a person has been summoned to Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, or has actually taken his seat, or when a person has been created a peer by the Queen's "letters patent," his succeeding heirs inherit the right to sit. Women cannot sit in the House of Lords, though women may be peeresses by Royal grant, or in a few cases even by descent. No peer (except certain Law Lords under the provisions of an

Act of Parliament passed in 1876) can be created for life only. The Lord Chancellor, who is always created a peer, presides over the debates in the House of Lords. Any Bill can be proposed in the House of Lords except such as affect taxation. Such Bills, on coming up from the Commons, are never altered in the Lords, though they may be thrown out.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons (the third Estate of the Realm) consists, since the Redistribution Act of 1885, of 670 members, elected by "constituencies" of counties, boroughs, or universities. The places represented have varied a great deal from time to time, according to their changing size and importance; but through all changes the principle has been maintained that every member represents the interests of some definite locality or place. The main qualification entitling a person to be registered and to vote—both in counties and boroughs—is the inhabitant occupancy of a dwelling-house, on which rates are paid, for twelve months preceding July 15. In counties, the possession of freehold property is an ancient alternative qualification. Full particulars of the qualifications for voting will be found under the article, "Parliamentary Franchise."

The main function of the House of Commons is one hardly recognised by common speech, but may be sufficiently described as the maintenance of the Executive Government. Without a House of Commons divided into organised parties, the carrying on of Government by the Cabinet system would be in a free country impossible. The House of Commons has also what has been called "an informing function." Formerly it was accustomed to inform the Crown of the grievances and complaints of particular persons, and the Sovereign took action at the petition of Parliament. At the present time the function of Parliament is rather to inform public opinion of such grievances and complaints. The practice of asking questions in the House, though often carried to extreme limits, is, it cannot be doubted, a valuable safeguard against abuses of power by the Executive. It is, further, the office of the House of Commons to give expression to the real opinion of the nation on all matters which come before it. The time spent in a debate on some question of foreign policy, apparently without result, may in reality have been employed in the manner most profitable to the general good. Lastly, the House of Commons is the most important branch of the Legislature. The principal measures are generally brought forward by the Ministers of the day, but private members are equally entitled to introduce Bills, only that it is more difficult for them to carry such through. There is one important exception, however, to the rule just stated. No private person can propose a Bill having for its object an increase of taxation.



By this rule is secured the responsibility of the Cabinet for the national finance; without it, the nation might be continually enlarging its expenditure, the blame for such increase attaching to separate and irresponsible private members.

### PRIVILEGES AND SAFEGUARDS.

The right of public meeting and the right to petition Parliament are important Constitutional privileges. The maintenance of what is called "the liberty of the subject" forms a valuable part of the English Constitution. Its chief safeguards, independently of the mode of making laws, are (1), the administration of justice on the trial of accused persons; (2), the general prevention of illegal imprisonment; (3), the definition and limitation of the duties of the police.

To the first category belong (a) the institution of "trial by jury," which secures a fair trial by twelve persons chosen at random from the body of the people, having nothing to hope or fear from the Executive; (b) the protection accorded to jurymen, by which they cannot be made civilly or criminally responsible for their verdicts; also, the protection of their functions from possible encroachments by judges; (c) the independence of the judges, secured by the enactment which makes their commission "during good behaviour," and renders them irremovable,

except upon a joint address from both Houses of Parliament.

An example of the second class of safeguards is the rule which secures that anyone whose liberty is restrained shall have an opportunity, under the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, of having the ground of his restraint judicially investigated; of being speedily brought to trial if accused, and of suffering his imprisonment at fixed places, not at the discretion of the Executive. The right to claim damages in a civil action for illegal detention, and the rule that "excessive bail must not be required," belong to this class of safeguards.

The last class is concerned with the definition and regulation of the duties of the police, especially in respect of subjecting suspected persons to a preliminary judicial investigation. Depending, as these safeguards do, on fine distinctions as to when a "warrant" is necessary in bringing an accused person before justices, they cannot be here discussed: though, in concluding, we may notice the Constitutional principle under which "general warrants," or warrants to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing any specially, or to apprehend all persons guilty of a crime therein specified, are illegal, and will not, like legal warrants, protect the officer who executes them.

## THE CROWN.

### POWER AND FUNCTION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

The durability, the regularity, and the popularity of the English Monarchy are curiously illustrated by the statement made by more than one writer on the Constitution, that from Egbert (802 A.D.) to Victoria, the blood of Cerdic, the first King of Wessex (519 A.D.), has run in the veins of every English Sovereign, with the exception of Sweyn, Canute, Harold, and William the Conqueror.

In Saxon times the Crown was essentially dependent upon the popular will. It was not strictly hereditary. Preference would be given *ceteris paribus* to the son of a deceased king, but the chief object was to obtain a leader capable of maintaining the defence and the order of the realm. It was held that the Witanagemot, or national council, had power to depose an unworthy sovereign, and to revoke grants of public land unwisely made by him. The privileges and the powers of the King were nevertheless considerable. He was entitled to maintenance for himself and his retinue on public journeys, and to the produce of wrecks, tolls, mines, fines and forfeitures. He was the leader of the national forces. He was the fountain of justice, a court of appeal in the last resort, with arbitrary powers both of mercy and

of punishment. The grounds upon which William and Harold respectively laid claim to the Crown of Saxon England illustrate the position of the Monarchy. Harold urged that his oath of allegiance to William had been extorted by force, that he could not promise a Crown that was not his, that he had been elected by the freewill of the people. William relied on the oath of Harold, who had sworn fealty upon the sacred relics, and on the choice of Edward the Confessor.

After the Norman Conquest, the power of the Crown was greatly augmented. This arose from the stern character of William, from his authority as a military conqueror, and from the change in the tenure of land. At Salisbury, in 1085, William received the fealty of all landholders, both of those who held in chief and of their tenants. All held from the Crown. One of the peculiar attributes of the feudal compact was thus infringed and altered. The Crown became despotic for 180 years, and its exactions were tremendous. At last, in 1215, Magna Charta laid the foundations of English liberty. It appears that this great statute was confirmed no less than thirty-two times, for whenever money was required by the King its

renewal was demanded. It now stands on the Statute Book as 25 Edward I. (1297). Section 29 of this Act is the keystone of English history. "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him nor condemn him but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right." Personal freedom, security of property, and liberty of movement, thus became the essential rights of every Englishman.

The Crown was not strictly hereditary until the time of Edward II. It was declared to be hereditary by a Statute in the 25th year of Edward III.

From the time of the confirmation of the Great Charter (1297) to the accession of the House of Tudor (1485), the prerogative of the Crown was often exercised in an arbitrary manner, though there was a constant assertion of privilege on the part of the Commons. Parliament met irregularly, at the King's pleasure. The right of purveyance, the sale of pardons, the fines demanded on the accession or marriage of an heir, gave occasion for exactions that were heavy and uncertain. Windsor Castle was built in the reign of Edward III., under the right of purveyance, by which writs were issued to sheriffs of counties to furnish such workmen as might be required.

Under the House of Tudor, 1485—1603, the Crown had great power. The country was weary of civil war, and dreaded above all things a disputed succession; the nobles were exhausted, and had lost much of their power, and the Commons had not learned to use their strength. Henry VII., by means of the Star Chamber, treated with great rigour the nobles, the members of Parliament, and the jurors who offended him.

Henry VIII. was almost absolute, and his proclamations had the force of law. The reign of Edward VI. was marked by a milder rule, and by a repeal of the Statute giving to the King's proclamation the force of law.

Elizabeth, strong, despotic, and self-willed, yet had the wisdom so essential to a great ruler. She knew when and how to yield, without loss of dignity or of power. She was the first Sovereign under whom the constitutional right of Parliament to grant supplies was recognised; and the loans that were raised were punctually repaid.

The Stuarts were a very different race (1603—1688). Through good and through ill fortune, they clung to the idea of the absolute power and privilege of the throne. They forgot the great truth of the English Constitution, that English law ought to guide and to protect the highest and the lowest in the realm alike. Yet great Constitutional progress was made during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, and the power

of the Commons was asserted and established. The Petition of Right presented to Charles I. in 1628 by the Commons, prayed—1. That no loan or tax be levied except by consent of Parliament. 2. That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process. 3. That soldiers and sailors should not be billeted in private houses. To these demands the King, after some delay, replied, "*Soit droit comme il est désiré.*" In 1641 the Star Chamber and the Courts of High Commission, the engines of arbitrary power employed by the Tudors, were abolished, and the King's Council was deprived of the power of arbitrary imprisonment. In the reign of Charles II. (12 Car. 2, cap. 24) the old feudal rights of wardship, purveyance, and other exactions were abolished. The Act of Habeas Corpus was also passed in this reign (81 Car. 2., cap. 2), 1679.

The "Declaration of Right," drawn up by Parliament and accepted by William and Mary on their accession in 1688, may be said to have terminated the long struggle between the Crown and the people. The most essential articles of this declaration are the following:—"The King cannot dispense with laws without the consent of Parliament. He cannot erect any tribunal of his own will. He cannot levy money without a Parliamentary grant. No standing army to be kept in time of peace without consent of Parliament. Excessive fines and immoderate punishments prohibited." The Revolution of 1688 also established the important principle that the Sovereign shall profess the Protestant faith, and shall be bound to maintain the Protestant religion as by law established. In the Coronation oath he swears that he will "maintain the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion as established by law." The Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) further enact that no person professing the Popish religion, or who shall marry a Papist, is capable of inheriting or possessing the Crown, and the people are released from their allegiance in such case.

The Royal prerogative in 1688 was described as follows in a pamphlet written in that year—"The King has no prerogative but what the law gives him. We must not therefore presume a prerogative and then conclude it law, but first find the law, and by it prove the prerogative, and when we have found the prerogative it must be measured by what the public good will bear. The King is supreme in the legislative part as well as in the executive part, but has not the whole supremacy in the legislative part as in the executive."

The following portion of the Coronation oath, as settled at the Revolution, is also interesting and instructive:—

Question—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament

agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

Answer—I solemnly promise so to do.

Question—Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

Answer—I will.

During the reigns of the four Georges, the respective rights and duties of the King, Lords, and Commons were gradually settled and acknowledged. The King, however, exercised a far more active and direct authority than accords with the custom of the present day. George III., indeed, at the commencement of his reign, endeavoured to assert to the utmost extent the influence of the Sovereign. He permitted Lord Bute to hold a position of confidential adviser, independently of the Ministry and of Parliament. At a later period, during the administration of Lord North, the King assumed to himself the right of interference in all the details of administration. As soon, however, as Mr. Pitt was enabled, by the assistance of the Crown, but with the support of the country, to defeat the Opposition in the House of Commons, and at the general election of 1784 to secure a majority for himself, he became the Minister in fact as well as in name, and the relations between the Sovereign and the Minister gradually approximated to the existing system.

It may be justly claimed for Queen Victoria that she is among the best and noblest of Constitutional Monarchs. Though many of the powers of the Royal prerogative are dormant, her influence is deservedly great. And in the modified sense of the prerogative it has been said that the Crown has three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn.

Yet even now the power and prerogative of the Crown, and also its duties, are considerable. The Queen can prorogue or dissolve Parliament, even before it proceeds to business, and she can create peers without restriction as to numbers. She can veto laws, and is the irresponsible head of the Executive. The Sovereign is the "Fountain of Justice;" that is, with the

advice of her responsible Ministers, she appoints directly, or by delegation, all judges and magistrates. All criminal prosecutions are conducted in her name, and she can, with a few exceptions, pardon all offenders, either before or after conviction; though this prerogative is in practice seldom exercised. She is the head of society in the kingdom. All degrees of nobility are or have been derived by grant from the Crown. All titles of honour are in the gift of the Crown, and all corporations owe their charters, either directly or indirectly, to the same source. The Sovereign alone can coin money, impress what stamp she chooses upon it, and impart to it its legally current value. The Sovereign, being "supreme governor as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," appoints all archbishops and bishops of the Established Church. In respect of external affairs, the Sovereign appoints all ambassadors and diplomatic agents to foreign Governments, receives foreign potentates and ambassadors, and conducts all negotiations with those States; appoints Commissions of enquiry; concludes treaties and makes war or peace; has the supreme command of the army and navy, and appoints all the officers of those services; appoints the viceroys of Ireland and India, and the governors of Colonies and foreign possessions. In the case of certain of the Colonies she prescribes the form of government, and in all of them her assent is essential to the validity of all acts of colonial legislation.

But the old times of arbitrary power and the irresponsible use of it have passed away. The tyranny of Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart Kings has disappeared. The power of the great nobles is only a subject for romance. The power of the Commons remains strong, rigorous and restless: yet there is a sentiment that has controlled, and ought still to control, the dominant element in the State—an unswerving regard for English freedom and English law, the security of property, and the safety of the person.

## THE CIVIL LIST AND ROYAL GRANTS.

The Civil List of Queen Victoria is exceeded in amount by the revenue of many foreign monarchs. The income of several foreign sovereigns is stated to be as follows:—Russia, £2,050,000; Austria-Hungary, £780,000; Italy, £614,000; Prussia, £675,000; Spain, £374,000. It is also considerably less than that of previous British Sovereigns. The Civil List of George II.

was £800,000, and that of George III., in 1815, amounted to £1,090,000. During the reign of William IV., the amount was £510,000.

The present income of the Crown is regulated by the Act 1st and 2nd Vict., chap. 2. This Statute distinctly recognises the fact that the Hereditary Rates, Duties, Payments, and Revenues in England,

Scotland, and Ireland, belong and are payable to Her Majesty, and goes on to state that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify to Parliament that she placed the same unreservedly at their disposal, feeling confident that the House of Commons would make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

It is enacted, therefore, that the Hereditary Revenues shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, and that the clear yearly sum of £385,000 shall be paid out of the same for the above objects.

The manner in which the Royal income is to be applied is strictly defined as follows:—

H.M. Privy Purse.....	£60,000
Salaries of H.M. Household, and Retired Allowances.....	131,260
Expenses of H.M. Household...	172,500
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services .....	13,200
Unappropriated Moneys.....	8,040
	<u>£385,000</u>

Her Majesty also enjoys the revenues arising from the Duchy of Lancaster Estates, amounting in 1892 to £48,000.

The above arrangement lasts during the present reign, and is not unfavourable to the nation, since the Crown estates have produced an annual rental equal to, if not greater than, the amount of the Civil List.

The net income of the Crown Lands in 1892 amounted to £490,000, and the smaller branches of the Hereditary revenue produced over £26,000.

#### TAXES ON THE ROYAL INCOME.

As various statements have been made by more or less responsible persons on the subject of the contribution made by the Queen in the form of taxes, it may be well to state that, as a matter of fact, Income Tax is paid by Her Majesty upon her private estates, upon the Civil List for Her Majesty's Privy Purse, upon the sum allotted to the expenses of the Household, and upon the unexpended and unappropriated money arising out of the remaining classes of the Civil List.

There is an exemption under the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 35, Section 88, in favour of Government Stock or dividends belonging to Her Majesty, and property belonging to and in the virtual occupation of the Crown is not assessed.

Probate Duty is paid in respect of the estate of a member of the Royal Family, but not upon that of the Sovereign.

The Royal Family are exempt from Legacy and Succession Duties, under the provisions of Acts of Parliament (35 George III., cap. 1, and Schedule; and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 51, Sec. 18); and also from the necessity for taking out Establishment Licences (32 and 33 Vic., c. 14, Sec. 19).

#### GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The grants made by Parliament, and now payable annually for the support of the

Royal Family, in addition to the income granted to Her Majesty, are as follow:—

Prince of Wales.....	£40,000
Prince of Wales' children .....	36,000
Princess of Wales.....	10,000
Princess Royal, Empress Frederick of Germany .....	8,000
Duke of Edinburgh.....	25,000
Princess Christian of Schles- wig-Holstein .....	6,000
Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne .....	6,000
Duke of Connaught.....	25,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg .....	6,000
Duchess of Albany .....	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg Stre- litz .....	3,000
Duke of Cambridge .....	12,000
Princess Mary of Teck .....	5,000
Total.....	<u>£188,000</u>

The principles upon which the grants to the younger children of the Sovereign have been made in the past were clearly stated by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on the annuity to the Duke of Connaught, July 31, 1871. He reminded the House that Parliament had assented to an arrangement by which, instead of attempting to make a general provision at the commencement of each reign for the possible issue of the Sovereign, each particular case had been dealt with as it arose. That arrangement had some disadvantages, inasmuch as it was liable to be misunderstood out of doors, and that, being so misunderstood, it was apt to cause unjust remarks to be made upon the Royal Family and the Sovereign. He considered, however, that there were recommendations of a high order attaching to the present plan. In the first place, it was the one by far the most agreeable to the spirit of a free Constitution; it established a considerable degree of moral control which Parliament might otherwise lose. If the Sovereign were to be responsible for realizing out of his annual income funds sufficient to endow a family, however numerous, in a manner becoming their station, it would be necessary to enlarge the allowance at the commencement of the reign; and, further, the arrangement would lose all its elasticity, because, whether the Sovereign had issue or not, the sum at his disposal would remain the same. The present method of provision also tended greatly to promote and confirm harmony between the great powers of the State. It placed the conduct of the Sovereign and of the Royal Family, especially of its junior members, in view of the public and the Legislature, and while preserving a salutary Parliamentary control, it likewise preserved in the hands of the Sovereign an important control over the younger branches of the Royal Family. Supposing the Sovereign were granted what was necessary for annual expenditure, but that every Royal Prince and Princess,

\* The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, also receives the income of the Duchy Estates, which last year amounted to £68,848.

on arriving at full age, or at marriage, should receive a fixed annuity, this moral and general control would be relaxed or destroyed. Mr. Gladstone said that, in his opinion, the nature of the provision was excellent, as long as it was worked in a spirit of liberality, of prudence, and of attachment to the Sovereign; but it undoubtedly would be grievously marred, and might become hardly practicable or secure, were it unfortunately to be dealt with in a different spirit. The arrangement between the Crown and Parliament was made by *no written covenant*, nor would it be possible to frame one without fettering the liberty of the people and Constitutional control. But there were other engagements besides written words, and it was recorded, beyond doubt, that Parliament was morally liable to deal with these cases when they arose. He referred to the terms of the Civil List Act, and the Report of the Committee of 1837, as showing that the income was bestowed upon the Sovereign after a careful investigation of details, and an exact appreciation of what each of the burdens would require in order to maintain the dignity of the Sovereign, and with it the dignity of the nation. One-third of the whole amount was allotted for the purposes of salaries and superannuation; and as there was no analogy between the Royal income and that of an ordinary private person, it was not possible, except to the most limited extent, to make a great reduction on those salaries and superannuations. There was not that freedom in dealing with those incomes which every private possessor enjoyed. As shewing the moral liability of Parliament to provide for the junior branches of the Royal Family as they come to mature age, there was not, either in the Report of the Committee, nor in any debates of Parliament, the slightest claim, or the faintest expectation, that out of that income savings could be made adequate to a due provision for them. There was, moreover, positive evidence that upon every previous occasion Parliament had, without question, by an overwhelming vote, admitted the virtual bond of honourable obligation to make such provision. After referring to numerous instances in previous reigns, Mr. Gladstone concluded by asserting that a long and unbroken series of practical acknowledgments by Parliament for generations, embracing every possible case to which the principle could apply, constituted a state of just expectation on the part of the Sovereign, from which it was impossible for Parliament to recede, and which it would be utterly unworthy of it to disregard.—*Hansard's Debates*, vol. 208, p. 571.

#### THE ADDITIONAL GRANTS IN 1899.

In July, 1889, Her Majesty communicated to Parliament the approaching marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, and requested that Parliament would make provision for her, and also for (the late) Prince Albert Victor.

A committee was thereupon appointed at the instance of the Government, consisting of twenty-three members representing all parties, with instructions to "consider Her Majesty's gracious message, and to inquire into the former practice of this House with respect to provisions for Members of the Royal Family, and to report to the House upon the principles which in that respect it is expedient to adopt in the future." The Report of the majority of the Committee was to this effect:—

"That since the accession of the House of Hanover there is precedent for provision for every child of an Heir Apparent, and no precedent for the omission of such a provision; and there is also precedent for provision for the children of every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and for provision for a younger son of the Heir Apparent.

"The Committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a Government by a Minister of the Crown, that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the Royal Family would be changed; or that Her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for her to make provision for the members of her family. In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion that Her Majesty would have a claim on the liberality of Parliament should she think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent, may become requisite for the support of the Royal family. But the Committee have been informed that Her Majesty does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future Sovereigns, the Committee are of opinion that at the proper time arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise.

"In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, the Committee recommend the creation of a special fund by the quarterly payment, during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty, and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as he may think fit."

In accordance of this Report a Bill was passed through Parliament, receiving Royal assent on August 12th, by which an annual sum of £36,000 is assigned to the Prince of Wales for the support of his children, in the manner recommended by the Committee.

## THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India "Kaiser-i-Hind"), born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819, succeeded to the Throne, June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV., crowned June 28, 1838, and married February 10, 1840, to her cousin, H.R.H. Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., born August 26th, 1819, who died December 14, 1861.

Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.R.H. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, German Empress Frederick, born 21st November, 1840, married 25th January, 1868, to the Crown Prince of Germany, afterwards German Emperor Frederick III. (died June 15th, 1888), and had issue (1) Frederick William Victor A. (German Emperor William II.), born 27th January, 1859, married 27th February, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has with other issue Frederick William V. A. E., born 6th May, 1882; (2) V. E. A. Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860, married 18th February, 1878, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue Feodora V. M. M., born 12th May, 1879; (3) A. W. Henry, born 14th August, 1862, married 24th May, 1888, to Princess Irene of Hesse; (4) Francis, born 15th September, 1864, died June 18, 1866; (5) Victoria, born 12th April, 1866; (6) Waldemar, born 10th February, 1868, died 27th March, 1879; (7) Sophia Dorothea, born 14th June, 1870; (8) Margaret Beatrice, born 22nd April, 1872.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay; Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin; Baron of Renfrew; Lord of the Isles; Great Steward of Scotland; Knight of the Garter, of St. Patrick, and of the Thistle; Grand Cross of the Bath, of St. Michael and St. George, of the Star of India, and of the Crown of the Indian Empire; Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain), of St. Stephen (Austria), Southern Cross (Brazil), Black Eagle (Prussia); Elephant (Denmark), White Elephant (Siam), of Charles III. of Spain, Grand Cross Legion of Honour (France), Knight of Malta; Admiral of the Fleet; Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, Hon. Colonel 6th Bengal Cavalry, Hon. Artillery Company of London, Pomeranian Hussars No. 5 (Germany), called Blücher Hussars; Colonel of the 2nd Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Militia), Royal Cornwall Rangers (Militia), Oxford University, Cambridge University, and Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, the Huntingdonshire Light Horse Volunteers, and of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; Hon. Captain E. N. Reserve; Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Grand Master of the Freemasons of England; Governor of the Charterhouse and Christ's Hospital; Bencher of the Middle Temple, Elder Brother of the Trinity House; D.C.L. (Oxford); LL.D. (Dublin); President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Cambridge, and Society of Arts; Vice-President of the National Life-Boat Institution, High Steward of Plymouth, etc. Born 9th November, 1841, married 10th March, 1863, Princess Alexandra Car. Maria C. L. Julia (born 1st December

1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—(1) Albert Victor Christian Edward, K.G., K.P., Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Major 10th Hussars, born 8th Jan., 1864, died 14th Jan., 1892; (2) GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, K.G., K.T., Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, Captain R.N., born 3rd June, 1865; married July 6th, 1893, to H. R. H. Victoria Mary of Teck; (3) Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, b. 20th Feb., 1867, married July 27th, 1889, to the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has two daughters; (4) Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6th, 1868; (5) Maud Charlotte M. Victoria, born 26th Nov., 1869; (6) Alexander J. C. A., born 6th April, d. 7th April, 1871. Residences, Marlborough House, London; Sandringham Hall, Lynn.

3. H.R.H. ALICE MAUD MARY, born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to the late Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt (born 12th Sept., 1837, died March, 1892); and died 14th Dec., 1878; having had issue (1) Victoria Alberta E. M. M., born 5th April, 1863, married 30th April, 1884, Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; (2) Elizabeth A. L. A., born 1st Nov., 1864, married 15th June, 1884, to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia; (3) Irene M. L., born 11th July, 1866, married May 24th, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia; (4) Ernest Louis, born 25th Nov., 1868; (5) Frederick William, born 7th Oct., 1870, died 29th June, 1878; (6) Victoria Alix H. L. B., born 6th June, 1872; (7) Mary V. F. L., born 24th May, 1874, died 15th Nov. 1878.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent, Duke of Saxony, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C., &c.; Admiral of the Fleet; late Com. in-Chief at Devonport; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); born 6th August, 1844, married 23rd January, 1874, Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia, and has issue—(1) Alfred A. W. E. A., born 15th October, 1874; (2) Marie A. V., born 29th October, 1875, married to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and has issue; (3) Victoria M., born 25th November, 1876; (4) Alexandra L. O. V., born 1st September, 1878; (5) Beatrice L. V., born 20th April, 1884. Residences—Clarence House, London; Coburg.

5. H.R.H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born 25th May, 1846, married 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A., of Schleswig-Holstein (born 22nd January, 1831); has issue (1) Christian Victor, born 14th April, 1867; (2) Albert J., born 26th February, 1869; (3) Victoria L., born 3rd May, 1870; (4) Francisca J. L. A. M. C., born 14th August, 1872; (5) Harold, born 12th May, died 19th May, 1876. Residences—Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, K.T. (son of the Duke of Argyll). Residence—Kensington Palace, London.

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., K.C.B., General in the Army, Colonel-in-Chief Rifle Brigade, Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot; born 1st May, 1850, married March 18th, 1879, Princess Louisa Margaret (born 25th July, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue (1) Margaret V. A. C. N., born 15th January, 1882; (2) Arthur F. P. A., born 13th January, 1883; (3) Victoria P. H. E., born March 17th, 1886. Residences—Bagshot Park, Surrey; Aldershot.

8. H.R.H. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, the late Duke of Albany, born 7th April, 1863; married 27th April, 1882, Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont (born 17th February, 1861), died March 28, 1884, leaving issue Alice M. V. A. P., born 25th February, 1883; and H.R.H. LEOPOLD C. E. G. A., DUKE OF ALBANY, born July 19th, 1884. Residence—Claremont House, Esher.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, born 14th April, 1857; married July 23rd, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, and has issue, (1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23rd, 1886; (2) Victoria E. J. E., b. Oct. 24th, 1887; (3) Leopold, b. May 21, 1889; (4) a son, born Oct. 3rd, 1891. Residence—Windsor Castle.

#### ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

H. R. H. ERNEST AUGUSTUS GEORGE, third Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty; born 21st September, 1845, married 21st December, 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue (1) Marie Louise, born 11th October, 1879; (2) George William, born 28th October, 1880; (3) Alexandra, born 29th September, 1882; (4) Olga, born 11th July, 1884; (5) Christian, born 4th July, 1886. His sisters—(1) FREDERICA, born 9th January, 1848, married 24th April, 1880, Baron von Pawel-Rammingen, and has had issue—Victoria, born 7th March, died 27th March, 1881; (2) MARY ERNESTINE, born 28th December, 1889.

H. R. H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, second Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, cousin to Her Majesty, born 26th March, 1819.

H. R. H. AUGUSTA CAROLINE, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born 19th July, 1822,

married 28th June, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue (1) Adolphus Frederick, born 22nd July, 1848, who is married and has issue.

H. R. H. MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born 27th November, 1833, married 12th June, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (born 27th of August, 1837), and has issue (1) Victoria Mary, born 26th May, 1867, married to H. R. H. the Duke of York; (2) Adolphus, born 13th August, 1868; (3) Francis, born 9th January, 1870; (4) Alexander George, born 14th April, 1874.

#### HER MAJESTY'S NEAR RELATIVES.

*Nephews and Niece*, by half-sister, daughter of Her Majesty's late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, born 25th of October, 1829, marriedmorganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.

2. Hermann Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, G.C.B., born 31st August, 1832, Lieutenant in the Prussian service, married, and has issue.

3. Adelaide Victoire, born 20th July, 1835, married 11th of September, 1856, Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein (died 14th January, 1890), and has issue.

*Nephews*, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen, Vice-Admiral, R.N., born 9th November, 1830, married 11th September, 1858, Princess Marie of Baden, and has issue; and Edward Frederic, born 5th January, 1833, Captain Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

The Royal Palaces and private residences of Her Majesty are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral Castle, Osborne House, and Birk Hall, Aberfeldy, of which the last three are the private property of Her Majesty. The remaining palaces, which are inhabited by members of the Royal family, chief officials, or widows of officers formerly in Her Majesty's service, are Kensington Palace, St. James's Palace, Holyrood Palace (Edinburgh), Hampton Court Palace, Kew Palace, Cumberland Lodge (Windsor), White Lodge (Richmond Park), the Tower of London, Frogmore House (Windsor), Claremont House (Esher), Blackheath House, and the Castle, Dublin.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Lord Chamberlain*.—Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.

*Vice-Chamberlain*.—Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.

*Lord Steward*.—Marquis of Breadalbane.

*Treasurer*.—Earl of Chesterfield.

*Comptroller*.—Rt. Hon. G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.

*Master of the Horse*.—Viscount Oxenbridge.

*Master of the Buckhounds*.—Lord Ribblesdale.

*Mistress of the Robes*.—Dowager Duchess of Athole and Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe (jointly).

*Comptroller of Accounts*.—Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B.

*Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms*.—Lord Vernon.

*Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard*.—Lord Kensington.

*Master of Ceremonies*.—Major-General Sir C. Teesdale, V.C., K.C.M.G.

*Poet Laureate*.—

*Examiner of Plays*.—E. F. Smyth-Pigott.

*Master of the Household*.—Major-General Sir John Cowell, K.C.B.

*Keeper of Privy Purse & Private Secretary*.—General Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, G.C.B.

*Assistant Private Secretary*.—Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS &amp;c.

## EUROPE.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.,  
ABROAD.FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.,  
IN ENGLAND.

Austria-Hungary	Hon. Sir E. Monson, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Count F. Dèym.
Belgium .....	Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, C.B., K.C.M.G.	Baron H. Solvyns.
Bulgaria .....	H. N. Dering (Agent & Cons.-Gen.)	M. de Bille.
Denmark .....	C. S. Scott, C.B.	M. Decrais.
France .....	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.
Germany .....	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Count Tornielli.
Greece .....	E. H. Egerton, C.B.	(Vacant).
Italy .....	(Vacant)	Senor de Soveral.
Montenegro .....	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G. (Ch. d' Aff.)	M. Balceano.
Netherlands .....	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G.	M. de Staal.
Portugal .....	Sir H. G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	M. Yovitchich (Ch. d' Aff.)
Roumania .....	Sir John Walsham, Bt.	Senor del Mazo.
Russia .....	Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	M. Åkerman.
Servia .....	E. D. V. Fane	M. Bourcart (Ch. d' Aff.)
Spain .....	Right Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Rustem Pacha.
Sweden & Norway	Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G.	
Switzerland .....	F. R. St. John	
Turkey .....	Rt. Hon. Sir F. Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	

## AMERICA.

United States	Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Mr. Bayard.
Argentina .....	Hon. F. J. Pakenham	Don L. L. Dominguez.
Brazil .....	G. H. Wyndham, C.B.	Chev. de Souza Corrêa.
Chile .....	J. G. Kennedy	Don Augusto Matte.
Colombia .....	F. G. B. Jeuner	Don F. Angulo.
Ecuador .....	W. H. D. Haggard	M. Flores.
Guatemala .....		Dr. Fernando Cruz.
Costa Rica .....		M. Peralta.
Honduras .....	A. C. Gosling	(Vacant).
Nicaragua .....		(Vacant).
Salvador .....		(Vacant).
Haiti .....		(Vacant).
San Domingo		M. Ventura (Cons.-Gen.)
Mexico .....	Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench	Señor Farias.
Paraguay .....	Hon. F. Pakenham	(Vacant).
Peru .....	Col. Sir C. E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	General Cécères.
Uruguay .....	Walter Baring.	Dr. Alberto Nin.

## AFRICA.

Algiers & Tunis	Col. Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. (Cons.-Gen.)	
Egypt .....	Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Agent and Cons.-Gen.)	
Liberia .....		Dr. Blyden.
Madagascar .....		S. Proctor (Cons.)
Morocco .....	E. M. Satow, C.M.G.	
Zanzibar .....	Sir Gerald Portal, K.C.M.G. (Agent and Cons.-Gen.)	

## ASIA.

China .....	N. R. O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.	Sieh Ta Jên.
Japan .....	Hugh Fraser	Viscount Kawasé.
Persia .....	Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.	Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan.
Siam .....	Captain H. M. Jones, V.C.	Marquis Maha Yotha.

## OCEANIA.

Hawaii .....	Major Wodehouse	A. Hoffnung (Ch. d' Aff.)
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# GOVERNORS OF COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

## INDIAN EMPIRE.

*Viceroy and Governor-General*—EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

### *Lieutenant Governors, &c.—*

BENGAL, Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.  
BOMBAY, Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. (Govr.)  
MADRAS, Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E. (Govr.)  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, Sir  
Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.  
PUNJAB, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.

ASSAM, W. Ward, C.S.I. (Ch. Commissioner).  
CENTRAL PROVINCES, A. P. MacDonnell,  
C.S.I. (Ch. Commissioner).  
BURMAH, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.  
(Ch. Commissioner).

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Governor-General*—EARL OF ABERDEEN.

### *Lieutenant Governors—*

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Hon. E. Dewdney.  
MANITOBA, Hon. W. B. Searth.  
NEW BRUNSWICK, Hon. John Boyd.  
NOVA SCOTIA, Hon. M. B. Daly, Q.C.  
N. W. TERRITORIES, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh.

ONTARIO, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick.  
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, Hon. J. S. Car-  
vell.  
QUEBEC, Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.

## AUSTRALASIA.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA, Sir W. Macgregor,  
M.D., K.C.M.G. (Admr.)  
FIJI ISLANDS, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.  
NEW SOUTH WALES, Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff,  
G.C.M.G.  
NEW ZEALAND, Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

QUEENSLAND, Gen. Sir H. W. Norman,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.  
TASMANIA, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.  
VICTORIA, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Sir W. C. F. Robin-  
son, G.C.M.G.

## OTHER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

BAHAMAS, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.  
BARBADOS, Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.  
BASUTOLAND, Lt.-Col. Sir Marshall James  
Clarke, K.C.M.G., B.A. (Commissioner).  
BERMUDA, Lt.-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B.  
BRITISH GUIANA, Sir C. Cameron Lees,  
K.C.M.G.  
BRITISH HONDURAS, Sir C. A. Moloney,  
K.C.M.G.  
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND BRITISH  
BECHUANALAND, Sir Henry B. Loch,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
CEYLON, Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.  
CYPRUS, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS, Sir R. T. Goldsworthy,  
K.C.M.G.  
GAMBIA, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Admr.)  
GIBRALTAR, Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.  
GOLD COAST, Sir Wm. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
GUERNSEY, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward E. G.  
Bulwer, K.C.B.  
HONG KONG, Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.  
JAMAICA, Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

JERSEY, Major-Gen. E. Markham.  
LABUAN, C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.  
LAGOS, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS, Sir W. F. H. Smith,  
K.C.M.G.  
MALTA, Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G.  
MAN, Isle of (vacant).  
MAURITIUS, Sir H. Jennings, K.C.M.G.  
NATAL (and Zululand), Hon. Sir W. Hely-  
Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.  
NEWFOUNDLAND, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Terence N.  
O'Brien, K.C.M.G.  
ST. HELENA, Wm. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.  
ST. VINCENT, I. C. Maling, C.M.G. (Admr.)  
SEYCHELLES, T. R. Griffith, C.M.G. (Admr.)  
SIERRA LEONE, Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Lt.-Col. Sir C. B.  
H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, Sir F. N. Broome,  
K.C.M.G.  
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, H. Higgins  
(Commissioner).  
WINDWARD ISLANDS, Sir Charles Bruce,  
K.C.M.G.

## AGENTS GENERAL FOR THE COLONIES.

CANADA .....	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	17, Victoria St., S.W.
NEW SOUTH WALES .....	Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9, Victoria St., S.W.
VICTORIA .....	Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B.	16, Victoria St., S.W.
NEW ZEALAND .....	W. B. Perceval	18, Victoria St., S.W.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA .....	Sir John Bray, K.C.M.G.	15, Victoria St., S.W.
QUEENSLAND .....	Hon. Sir J. F. Garrick, K.C.M.G.	1, Victoria St., S.W.
TASMANIA .....	Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.M.G.	5, Victoria St., S.W.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA .....	Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	15, Victoria St., S.W.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .....	Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.	112, Victoria St., S.W.
BRITISH COLUMBIA .....	H. C. Beeton	38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
NEW BRUNSWICK .....	J. I. Fellows	56, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
NOVA SCOTIA .....	J. Howard	148, Cannon St., E.C.

## PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1702.

Installed.	Prime Minister.	Duration.	
		Years.	Days.
8 May.....1702	Earl of Godolphin.....	T.	7 92
1 June.....1711	Earl of Oxford.....	T.	3 59
30 July.....1714	Duke of Shrewsbury.....	W.	.. 91
5 Oct.....1714	Earl of Halifax.....	W.	.. 236
10 Oct.....1715	Robert Walpole.....	W.	1 144
10 April.....1717	James (Earl) Stanhope.....	W.	.. 337
16 March.....1718	Earl of Sunderland.....	W.	3 2
20 March.....1721	Robert Walpole.....	W.	20 326
11 Feb.....1742	Earl of Wilmington.....	W.	1 9
26 July.....1743	Henry Pelham.....	W.	.. 116
20 Nov.....1744	H. Pelham ("Broad Bottom Ministry").....	W.	9 106
10 Feb.....1746	E. of Bath ("Short Lived Ministry").....	W.	.. 2
12 Feb.....1746	Henry Pelham.....	W.	8 22
21 April.....1764	Duke of Newcastle.....	W.	2 205
16 Nov.....1766	Duke of Devonshire.....	W.	.. 142
24 June.....1767	Duke of Newcastle.....	W.	4 335
29 May.....1769	Earl of Bute.....	W.	.. 319
15 April.....1769	George Grenville.....	W.	2 85
12 July.....1765	Marquis of Rockingham.....	W.	1 20
2 Aug.....1766	Duke of Grafton.....	W.	3 176
28 Jan.....1770	Lord North.....	T.	12 48
20 March.....1782	Marquis of Rockingham.....	W.	.. 104
3 July.....1782	Earl of Shelburne.....	W.	.. 273
5 April.....1783	Duke of Portland (Coalition).....	W.	.. 259
23 Dec.....1783	William Pitt.....	T.	17 79
17 March.....1801	Henry Addington.....	T.	3 55
15 May.....1804	William Pitt.....	T.	1 253
11 Feb.....1806	Lord Grenville ("All the Talents").....	W.	1 43
31 March.....1807	Duke of Portland.....	T.	2 243
2 Dec.....1809	Spencer Perceval.....	T.	2 161
9 June.....1812	Earl of Liverpool.....	T.	14 89
24 April.....1827	George Canning.....	T.	.. 106
5 Sep.....1827	Viscount Goderich.....	T.	.. 125
25 Jan.....1828	Duke of Wellington.....	T.	2 295
22 Nov.....1830	Earl Grey.....	L.	3 236
18 July.....1834	Viscount Melbourne.....	L.	.. 128
26 Dec.....1834	Sir Robert Peel.....	C.	.. 108
18 April.....1835	Viscount Melbourne.....	L.	6 144
6 Sep.....1841	Sir Robert Peel.....	C.	4 296
6 July.....1846	Lord John Russell.....	L.	4 230
27 Feb.....1852	Earl of Derby.....	C.	.. 298
28 Dec.....1852	Earl of Aberdeen.....	L.	2 33
10 Feb.....1855	Viscount Palmerston.....	L.	3 10
25 Feb.....1858	Earl of Derby.....	C.	1 106
18 June.....1859	Viscount Palmerston.....	L.	6 122
6 Nov.....1865	Earl Russell.....	L.	.. 232
6 July.....1866	Earl of Derby.....	C.	1 234
27 Feb.....1868	Benjamin Disraeli.....	C.	.. 279
9 Dec.....1868	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	5 70
21 Feb.....1874	Earl of Beaconsfield.....	C.	6 59
23 April.....1880	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	5 56
24 June.....1885	Marquis of Salisbury.....	C.	.. 221
1 Feb.....1896	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	.. 175
26 July.....1896	Marquis of Salisbury.....	C.	6 23
18 Aug.....1892	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	.. —

T. Tory. W. Whig. L. Liberal. C. Conservative.

# THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

## THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING MINISTRIES.

\* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet during the whole or part of their tenure of the office. The italics show the existing Cabinet—November, 1893. The names of former holders of the respective offices follow those of the present, or most recent, holders. Titles, &c., inserted in brackets show that they have been acquired subsequent to entry upon the office. (d.) signifies decease.

† These offices necessitate re-election, if the holder is a member of the House of Commons.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, NOVEMBER, 1893.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, JULY, 1886—Aug., 1892.
1 PRIME MINISTER.....	* <i>Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.</i>	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. ....
2 †FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (£5,000).	* <i>The Prime Minister</i> .....	* <i>Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1891-2</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. (d.), 1887-91.</i> *Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1886-7
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR (£10,000).	* <i>Lord Herschell, G.C.E.</i> .....	*Lord Halsbury .....
4 †LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (£8,000).	Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker .....	*Lord Ashbourne.....
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (£2,000)	* <i>Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (unpaid)</i>	*Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL (£2,000)	* <i>The Prime Minister unpaid</i> ..	*Earl Cadogan, K.G. (unpaid) .....
7 †CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (£5,000).	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. ....</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, 1886-7</i>
8 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPT. (£5,000)	* <i>Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, Q.C., M.P.</i>
9 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£5,000)	* <i>Earl of Rosebery, K.G. ....</i>	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. ....
10 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (£5,000).	* <i>Marquis of Ripon, K.G. ....</i>	* <i>El. of Idlesleigh, G.C.B., 1886-7(d.)</i> * <i>Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G. ....</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., 1886-7</i>
11 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (£5,000).	* <i>Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P. ....</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., 1886-7 (d.)</i>
12 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (£5,000).	* <i>Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (see above).</i>	*Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. .
13 †FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (£4,500).	* <i>Earl Spencer, K.G. ....</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.</i>
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£20,000).	Lord Houghton .....	Earl (Marquis) of Zetland ..... Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., K.P., 1886-9.
15 †CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£4,425).	* <i>Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.</i> ..	* <i>Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P. ....</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1887-91.</i> * <i>Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., 1886-7.</i>
16 †SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000).	* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir G. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P.</i>	Marquis of Lothian, K.T. .... * <i>Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., 1886-7.</i>
17 †CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (£2,000).	* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P. ....</i>	*Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. ....
18 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (£2,000).	* <i>Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach Bt., M.P.</i> * <i>Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. (Earl of Derby), 1886-8.</i>
19 †PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£2,000).	* <i>Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P. ..</i>	* <i>Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. ....</i>
20 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P.	* <i>Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., 1889-92.</i>

# THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

## THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING MINISTRIES.

\* The names marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, 1880-5.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, JUNE, 1885-JAN., 1886.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERN- MENT, JAN.-JULY, 1886.
1 } *Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 2 } M.P. ....	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. ... *Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B. (d.) }	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone M.P.
3 *Earl of Selborne .....	*Lord Halebury .....	*Lord Herschell.
4 Lord O'Hagan, 1880-1 (d.) ..... Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, 1881-4 (d.) ..... Rt. Hon. Sir E. Sullivan, 1884-5 (d.) ..... Rt. Hon. J. Naish, 1885 (d.) .....	*Lord Ashbourne.....	Rt. Hon. J. Naish (d.)
5 *Earl Spencer, K.G., 1880-3 ..... *Lord Carlington, K.P., 1883-5. ....	*Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.
6 *Duke of Argyll, 1880-1 ..... *Lord Carlington, K.P., 1881-3. .... *Earl of Rosebery, 1884-5. ....	*Earl of Harrowby (unpaid). ....	*The Prime Minister (unpaid).
7 *The Prime Minister, 1880-2 ..... *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., 1882-5. ....	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks- Beach, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt M.P.
8 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, G.C.B., M.P. (Viscount Cross)	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P.
9 *Earl Granville, K.G. (d.) .....	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. ....	*Earl of Rosebery, K.T.
10 *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., 1880-2 ..... *Earl of Derby, K.G., 1882-5 (d.) .....	*Cl. Rt. Hn. Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B., M.P. (Earl of Derby).	*Earl Granville, K.G. (d.)
11 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., 1880-2 ..... *Marquis of Hartington, M.P. (Duke of Devonshire), 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., July, 1885-Jan., 1886 (d.) ..... *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, Jan., 1886.	*Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Ban- nerman, M.P.
12 *Marquis of Hartington, M.P., (Duke of Devonshire), 1880-2 ..... *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
13 *Earl of Northbrook, K.G. ....	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
14 Earl Cowper, K.G., 1880-2 ..... *Earl Spencer, K.G., 1882-5.	*Earl of Carnarvon (d.) .....	Earl of Aberdeen.
15 *Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., 1880-2 (d.) ..... Rt. Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., 1882 (d.) ..... Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1882-4. .... Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Banner- man, M.P., 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., June, 1885-Jan., 1886. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Jan., 1886 (d.)	*Rt. Hon. J. Morley, M.P.
16 (Office not established till Aug., 1885.)	*Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan Bart., M.P., Jan.-March Earl of Dalhousie, K.T. (d.) March-July.
17 *Rt. Hn. J. Bright, M.P., 1880-2 (d.) ..... *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P. (Lord Monk Bretton), 1882-4 ..... *Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P. ....	Rt. Hon. E. Heneage, M.P. January-March. Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bart., M.P., March- July.
18 *Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	*Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., June-Aug., 1885. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Aug. 1885-Jan. 1886.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
19 *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P. (Lord Monk Bretton), 1880-2 ..... *Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1882-5.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. ...	*Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., January-March. *Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P. March-July.
20 (Office not established) .....	(Office not established) .....	(Office not established.)

OFFICE AND SALARY.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, NOVEMBER, 1893.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, 1886-92.
1 †POSTMASTER-GENERAL (£2,500)	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P..	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., M.P., 1891-2 Rt. Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P. (d.) 1886-91.
2 †VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (£2,000)	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., 1887-92. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., M.P. (Lord Knutsford), 1886-7
3 †FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (£2,000)	*Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Leferre, M.P.	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. ....
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P.	Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., 1886-91.
6 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY (£1,000)	T. E. Ellis, Esq., M.P. .... E. K. Causton, Esq., M.P. W. A. McArthur, M.P.	Col. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt., M.P.
7 PAYMASTER GENERAL (unpaid)	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P.	Lord Windsor, 1891-2 ..... Earl of Jersey, 1890-1. Earl Brownlow, 1886-90. Earl Beauchamp, 1886 (d.) Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.
8 †JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (unpaid.)	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune.	
9 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY	Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Richards K.C.B. (1st Naval Lord £1,500). R. Adm. J. A. Fisher, C.B. (2nd N. Lord, £1,200). R. Adm. Lord W. Kerr (Controller, £1,500). Capt. G. H. U. Noel, C.B., Jun. N. Lord, £1,200). E. Robertson, Esq., M.P. (Civil Lord, £1,000). Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B., 1892-3.	Adm. Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B. (1st N. Ld.) R. Ad. H. Fairfax, C.B. (2nd N. Ld.) R. Ad. Sir J. O. Hopkins, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. Bedford, R.N. (Jun. N. Ld.) (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. (Civil Ld.) Capt. Lord C. Beresford, C.B., M.P., 1886-8. Vice-Ad. Sir W. Graham, K.C.B., 1886-8. Vice-Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton, K.C.B. 1886-91. Adm. Sir A. (Lord) Hood, K.C.B., 1886-9. R. Adm. C. F. Hotham, 1888-9. Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood, M.P. ....
10 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P.	
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (£1,200)	T. Burt, Esq., M.P. ....	Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1888-92 Baron H. de Worms, M.P., 1886-8. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1888.
12 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERN- MENT BOARD (£1,200)	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P. ....	W. H. Long, Esq., M.P. ....
13 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£1,500)	Herbert Gladstone, Esq., M.P.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Esq., Q.C., M.P. ....
14 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£1,500)	Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P. ....	J. W. Lowther, Esq., M.P., 1891-2 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., M.P., 1886-91

† This office was made non-political, and salary, formerly £2,000 a year, was abolished in 1892.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, 1880-5.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, JUNE, 1885-JAN., 1886.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERN- MENT, JAN.-JULY, 1886.
1 Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., 1880-4 (d.) Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1884-5.	*Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P. (Duke of Rutland).	Lord Wolverton (d.)
2 Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., June-Aug., 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P. (Lord Knutsford), Aug., 1885-Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B. M.P. (Lord Playfair).
3 Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, 1880 (d.) Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880-4.	Rt. Hon. D. E. Plunket, M.P. . . .	Earl of Morley, Jan.-March. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, March-July.
*Earl of Rosebery, K.T., 1884-5 Rt. Hon. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. (Lord Stalbridge)	(Rt. Hn.) A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Arnold Morley, M.P.
5 Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., 1880-2 (d.) (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1882-4 (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1884-5	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P., (Lord Knutsford), June-Aug., 1885 (Rt. Hon.) Sir M. White-Ridley, Bt., M.P., Aug., 1885-Jan., '86 (Rt. Hon.) W. L. Jackson, M.P., Jan., 1886	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.
6 C. C. Cotes, Esq., M.P. . . . . J. Holms, Esq., M.P., 1880-2 (d.) Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt., M.P., '80-2 H. J. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., 1882-5 (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P., 1882-5.	Col. Sir W. H. Walrond, M.P. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. (Sir) Charles Dalrymple, M.P.	Cyril Flower, Esq., M.P. (Lord Battersea). (Rt. Hn.) G. Leveson-Gower, M.P. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.
7 Lord Wolverton (d.) . . . . .	Earl Beauchamp (d.) . . . . .	Lord Thurlow.
8 Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.
9 Admiral Sir A. C. Key (d.) . . . . Vice-Adm. Lord J. Hay, 1880-2 R.-Adm. A. H. Hoskins, 1880-2 Adm. Lord Alcester, G.C.B., 1883-5 R.-Adm. Sir F. Richards, K.C.B., 1883-5. G. W. Rendel, Esq., 1882-5 Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. (Lord Brassey), (Civil Lord), 1880-4. W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P. (Civil Lord), 1884-5.	Vice-Admiral (Lord) Hood, C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral T. Brandreth. Capt. Codrington, C.B., A.D.C. (d.) (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. (Civil)	Admiral Lord J. Hay, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir A. H. Hos- kins, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Graham. Rear-Admiral Erskine. (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P. (Civil).
10 Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., May-Nov., 1880. Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) H. Campbell-Banner- man, M.P., 1882-4. Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. (Lord Brassey), 1884-5.	(Rt. Hon.) C. T. Ritchie, M.P. . .	Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P.
11 (Rt.) Hon. E. Ashley, M.P., 1880-2 J. Holms, Esq., M.P., 1882-5 (d.)	(Rt. Hon.) Baron H. de Worms, M.P.	C. T. Dyke-Acland, Esq., M.P.
12 (Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1880-3. G. W. E. Russell, Esq., M.P., 1883-5.	Earl Brownlow . . . . .	(Rt. Hn.) Jesse Collings, M.P. W. C. Borlase, Esq., M.P.
13 (Rt. Hon.) A. W. Peel, M.P., 1880 (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1880-1. Earl of Rosebery, K.T., 1881-3. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., '83-4. (Rt. Hn.) H. H. Fowler, M.P., '84-5 (Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Dilke, Bart., M.P., 1880-2.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Esq., M.P.	H. Broadhurst, Esq., M.P.
14 Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., 1882-5	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. (Lord Connemara).	(Rt. Hon.) James Bryce, M.P.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, NOVEMBER, 1893.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, 1896-92.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES (£1,500).	Sydney C. Buxton, Esq., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Baron H. de Worms, M.P. 1888-92. Earl of Donraven, K.P., 1886-7. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1887-8.
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA (£1,500).	G. W. E. Russell, Esq., M.P.	Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., 1891-2 Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.—1886-91.
3 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR (£1,000).	Lord Sandhurst .....	Earl Brownlow, 1889-92 .....
4 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE.	W. Woodall, Esq., M.P.	Lord Harris, 1886-9. Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P.
5 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL (£7,000 and fees).	Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. ....
6 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL (£6,000 and fees).	Sir John Rigby, Q.C., M.P.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P. ....
7 †LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (£3,279 and fees).	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C., M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. (Lord Robertson), 1888-91. Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh), 1886-8.
†8 SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (£955 and fees).	A. Asher, Esq., Q.C., M.P. ....	A. Graham Murray, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 1891-2. Sir Charles Pearson, Q.C., M.P., 1890-1. M. T. S. Darling, Esq., Q.C., M.P. (Lord S. Darling), 1888-90. J. P. B. Robertson, Esq., Q.C., M.P. (Lord Robertson), 1886-8.
9 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£5,000 and fees).	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1892.. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1889-92. Rt. Hon. (Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P., 1886-8. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Ld. Ch. Justice) P. O'Brien, Q.C., 1888-9.
10 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£2,000 and fees).	Sergeant Hemphill, Q.C. ....	E. Carson, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 1892.. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. (Ld. Ch. Justice) P. O'Brien, Q.C., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1888-9. Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C., '89-92
11 LORD STEWARD (£2,000) ..	Marquis of Breadalbane .....	Earl of Mount Edgumbe .....
12 †TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£904).	Earl of Chesterfield .....	Rt. Hon. Lord W. Lennox, M.P., '92 Earl of Radnor, 1886-91. Right Hon. Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P.
13 †COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£904).	Rt. Hon. G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.	Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. ....
14 LORD CHAMBERLAIN (£2,000)	Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. ....	Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley, M.P., 1892
15 †VICE CHAMBERLAIN (£924)	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.	Viscount Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth), 1886-91.
16 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS (£1,000)	Lord Vernon .....	Earl of Yarborough, 1890-2 .....
17 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (£1,200).	Lord Kensington .....	Viscount Barrington, 1886-7 (d.) Earl of Rosslyn, 1887-90 (d.) Earl of Limerick, 1889-92 .....
18 MASTER OF THE HORSE (£2,500).	Viscount Oxenbridge .....	Earl of Kintore, 1886-9. Duke of Portland .....
19 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS (£1,700).	Lord Ribblesdale .....	Earl of Coventry .....
20 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (£500).	(Not now a political office; see page 28).	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
21 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM IN WAITING (£334).	(Discontinued as a political office, 1892).	Lord Burghley, M.P., 1886-91 .... (Vacant, 1892).

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, 1880-5.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, JUNE, 1885-JAN., 1886.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERN- MENT, JAN.-JULY, 1886.
1 Rt. Hon. (Sir) M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1881-2.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P. ....	Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P.
(Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1882-5	Lord Harris. ....	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt., M.P., Jan.-March.
2 Marquis of Lansdowne, 1880 ....	Viscount Enfield (Earl of Stafford), 1880-3.	E. S. Howard, Esq., M.P., March-July.
J. K. Cross, Esq., M.P., 1883-5 (d.)	Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G. (Earl of Albemarle).	Lord Sandhurst.
3 Earl of Morley. ....	Hon. (Sir) H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P.	H. J. Gladstone, Esq., M.P.
4 (Rt. Hon.) H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., 1880-2.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. ..	Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.
Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., M.P., 1882-5.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.	Sir Horace Davey, Q.C. (Lord Justice).
5 Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kings- burgh).	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.
6 Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P. (Lord Herschell).	J. P. B. Robertson, Esq., Q.C. .. (Lord Robertson).	A. Asher, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
7 Rt. Hon. J. McLaren, M.P. (Lord McLaren), 1880-1.	Rt. Hon. (Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P.	Right Hon. S. Walker, Q.C.
Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P., 1881-5.	(Justice) J. Monroe, Q.C., 1885	(Rt. Hon.) The M'Dermot, Q.C.
8 (Rt. Hon.) J. B. Balfour, M.P., 1880-1.	Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1885-6.	Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (d.)
A. Asher, Esq., M.P., 1881-5.	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. ....	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
9 Rt. Hon. H. Law, M.P., 1880-1 (d.)	Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P.
Rt. Hon. (Justice) W. M. Johnson, M.P., 1881-3.	Earl of Lathom. ....	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter, M.P., 1883-4 (Mas. of the Rolls).	Rt. Hon. Visc. Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth).	Rt. Hon. Visc. Kilcourse (Earl of Cavan), M.P.
Rt. Hon. J. Naish, Q.C., 1884-5 (d.)	Earl of Coventry. ....	Lord Sudeley.
Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C., 1885.	Viscount Barrington (d.) ....	Lord Monson (Visc. Oxen- bridge).
10 (Justice) W. M. Johnson, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 1880-1.	Earl of Bradford. ....	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
A. M. Porter, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 1881-3 (Mas. of the Rolls).	Marquis of Waterford, K.P. ....	Lord Suffield, K.C.B.
J. Naish, Esq., Q.C., 1883-4 (d.)	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Vacant.
(Rt. Hon.) S. Walker, Q.C., 1884-5	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., M.P. ..	(Rt.) Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.
The M'Dermot, Q.C., 1885.		
11 Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (d.)		
12 Earl (Marquis) of Breadalbane ..		
13 Rt. Hon. Lord Kensington, M.P.		
14 Earl of Kenmare, K.P. ....		
15 Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Bruce, M.P.		
16 Earl (Duke) of Fife, 1880-1 ....		
Lord Carrington, 1881-5.		
17 Lord Monson (Visc. Oxenbridge)		
18 Duke of Westminster, K.G. ....		
19 Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. ..		
20 Duchess of Bedford, 1880-3 ....		
Duchess of Roxburghe, 1883-5.		
21 Col. Hon. W. Carington, M.P., 1880-3.		
W. H. Grenfell, Esq., 1883.		
Col. Gerard Smith, M.P., 1883-5		



OFFICE AND SALARY.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, NOVEMBER, 1893.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, 1886-92.
LORDS-IN-WAITING (£702)	Viscount Drumlanrig. Lord Acton. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Lord Camoys. Lord Monkswell. Lord Hamilton of Dalsell. ——— Lord Playfair, K.C.B. Lord Wolverton, 1892-3. Viscount Bridport (non-political)	Earl of Romney, 1889-92. Earl Waldegrave. Viscount Bridport. Lord de Ros. Lord Elphinstone (d.). Lord Henniker. Lord Churchill, 1889-92. Lord de Ramsey, 1890-2. ——— Earl of Onslow, 1886-7. Earl of Hopetoun, 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, 1886-9. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1886-9. Viscount Torrington, 1889 (d.).
SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (£1,500: Office abolished in 1887.)	—	Hon. Sir H. S. Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P. 1886-7.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT, 1880-5.	THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, JUNE, 1885-JAN., 1886.	THE GLADSTONE GOVERN- MENT, JAN.-JULY, 1886.
Earl of Dalhousie, K.T. (d.) Lord Methuen (d.) Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Sudeley. Lord Thurlow. Lord Sandhurst. Lord Wrottesley. Lord Sackville (d.)  Viscount Bridport (non-political) Earl of Listowel, K.P., 1880-1. Earl (Marquis) of Zetland, 1880-1 Viscount Enfield (Earl of Straf- ford), 1880. Viscount Torrington, 1880-4 (d.)	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. Earl of Kintore. Earl of Hopetoun. Viscount Bridport. Lord Henniker. Lord Boston. Lord Elphinstone (d.) Lord de Ros.  Lord Sackville (extra) (d.)	Lord Methuen (d.) Lord Kensington. Lord Hothfield. Lord Houghton. Lord Camoys. Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Thurlow.  Viscount Bridport non- political.
Sir J. M. Adye, 1880-3. Hon. H. R. Brand, M.P. (Vis- count Hampden), 1883-5.	Hon. Guy Dawnay (d.)	W. Woodall, Esq., M.P.

TABLE OF ADMINISTRATIONS  
OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

YEAR	PRIME MINISTER.	PLANT	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	W. OF P. REASON.	TAX INCOME.
1800	William Pitt	T.	Ld. Loughboro'	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Lord Grenville	H. Dundas	W. Windham	Lord Grenville	W.	
1801	H. Addington	"	L. Eldon	H. Addington	Lord Palmerston	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Hobart	Chas. Yorke	Earl of Dartmouth	W.	
*1802	"	"	"	"	C. P. Yorke	"	"	C. Bathurst	"	W.	
1803	"	"	"	William Pitt	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Harrowby	Earl Camden	H. Dundas	"	W.	
1804	William Pitt	"	"	"	"	Lord Mulgrave	V. Castlereagh	"	"	W.	
1805	"	"	"	Lord H. Petty	Earl Spencer	C. J. Fox	W. Windham	R. Fitzpatrick	Lord Minto	W.	
*1806	Ld. Grenville	W.	L. Erskine	"	"	Lord Howick	V. Castlereagh	J. M. Pulteney	G. Tierney	W.	
*1807	D. of Portland	T.	L. Eldon	S. Perceval	Lord Hawkesbury	Canning	"	"	H. Dundas	W.	
1808	"	"	"	"	Rd. Ryder	Earl Bathurst	Earl of Liverpool	Granville	"	W.	
1809	S. Perceval	"	"	"	"	Marquis Wellesley	"	V. Palmerston	"	W.	
1810	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	
1811	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	
*1812	E. of Liverp'l	"	"	N. Vansittart	Viscount Sidmouth	V. Castlereagh	Earl Bathurst	"	Earl of Bucking.	W.W.	
1813	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" (hamshire)	W.W.	
1814	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	
1815	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	G. Canning	P.	
1816	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	
1817	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	
*1818	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1819	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1820	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1821	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1822	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1823	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1824	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1825	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1826	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1827	G. Canning	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1828	V. Goderich	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1829	D. of Welling-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
	ton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1829	Earl Grey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1830	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1831	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1832	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	

The \* distinguishes a year in which there was a General Election. (W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) a colonial or minor war, (P) peace.

## ADMINISTRATIONS—(Continued.)

Year	PRIME MINISTER.	PARLY	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	WAR OFFICE	FINANCE	TREASURY
*1833	Earl Grey	L.	L. Brougham	Lord Althorp	V. Melbourne	V. Palmerston	Lord Stanley	E. Ellice	C. Grant	P.		
1834	V. Melbourne	L.	L. Lyndhurst	Sir R. Peel	V. Duncannon	D. of Wellington	T. Spring Rice	Herries	Earl of Ellenboro	P.		
*1835	Sir R. Peel	C.	L. Lyndhurst	Spring Rice	H. Goulburn	V. Palmerston	Earl Aberdeen	Viact. Howick	Sir J. Hobhouse	P.		
1836	V. Melbourne	L.	L. (In Comm.)		Lord J. Russell		Lord Glenelg			P.		
*1837	"	L.	L. Cottenham	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1838	"	L.	"	F. T. Baring	Marq. of Normanby	"	Mq. of Normanby	T. B. Macaulay	"	P.		
1839	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	"	P.		
1840	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
*1841	Sir R. Peel	C.	L. Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Sir Jas. Graham	Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Stanley	Sir H. Hardinge	Earl of Ellenboro	P.		
1842	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Lord Fitzgerald	P.		
1843	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1844	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1845	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1846	Ld. J. Russell	L.	L. Cottenham	Sir C. Wood	Sir Geo. Grey	V. Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	T. F. Fremantle	Earl of Ripon	P.		
*1847	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Earl Grey	Sidney Herbert	"	P.		
1848	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	Fox Maule	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	P.		
1849	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1850	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1851	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
*1852	Earl of Derby	C.	L. St. Leonards	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl Granville	Sir J. Pakington	Vernon Smith	J. C. Herries	P.		
1853	E. of Aberdeen	L.	L. Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	V. Palmerston	E. of Malmesbury	Duke of Newcastle	W. Beresford	Sir C. Wood	P.		
1854	"	L.	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	Sidney Herbert	"	P.		
1855	"	L.	"	"	"	Earl of Clarendon	Sir Geo. Grey	Duke of Newcastle	"	P.		
1856	V. Palmerston	L.	"	Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir Geo. Grey	"	Colonial Secretary.	SEC. OF STATE FOR WAR.	"	P.		
1857	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Sidney Herbert	Lord Pannure	Vernon Smith	P.		
1858	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	"	P.		
1859	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Sir W. Molesworth	"	"	P.		
1860	"	L.	"	"	"	"	H. Labouchere	"	"	P.		
1861	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1862	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		
1863	Earl of Derby	C.	L. Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	E. of Malmesbury	Lord Stanley	General Peel	Earl of Ellenboro	P.		
1864	"	L.	"	"	S. Estcourt	Sir E. Lytton	Sir E. Lytton	"	Lord Stanley	P.		
*1865	V. Palmerston	L.	L. Campbell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis	Lord J. Russell	Duke of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert	Sir C. Wood	P.		
1866	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.		

The \* distinguishes a year in which there was a General Election. (W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) a colonial or minor war, (P) peace.



## DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[The following notes describe the principal functions exercised by the chief Officers and Departments of the Executive Government. In modern times, if a Department is represented in Parliament by two officials, one, as a rule, is in each House. The Home Office is generally an exception (both Secretary of State and Under-Secretary being in the House of Commons), and occasionally the Board of Trade and Local Government Board. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and usually the heads of the great spending Departments, are in the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and the great Officers of the Household, are always Peers.]

**ADMIRALTY** (Whitehall, S.W.), is under a Board, who, since the reign of Queen Anne, have been appointed as "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Board at present consists of five members, viz: the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First and Second Naval Lords; the Third Naval Lord, who is also Controller of the Navy; and the Civil Lord. There is also a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. He also deals personally with all political questions, and matters connected with promotions and removals of Officers of the Navy and Marines, honours and rewards, the Royal Yachts, Civil appointments and promotions (with some exceptions), the nominations to Naval Cadetships and Assistant Clerkships, R.N.; and the appointment of Flag Officers, Captains, Officers commanding Ships, Coast Guard Commanders, Medical Officers, Royal Marines' Staff, &c.

The First Naval Lord advises the First Lord of the Admiralty on all questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy; he also is responsible to the First Lord for ships in commission, and the distribution and organization of the Fleet; the appointment of Commanders, the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, questions of discipline and Courts Martial, signalling, collisions, the slave trade, the *personnel* of the gunnery and torpedo service, together with questions of prize money and leave.

The Second Naval Lord is similarly responsible for the manning of the fleet, and the mobilisation of the fleet and reserves, so far as relates to *personnel*; the Royal Marines, the steam reserve, the training establishments, and education generally; the coast guard, naval reserve and naval volunteers, the appointment of officers of and below the rank of lieutenant, and other minor matters.

The Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is responsible for the dockyards, the *matériel* of the steam reserves, the construction and repair of ships and machinery, the purchase and disposal of ships, naval advance, including torpedoes, electric lighting, and other matters.

The Junior Naval Lord has charge of the transport, medical, and victualling services, the coaling of the fleet, appointments of clerks, and carpenters, questions relating to chaplains, medical officers, paymasters,

uniform, pay, allowances, compensation and pensions, and other matters of inferior importance.

The Civil Lord has charge of the Works Department, including contracts for stores and purchases of land, the civil staff of naval establishments, Greenwich hospital, dockyard schools, and special questions affecting retirement pay and allowances.

FIRST LORDS SINCE 1667.

Rt. Hon. H. T. Lowry-Corry (d.) 1867

Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers ..... 1868

Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen ..... 1871

Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt (d.) 1874

Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith (d.) ..... 1877

Earl of Northbrook ..... 1880

Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton ..... 1885

Marquis of Ripon ..... 1886

Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton ..... 1886

Earl Spencer, K.G. .... 1892

For names of Lords of the Admiralty, see "Present and Preceding Ministries," p. 84.  
SECRETARY—Sir E. Maagregor, K.C.B.

**ADVOCATE, THE LORD.**—See under Scotland, *post*.

**AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF** (4, Whitehall Place, S.W.) This Department, established by an Act of 1889, consists nominally of the Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The President is appointed from among members of the Privy Council. The Board has control over the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Destructive Insects Acts, formerly exercised by the Privy Council. It supersedes the Land Commission, taking over their functions in regard to the Tithe Rent charge, Copyhold, Inclosure of Commons, and Allotment Acts, as well as their general duties connected with the drainage and improvement of land, agricultural holdings, glebe and settled lands. The powers and duties of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act, 1870, are now vested in the Board of Agriculture; and there are also transferred to it the collection and preparation of agricultural and forest statistics, as well as the inspection and assistance of technical agricultural schools. It has power to make and aid in making enquiries and experiments for the promotion of agriculture and forestry; to prescribe rules for preventing rabies in dogs, and to regulate the seizure, detention, and disposal of stray dogs.

The President is a member of the Ministry for the time being, and if a member of the House of Commons has to undergo re-election on appointment.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1889.

Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin..... 1889

Rt. Hon. H. C. Gardner ..... 1892

SECRETARY.—T. H. Elliott.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE** (Royal Courts, W.C.) is the chief law officer of the Crown, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and almost necessarily has a seat in the House of Commons. He represents the Crown in the courts of law, prosecutes by himself or by his nominee in criminal cases, exhibits informations in revenue cases in the Exchequer, and takes proceedings on behalf of those who come under the protection of the Crown as *parens patriæ*, such as lunatics, or the objects of a charitable trust. Legal questions are constantly referred for his opinion by the different Government offices. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Committee of Privileges in peerage cases, he is present in a judicial capacity to express the views of the Crown on any point which may arise. Letters patent for inventions are considered to be issued under his general superintendence and under the patent laws appeals from the Controller are in certain cases allowed to be brought to him. He is the official head of the Bar, and to him all questions of professional etiquette are almost invariably referred.

Under an arrangement made in 1898, the Law Officers are precluded from appearing on behalf of private clients, except before the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and a permanent clerical staff was also assigned to them.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE 1867.

Sir J. B. Karslake (d.) ..... 1867

Sir R. P. Collier (L. Monkswell) (d.) ..... 1868

Sir J. D. Coleridge (L. Coleridge) ..... 1871

Sir H. James ..... 1873

Sir R. Baggallay (d.) ..... 1874

Sir J. Holker (d.) ..... 1875

Right Hon. Sir H. James..... 1880

Sir R. E. Webster ..... 1885

Sir Charles Russell ..... 1886

Sir R. E. Webster ..... 1886

Sir Charles Russell ..... 1892

**AUDIT OFFICE.**—See Exchequer and Audit Department.

**BUCKHOUNDS, MASTER OF THE.**

—The Royal Hunt is under the charge of the Master of the Buckhounds, an appointment always held as a political office by a peer. The Royal enclosure at Ascot races is managed by this officer. The possible abolition of the office was foreshadowed by Mr. Gladstone's Government, August, 1892.

**MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.**—Lord Ribblesdale.

**CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.**—The office of the Lord Chamberlain (St. James' Palace, S.W.) is a department of Her Majesty's Household, and the head of it, who is always a Peer of high rank and a

Privy Councillor, is a member of the Ministry for the time being. He superintends all the officers and servants of the Household above stairs (see Lord Steward for below), the department of the Wardrobe, the Jewel House at the Tower of London, and the licensing of plays in the metropolis north of the Thames. He has the direction of the details of state functions such as coronations, Royal marriages, public entries, and funerals. In his department are the Royal Physicians, the Chaplains, the Chapels Royal, the Sergeants-at-Arms in Parliament, and the care of the Royal swans on the Thames. His Deputy, the Vice-Chamberlain, is also a Privy Councillor, and a member of the House of Commons.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS SINCE 1868.

Visct. (Earl) Sydney, G.C.B. (d.) ..... 1868

Marquis of Hertford, K.G. (d.) ..... 1874

Earl of Mount Edgcumbe ..... 1879

Earl of Kenmare, K.P. .... 1880

Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. .... 1885

Earl of Kenmare, K.P. .... 1886

Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. .... 1886

Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. .... 1892

SECRETARY.—Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B.

**CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD GREAT** (House of Lords, S.W.).—This

is an hereditary office, held during the present reign by the Earl of Ancaster as the representative of the joint heirs. Admission to the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting is granted to strangers under regulations made by the Lord Great Chamberlain. On all State occasions he has the charge of Westminster Hall; as when it is used for a trial or a coronation. At a coronation he has functions of a numerous and varied character. When the Sovereign goes to Parliament, this officer walks on the right of the Sword of State, next to the Royal Person.

**CHANCELLOR, THE LORD HIGH**, is the highest judicial officer in the Kingdom, and ranks next to the Sovereign. He is ordinarily appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody. He is keeper of the Royal conscience, custodian of the Great Seal, visitor in right of the Crown of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation, and patron of between 600 and 700 Crown livings and twelve canonries. Representing the Sovereign as *parens patriæ*, he has the general superintendence of all charitable trusts, and he is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. As a judge, he is President of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, besides presiding, if present, when the House of Lords is exercising its appellate jurisdiction. He is a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor, and is usually, though not necessarily, a Peer. He presides on the woolsack as Speaker (or Prolocutor) of the House of Lords, and when in office takes precedence of every temporal lord. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the Session, for giving the Royal assent to

Bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always a Commissioner, and reads the Royal Speech. He appoints the justices of the peace in every county, usually on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, and directly in every borough (except in Lancashire, where the Chancellor of the Duchy exercises the patronage). The Lord Chancellor nominates to many important offices connected with the administration of justice. Letters patent under the Great Seal are passed by him, and all writs for the commencement of civil proceedings in the courts of law are tested or witnessed in his name. The Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction is confined to Great Britain.

(For list of Lord Chancellors, see Table of Administrations.)

**CHARITY COMMISSION** (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.) is superintended by a Chief Commissioner, a permanent official appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury, and assisted by six other commissioners, one of whom is a member of the House of Commons, and represents the Commission in Parliament. Their duties are to superintend the preparation of schemes for the general administration of charities and also of Endowed Schools, and the City of London charities, under special conditions laid down by Acts of Parliament.

**Commissioners.**—Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B. (Chief); C. H. Alderson (Second); E. S. Hope; Sir G. Young, Bart.; D. C. Richmond; James Anstie, Q.C.; T. E. Ellis, M.P. (unpaid);

**Secretary**—D. R. Fearon.

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION** (Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by two permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury; their duty is to examine all candidates for the Civil Service in respect of age, health, and character. They also make arrangements for all literary examinations for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

**Commissioners.**—W. J. Courthope, Lord Francis Hervey.

**Secretary.**—J. S. Logkhart.

**COLONIAL OFFICE** (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent, one Parliamentary, and three Assistant Under-Secretaries. With the Colonies having responsible Government, this office interferes very little. It recommends the Governors to the Crown for appointment, and has a power of recommending the disallowance of laws passed by Colonial Legislatures, but this is practically confined to the cases where they conflict with Imperial legislation, or touch on Imperial interests. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, it exercises direct executive action, and all important officers are appointed by the Crown on

its recommendation. Their legislation is subject to revision, and the office exercises a considerable control over the expenditure and legislation of any such colony.

An Emigration Information Office (31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.) was organised by Mr. E. Stanhope, when Colonial Secretary in 1886. Its duty is to collect and circulate the latest and most accurate information respecting the Colonies, for the guidance of intending emigrants, and to answer personal enquiries (which average about 6,000 per annum), but it does not actively promote emigration, nor is it responsible for advising emigrants in the selection of their destination.

(For List of Colonial Secretaries, see Table of Administrations.)

**PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.

**COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR** (Downing Street, S.W.)—These officials, two in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State, and transact all the financial, commercial, emigration, and other business in this country on behalf of the Crown Colonies. In the case of all other Colonies (i.e., those having responsible Government) this work is done by Agents-General, who are appointed by the several Colonial Governments.

**CROWN AGENTS.**—Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.; E. E. Blake.

**COLLEGE OF ARMS, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE** (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) is presided over by the Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), and grants coats of arms, and transacts other business of an antiquarian and partly obsolete character. Attached to the Department are three Kings of Arms, bearing respectively the titles of Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six Heralds (Chester, York, Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster, and Richmond), four Pursuivants, and a Registrar.

**CORNWALL (Duchy of) Office** (Buckingham Gate, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy, and a Council; it is charged with the management of the estates belonging to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall.

**LORD WARDEN, &c.**—Earl of Ducie.

**CUSTOMS OFFICE** (Lower Thames Street, E.C.) is administered by three permanent Commissioners, appointed by the Prime Minister. It has charge of the collection of all customs duties at the out-ports. For this department the Treasury is responsible in Parliament.

**Commissioners.**—H. H. Murray, C.B. (Chairman), H. A. D. Seymour (Deputy Chairman), and L. W. Engelbach, C.B.

**Secretary.**—R. T. Prowse.

**ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSION** (10, Whitehall Place, S.W.) is administered by a body consisting of the archbishops, bishops, three deans, and twenty eminent laymen. The principal duties are discharged by the Church Estates Commissioners the chief



of whom, always a Peer, is nominated by the Prime Minister, one other is commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one is ordinarily a member or supporter of the Government for the time being. They administer the large estates vested in them, and apply the proceeds in promoting the work and efficiency of the Church, and increasing its endowments. They have also many powers of making new ecclesiastical districts under very complicated Acts of Parliament. An annual report is made to the Home Secretary.

**CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.**—Earl Stanhope (Chairman), Rt. Hon. G. Leveson Gower, M.P., Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**—See Privy Council.

**EMIGRATION.**—See Colonial Office.

**EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT** (Somerset House, W.C.), under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, has the duty of auditing all public accounts. He reports to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, a body of eleven members, nominated at the commencement of every Session "for examination of the accounts showing the expenditure of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure," and any irregularities are investigated by them.

**COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.**—Sir C. L. Ryan, K.C.B.

**FOREIGN OFFICE** (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, changing with the Government, assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Under-Secretary. All negotiations with, and despatches to and from foreign Powers pass through this Office; and all diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are appointed by and report to the Foreign Secretary. A very important branch of work is transacted in the commercial department, which collects, through our Consuls abroad, information likely to be of use to the commercial community in this country, and circulates it among Chambers of Commerce, &c.

(For list of Foreign Secretaries, see Table of Administrations.)

**PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Sir P. W. Currie, G.C.B.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' OFFICE** (28, Abingdon Street, S.W.) is managed by a permanent Chief Registrar appointed by the Treasury. This officer exercises all the statutory powers of supervision over the Friendly and Building Societies of the country. These powers, however, are very limited, and do not enable the office to be responsible for the management or solvency of any society.

**CHIEF REGISTRAR.**—E. W. Brabrook.

**HERALDS' COLLEGE.**—See College of Arms.

**HOME OFFICE** (Whitehall, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry, but always in the House of Commons), assisted by one

Permanent and one Assistant Under-Secretary, and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary. This department is charged generally with the maintenance of order and the repression of crime in Great Britain. It has complete control over the Metropolitan Police (except in the City), but only certain statutory financial powers over the provincial police. It controls all prisons, whether convict prisons or those transferred from local authorities under the Prisons' Act, 1877, and is in this work assisted by Boards of Visitors appointed locally. The prerogative of mercy vested in the Crown is exercised upon the advice of the Home Secretary, except as to Ireland and Scotland. The Direction of Public Prosecutions is an important branch of the Home Office work, but is transacted at the Treasury Chambers by the Solicitor to the Treasury. Amongst other duties of the office are the inspection of all reformatory and industrial schools, of mines, both coal and metalliferous, of explosives, and of factories and workshops. It administers the Burial Acts, the Inebriates' Acts, the Vivisection Act, the Cruelty to Animals Act, and other Statutes. The Home Office also prepares the Criminal and Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, and the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom.

(For list of Home Secretaries, see Table of Administrations.)

**PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Sir G. Lushington, K.C.B.

**HORSE, MASTER OF THE.**—

This official, who is a peer, and changes with the Government, has charge of all Her Majesty's stables and horses. In his department are the Royal equerries, pages of honour, footmen, &c. In any public procession he rides next behind the Queen.

**MASTER OF THE HORSE.**—Visc. Oxenbridge.

**INDIA OFFICE** (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and by a Council composed originally of fifteen members having Indian experience; the number will, however, be reduced to ten, on the occurrence of vacancies. The Council are appointed by the Secretary of State, are ineligible to Parliament, and hold office for a term of ten years, but a member may for special reasons be continued in office for a further period of five years. The major part of the Council must consist of persons who have resided in India at least ten years, and who have not left India more than ten years previously to their appointment. The "Secretary of State in Council" is charged with such superintendence of the Government of India as is entrusted to him by the Government of India Act of 1858. The precise relations between the India Office and the Governor-General of India, and between the Secretary of State and his Council, are somewhat difficult to explain, being regulated by

the Act of 1858 mentioned above, which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, and vested the powers of the old Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA SINCE 1858.

Viscount Canning (d.).....	1858
Earl of Elgin (d.) .....	1862
Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (d.) ...	1864
Earl of Mayo (d.) .....	1869
Lord (Earl of) Northbrook .....	1872
Lord (Earl of) Lytton (d.) .....	1876
Marquis of Ripon .....	1880
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava ...	1884
Marquis of Lansdowne.....	1888
(For list of Secretaries of State for India, see Table of Administrations.)	

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir J. A. Godley, K.C.B.

**INLAND REVENUE OFFICE** (Somerset House) is administered by a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, all permanent, and appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This Office is charged with the collection of the Excise duties, Stamp duties, and Taxes. An important Government laboratory is also attached to the office. The Treasury is responsible for it in Parliament. The Twenty-eighth Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (*Parl. Paper, C. 4474 of 1885*) contains an exhaustive account of the history, development, and extent of the various taxes and duties under the control of the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.—A. Milner (Chairman), F. L. Robinson, C.B. (Deputy Chairman), E. H. Wodehouse, T. Browning, C.B.

SECRETARIES.—W. H. Cousins, C.B.; Sir R. Micks.

#### IRELAND:—

**IRISH OFFICE** (Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.).—This is a branch of the office of the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. It is presided over by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry), and assists him in carrying on the business of the department in Parliament, for which he is the responsible Minister.

#### LORDS LIEUTENANT SINCE 1867.

Marquis (Duke) of Abercorn (d.)...	1866
Earl Spencer .....	1868
Duke of Abercorn (d.) .....	1874
Duke of Marlborough (d.).....	1876
Earl Cowper.....	1880
Earl Spencer.....	1882
Earl of Carnarvon (d.) .....	1885
Earl of Aberdeen .....	1886
Marquis of Londonderry .....	1886
Earl (Marquis) of Zetland .....	1889
Lord Houghton .....	1892

#### CHIEF SECRETARIES SINCE 1866.

Lord Naas (Earl of Mayo) (d.).....	1866
Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue (L. Carlingford).....	1868

#### IRELAND—continued.

Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire) .....	1870
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1874
Right Hon. J. Lowther .....	1878
Right Hon. W. E. Forster (d.) ...	1880
Lord F. Cavendish (d.) .....	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan	1882
Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	1884
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1885
Right Hon. W. H. Smith (d.) .....	1886
Right Hon. John Morley .....	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour .....	1887
Right Hon. W. L. Jackson .....	1891
Right Hon. John Morley .....	1892
UNDER-SECRETARY.—Col. Right Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.S.I.	

**IRISH LAND COMMISSION** (24, Upper Merriam Street, Dublin) is appointed under the Irish Land Acts of 1881 and 1887 and the Land Purchase Acts of 1885 and 1886. The Commissioners are aided in the work of fixing judicial rents by Assistant Commissioners and skilled valuers, and the hearing of appeals from the decisions of these officers is the principal duty of the Chief Commissioners. The Land Commission is constituted as a judicial body. The Church Temporalities Commission, appointed under the Irish Church Act, 1869, is now merged in it.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Bewley, F. Wrench, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Q.C.;—Stanislaus J. Lynch and Murrough O'Brien under the Purchase Acts.

SECRETARY.—J. H. Franks.

**EDUCATION, COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL** (Marlboro' Street, Dublin), the Board consists, when complete, of twenty unpaid Commissioners (ten Protestant and ten Roman Catholic), one of whom is a paid Resident Commissioner, the present holder of this office being a Roman Catholic. The Board was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for administering the funds placed at its disposal by Parliament for the purposes of National Education. The members are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.—Right Hon. Sir P. J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**EDUCATION (IRELAND), COMMISSION OF** (5, Leinster Street, Dublin), for the regulation of certain Endowed Schools, consists of seven *ex-officio* Commissioners, and seven appointed by the Government.

(Under an Act of 1885, the Endowments administered by this Board are under investigation by the Irish Educational Endowments Commission.)

**EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE (BOARD OF), IRELAND** (1, Hume Street, Dublin), was established under the Act 41 and 42 Vict., c. 66, and consists of seven unpaid Commissioners, aided by two paid Assistant Commissioners (one Protestant and one Roman Catholic) appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

## IRELAND—continued.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, IRELAND** (Custom House, Dublin), established under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 69, for administering the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts. Its President is the Chief Secretary for the time being, and the permanent Under-Secretary is an *ex-officio* member. It consists, in addition, of three other members, one of whom belongs to the medical profession.

**PUBLIC WORKS, BOARD OF (IRELAND)**, Custom House, Dublin. This Department, under three Commissioners, is controlled by the Treasury in London, and is not under the Irish Government. It has extensive functions relating to the administration of public loans for various purposes, the drainage of rivers, reclamation of land, construction of railways, control of Harbour Works, &c.

**VALUATION OF IRELAND (General) AND BOUNDARY SURVEY** (6, Ely Place, Dublin). This Department, under a Commissioner, deals with the valuation, for rating purposes, of lands and premises throughout Ireland, and has extensive duties connected with such measures as those relating to the registration of voters, the fixing of polling places, and kindred subjects. A large staff of professional valuers is attached to the office.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL** (7, Victoria Street, S.W.). The "Advocate-General, or Judge-Martial of Her Majesty's Forces," as he is officially designated, is a Privy Councillor and has usually been a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry, but the present occupant of the post is one of H.M. Judges. His principal duty consists in the revision of the judgments of Courts-Martial held in the army, and advising as to their legality. He submits the proceedings of general Courts-Martial at home directly to the Sovereign (being for that purpose appointed a Privy Councillor), and is the legal adviser of the War Office and the military authorities in all matters not falling within the province of the Solicitor. He is assisted by a permanent legal Deputy and two military Deputy Judge-Advocates. The salary of the office, formerly £2,000 a year, was reduced in 1888, and is now abolished.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.**—Right Hon. Sir F. Jeune.

**LANCASTER, OFFICE OF THE DUCHY OF** (Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.), is presided over by a Chancellor (changing with the Ministry) and a Council, whose duties are nominal. The Office manages all the estates of the Duchy. The Chancellor has the appointment to forty-one livings in various parts of the country, and of all borough magistrates in the county of Lancashire.

## CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY SINCE 1867.

Col. Patten (L. Winmarleigh) (d.)	1867
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor (d.)	1868
Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1868
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers	1872
Right Hon. J. Bright (d.)	1873
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor (d.)	1874
Right Hon. J. Bright (d.)	1880
Right Hon. J. G. Dodson (L. Monk Bretton)	1883
Right Hon. H. Chaplin	1885
Right Hon. E. Heneage	1886
Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	1886
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1886
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1892

**LAND REGISTRY OFFICE** (93, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.), established under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 53, and the Land Transfer Act, 1875, for registering freehold and leasehold estates, with the object of facilitating proof of title, and rendering the dealing with land more simple and economical.

**REGISTRAR.**—R. H. Holt.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD** (Whitehall, S.W.), formerly the Poor Law Board, is administered by a President (who is always a member of the Legislature, and changes with the Ministry) assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Secretary. It is charged with most multifarious duties, of which the chief relate to the Poor Law and Public Health. Amongst questions under the former head are the inspection of workhouses, pauper schools, and lunatic asylums, and various duties as to vagrancy, &c. Besides administering the Local Government and Public Health Acts, the Board has to carry out the provisions of the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Labourers' Dwellings Acts, and other legislation for local improvements, the Canal Boats Act, the Allotments Acts, the Alkali Acts, the Metropolis Water Act, and to sanction the grant of borrowing powers to local authorities. In addition to these, functions of great importance and of vast detail arise in connection with the Turnpike and Highway Acts, the Vaccination Acts, local taxation, the division of parishes, and the audit of local accounts.

## PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Devon (d.)	1867
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen	1868
Right Hon. J. Stansfeld	1871
Rt. Hon. G. Selater-Booth (L. Baginbun)	1874
Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (L. Monk Bretton)	1880
Right Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bart.	1882
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1885
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain	1886
Right Hon. J. Stansfeld	1886
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1886
Right Hon. H. H. Fowler	1892

**SECRETARY.**—Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.

**LUNACY COMMISSION** (19, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of nine Commissioners, appointed pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, for the regulation and care of lunatics. They have extensive powers of inspection over lunatics in public and private asylums, gaols, and workhouses, and for the prosecution of offences. Licenses are granted by them to keepers of private asylums. A periodical report is made to the Lord Chancellor. The powers of the Lunacy Commissioners have been varied and extended by the Lunacy Acts of 1886 and 1890.

**CHAIRMAN.**—Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.

**SECRETARY.**—G. H. Urnson.

**MINT, THE ROYAL** (Little Tower Hill, E.C.), is nominally presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as "Master and Worker of the Mint," but is really managed by the Deputy Master, a permanent official. It is responsible for the manufacture of the coinage and medals of the country, and also supplies silver and bronze coin to certain colonies. The work of this Department, according to ancient custom, is annually tested by the "trial of the pyx," when specimens of the coinage of the year are carefully examined by a jury of goldsmiths, presided over by the Queen's Remembrancer, with the assistance of the officers of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

**DEP.-MASTER.**—Hon. Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.

**MUSEUMS.**—**BRITISH MUSEUM** (Great Russell St., W.C.) is managed by a Board of Trustees, some of whom are official, some serve in right of their relationship to families who have made large bequests to the Museum, and the rest are nominated by the Prime Minister. They elect from themselves a Standing Committee, in whom the real power is vested. The chief management under them is entrusted to the Principal Librarian and Secretary. Under the charge of this body are placed all the collections in the British Museum itself, and in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. An annual grant is made for the purchase and acquisition of new objects of interest, besides which special purchases are occasionally authorised. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., has hitherto been responsible for this department in Parliament.

The British Museum is open to the Public from 10 a.m. till dusk, and from 8 to 10 p.m. The British and Mediæval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday. The Reading Room is open daily to readers: from January to April, and from September to December, 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.; May to August, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Reading tickets are granted on application, stating age (not under 21), abode, business or profession; and a recommendation from a householder, or some well-known person, must accompany it.

**PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.**—E. M. Thompson, C.B.

**NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** (South Kensington).—A branch of the British Museum. It is open daily from 10 a.m. till dusk. Monday and Saturday, from May 1st to July 15th, till 8 p.m., and thence till August 31st, till 7 p.m.

**GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**, Jermyn Street, open every week-day except Friday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the winter months, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at other times. Monday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed August 10th to September 10th.

**INDIAN MUSEUM**, South Kensington, is under the control of the Science and Art Department of the Privy Council. It is open on every weekday, free,

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM** is under the control of the Science and Art Department. It is open daily. Free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; on other days from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., admission 6d.

**BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.**—A branch of the foregoing. Open free on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Wednesdays at similar hours, admission 6d.

**PATENT MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**, South Kensington, under the direction of the Patent Office. Open daily free from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season.

**NATIONAL DEBT AND LIFE ANNUITY OFFICE** (Old Jewry, E.C.), presided over by Commissioners, *ex-officio*, viz., the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The duties of the department include all the transactions for carrying out the Acts of Parliament which regulate the reduction of the National Debt, the creation and cancellation of Terminable Annuities, the investment of Government funds, &c.

**SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.**—Sir C. Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**NATIONAL GALLERY** (Trafalgar Square) is managed by a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister. The national collection of pictures in Trafalgar Square is entrusted to them, as well as the purchase of new pictures (subject to the sanction of the Treasury). The chief executive duties are vested in the Director. Open to the public free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and on Thursday and Friday after 11 a.m., admission 6d.

**DIRECTOR.**—Sir F. W. Burton.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY** (temporarily at Bethnal Green Museum), founded at the instance of the late Earl Stanhope in 1859, is vested in a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister. The

national collection of portraits is in charge of the trustees, and they are responsible for all fresh purchases, for which a small grant is annually made by Parliament. The chief executive duties are vested in the keeper and secretary. The gallery is open free daily (except Friday) from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 4 in winter. The necessary funds having been provided by a private donor, Mr. Alexander, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1889, to authorise the erection of a suitable building adjoining the National Gallery.

KEEPER.—G. Scharf, S.C.B.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE** (43, Parliament Street, S.W.) is presided over by a permanent Director-General. It carries on the survey of the United Kingdom. The operations of the Survey are directed from the head-quarters at Southampton. Reports are made to the President of the Board of Agriculture.

DIRECTOR.—Col. Sir C. Wilson, K.C.B.

**PATENT OFFICE** (Southampton Buildings, W.C.).—The Patent Office, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, is charged with the duty of granting and registering patents, and registering designs and trade marks. It publishes a periodical journal, containing information as to the various inventions which are brought under its jurisdiction.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—Sir H. R. Lack.

**PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE** (Whitehall, S.W.), is presided over by an unpaid official, changing with the Government, and has sometimes been held together with the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or that of Judge Advocate-General. It has charge of the payment of all salaries and wages in the public service, but by an Act passed in 1889 the Government are empowered to transfer any of the duties of the office to the Bank of England. The Pay Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature is nominally under the direction of the Paymaster-General, but the duties are delegated to the Assistant Paymaster-General for Supreme Court business.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne.

**POST OFFICE** (St. Martin's-le-Grand), presided over by the Postmaster-General, changing with the Government, assisted by three permanent secretaries. It has charge of the Postal system of the United Kingdom, of all the Post Office telegraphs, has a royalty on all telephones, and manages the Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices, besides being a medium for the issue of Inland Revenue Licences for the public. The total number of officers on the permanent establishment of the Post Office is 71,596, of whom 10,465 are women, and there are also about 59,000 officials not on the establishment, of whom about 16,000 are females.

#### POSTMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1866.

Duke of Montrose (d.)	1866
Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1868
Right Hon. W. Monsell (L. Emly)	1871
Right Hon. Sir L. (Lord) Playfair	1873
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1874
Right Hon. Henry Fawcett (d.)	1880
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1884
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1885
Lord Wolverton (d.)	1886
Right Hon. H. C. Raikes (d.)	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson	1891
Right Hon. Arnold Morley	1892

SECRETARY.—Spencer Walpole.

**PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE** (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord President, changing with the Ministry, assisted by three Parliamentary Vice-Presidents, one of whom has charge of the English Committee on Education, one is also the Secretary for Scotland, and one (who at present is also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) has charge of the Committee on Agriculture.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION for England consists of eight members, mostly members of the Government for the time being, and is only occasionally called together. The actual work is done by the Vice-President of the Education Department, who is practically responsible for the supervision of all the elementary educational work throughout the country, besides having certain powers in relation to endowed schools. He is also in charge of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, which holds annual examinations in science and art. Among other work of an analogous character entrusted to the Privy Council is the supervision of the Museums at South Kensington, Bethnal Green, and of Geology in Jernyn Street, and the Geological Survey.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION in Scotland has generally consisted of six or eight members, and is presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, as Scotch Vice-President of the Council.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMITTEE of the Privy Council, appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, has power to review the Statutes made by the Commission for either University.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL consists mainly of judges, three of whom are paid, who hear judicial appeals from India and the Colonies, from the Admiralty Court, and also, when sitting with certain ecclesiastical assessors, appeals in ecclesiastical causes, exercising powers conferred on them by Statute. Appeals for the prolongation of patents are also heard by a committee of the Privy Council.

THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE is now called the *Board of Trade* (which see), and is an independent office, and the Committee of Council on Agriculture is now similarly merged in the Board of Agriculture.

The granting of Charters and the issuing of Orders in Council, on the recommendation of other Departments, are among the other duties of the Privy Council Office.

#### LORD PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Marquis of Ripon .....	1868
Lord Aberdare .....	1873
Duke of Richmond .....	1874
Earl Spencer .....	1880
Lord Carlingford .....	1883
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook .....	1885
Earl Spencer .....	1886
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook .....	1886
Earl of Kimberley, K.G. ....	1892

CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Sir C. Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Lord R. Montagu .....	1867
Right Hon. W. E. Forster (d.) ...	1868
Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby)...	1874
Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton	1878
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella .....	1880
Right Hon. E. Stanhope .....	1885
Sir H. T. Holland (L. Knutsford)	1885
Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, K.C.B.	1886
Sir H. T. Holland (L. Knutsford)	1886
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke ...	1887
Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland ...	1892

SECRETARY OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—G. W. Kekewich, C.B.

**PRIVY SEAL, LORD.**—The post of Lord Privy Seal is an ancient office conferring high precedence, but having merely nominal functions, and is vacated on a change of Ministry. The duties formerly assigned to this department were abolished by the Act 47 and 48 Vict., c. 80., but the Lord Privy Seal is often entrusted with the discharge of much important work, which for any special reason requires the attention of a Minister in Parliament. The office, which is generally an honorary one, has often been accompanied by a seat in the Cabinet, and is at present held by the Prime Minister.

#### LORDS PRIVY SEAL SINCE 1867.

Earl of Kimberley .....	1868
Viscount Halifax (d.) .....	1870
Earl of Malmesbury (d.) .....	1874
Earl of Beaconsfield (d.) .....	1876
Duke of Northumberland .....	1878
Duke of Argyll .....	1880
Lord Carlingford .....	1881
Earl of Rosebery .....	1884
Earl of Harrowby .....	1885
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone .....	1886
Earl Cadogan .....	1886
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone .....	1892

**PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION** (3, Bank Buildings, E.C.), appointed under 38 and 39 Vic., c. 89, and 43 and 44 Vic., c. 1, consists of a body of unpaid Commissioners, chiefly eminent merchants and bankers, who regulate the conditions of loans out of public funds for harbours, docks, labourers' dwellings, waterworks, school buildings, and other public works. **CHAIRMAN**, H. Barnard, **SECRETARY**, R. Philpot.

**RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC COMMISSION** (House of Lords, S.W.), appointed by the Prime Minister under the Railways and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

It consists of two permanent Commissioners (one being skilled in railway management), and three ex-officio Commissioners, the latter being judges of the superior Courts in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, and holding office for five years. They are a judicial body, constituted with the powers of a Court of Record, to hear complaints from traders and others as to unfair rates, undue preference, illegal charges, &c. They also have power to decide disputes referred to them by railway companies, to confirm working agreements, order traffic facilities, and other matters.

**COMMISSIONERS.**—Hon. Justice Wills (England), Hon. Lord Trayner (Scotland), Rt. Hon. Justice Murphy (Ireland), Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., Viscount Cobham.

**REGISTRAR.**—W. H. Macnamara.

**RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC** (Rolls House, Chancery Lane), is presided over by the Master of the Rolls, assisted by a permanent Deputy Keeper, and has charge of all the public records of the country. Under its direction are prepared the Calendars of State Papers, and historical documents connected with the History of England are published under its supervision. Investigations are also occasionally made in foreign countries. The work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is carried on in this Department.

**DEPUTY KEEPER.**—H. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.

**REGISTER OFFICE (General)**, Somerset House, W.C., presided over by a permanent Registrar-General, appointed by the Prime Minister. It has charge of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and one of its most important functions is the taking of the decennial Census.

**REG.-GENL.**—Sir B. W. Henniker, Bart.

**REGISTER OFFICE (for Seamen, &c.).** See Board of Trade.

#### SCOTLAND:

**SCOTLAND, SECRETARY FOR** (Dover House, Whitehall). The Office of Secretary for Scotland was created by Act of Parliament in 1885. It is a political appointment, the holder changing with the Government, and may be held by a member of either House of Parliament. The powers formerly vested in the Home Office (except such as relate to Factories and Workshops, Mines, Explosives, Vivisection, and Reformatories); the Privy Council (except the Science and Art Department); the Local Government Board; the Board of Trade; and the Treasury, are transferred, so far as regards Scotland, to the new Office. They include practically most of the administrative branches of the Government in Scotland, embracing Law and Justice, Education, the Poor Law, Public Health, Prisons, Police, Fisheries, Valuation, Artisans' Dwellings, Loans for Public Works, and many other departments.

## SCOTLAND—continued.

## SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

Duke of Richmond and Gordon	1885
Right Hon. Sir G. Trevelyan, Bart.	1886
Earl of Dalhousie, K.T. (d.)	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1886
Marquis of Lothian, K.T.	1887
Right Hon. Sir G. Trevelyan, Bart.	1892
UNDER-SECRETARY.—Col. Sir C. Scott-	
oncrei K.C.M.G., C.S.I.	

**SCOTLAND, THE LORD-ADVOCATE OF** (Dover House, Whitehall). The Lord-Advocateship of Scotland is an ancient Office of State which is held direct from the Crown, and changes with the Government. He is Public Prosecutor for Scotland, and in his duties as such is assisted by the Solicitor-General and four principal Advocates Depute, and one Assistant Depute. His political functions in the management of Scottish affairs are of importance, many discretionary powers and a considerable amount of patronage being entrusted to him. Prior to the Union, he held a seat *ex-officio* in the Parliament of Scotland, and the Office has still the title of Right Honourable attached to it, in respect of its holder being *ex-officio* a member of the ancient Scottish Privy Council. Since the Union he has almost invariably had a seat in the House of Commons, where he answers questions relating to the business of Scotland, and assists in conducting the legislation for Scotland, the Government Bills being drafted under his superintendence. The Lord-Advocate is counsel for the Crown in all Crown civil cases, and also practises ordinarily in the Scottish Courts, having the privilege of sitting on the right of the table within the bar. He is usually appointed a Privy Councillor and a Queen's Counsel. The Lord Advocate's office was formerly intimately connected with the Home Office, but it is now limited in that respect to matters relating to law and justice.

## LORD-ADVOCATES SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon (d.)	1867
Right Hon. J. (Lord) Mouncrieff	1868
Right Hon. G. (Lord) Young	1869
Rt. Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon (d.)	1874
Right Hon. W. (Lord) Watson	1876
Right Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren	1880
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1881
Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald	
(Lord Kingsburgh)	1885
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1886
Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald	
(Lord Kingsburgh)	1886
Rt. Hon. J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson	1888
Right Hon. Sir C. Pearson	1891
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1892

**CROFTERS COMMISSION, SCOTLAND.** (Office: 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh). This body, consisting of one Chief and two Sub-Commissioners, was appointed in 1886 to carry out the provisions of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, a measure similar in some respects to the Irish Land Act of 1881.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Sheriff D. Brand.

**SOLICITOR - GENERAL, THE** (Royal Courts, W.C.), is the second law officer of the Crown, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and usually has a seat in the House of Commons. He is the Deputy of the Attorney-General, and appears with him in court to represent the Crown in all cases of importance. He also in many cases advises the public offices jointly with the Attorney-General (q. v. *ante*).

## SOLICITORS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Sir C. J. Selwyn (d.)	1867
Sir W. B. Brett (L. Esher)	1868
Sir R. Baggailey (d.)	1868
Sir J. D. Coleridge (L. Coleridge)	1868
Sir G. Jessel (d.)	1871
Sir H. James	1873
Sir W. V. Harcourt	1873
Sir J. Holker (d.)	1874
Sir H. Giffard (L. Halsbury)	1875
Sir F. (Lord) Herschell	1880
Sir J. E. Gorst	1885
Sir Horace Davey	1886
Sir Edward Clarke	1886
Sir John Rigby	1892

**STATIONERY OFFICE** (Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by a permanent Controller appointed by the Prime Minister. It has charge of the supply of stationery and books, and of the printing for the Houses of Parliament, as well as for the home and foreign departments of the Government.

CONTROLLER.—T. D. Pigott, C.B.

**STEWARD, LORD**, always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, changing with the Government, is head of the Board of Green Cloth, and has precedence of all dukes not of the blood Royal. He has the sole direction of the Royal Household *below* stairs (see Lord Chamberlain for *above*), his authority extending over all the officers and servants of the Household, except those of the Queen's chapel, chambers, and stable. He usually bears a white staff on State occasions, and on the death of a Sovereign breaks it over the Royal coffin. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household (both Privy Councillors) are subordinate political appointments in this department.

## LORD STEWARDS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Tankerville	1867
Earl of Bessborough (d.)	1868
Earl Beauchamp (d.)	1874
Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (d.)	1880
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	1885
Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (d.)	1886
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	1886
Marquis of Breadalbane	1892

**STEWARD, LORD HIGH**, is appointed only for a specific purpose, as for a coronation, when he walks next before the Sovereign, bearing the crown of St. Edward, or at the trial of a peer, when he presides. In the latter case modern custom usually assigns this office to the Lord Chancellor.

**TRADE, THE BOARD OF** (Whitehall Gardens, S.W.)—The Board is merely a nominal body, entitled the Committee of

the Privy Council for Trade, and has not met for many years. The Department is administered by a President, who changes with the Government, and is assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary. All matters relating to trade and commerce fall to its charge, except certain functions of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office. It publishes a Monthly Journal setting forth Tariff changes, movements in foreign markets, foreign commercial legislation, port and harbour regulations, &c.

Two important departments of the Board of Trade are concerned with Shipping and Railways.

Under the Merchant Shipping Acts its powers are most extensive, and include the detention of unseaworthy or overladen ships, the provision of Mercantile Marine offices for the engagement and discharge of seamen, the inspection of boilers, the conduct of inquiries into shipping disasters, and the supervision of all expenditure out of the Mercantile Marine Fund. Under this department also are the supervision of harbours, the protection of the rights of the Crown in foreshores, and powers of inspection and of granting certain rights in the case of oyster and sea fisheries. The General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Custom House, E.C.) is a branch of the Board of Trade.

With regard to Railways, many duties are imposed upon the Board by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888. Its powers of inspection are also in all respects very wide. No line can be opened without a certificate from the Board, cases of accident are investigated, and all bye-laws require the Board's approval.

The powers of the former Commissioners of Emigration are vested in the Board of Trade.

The control of Salmon and Fresh Water fisheries has been transferred to the Board of Trade from the Home Office, and a special department has been instituted for that purpose.

The Electric Lighting Act leaves enormous discretion to the Board as to granting licenses and provisional orders for the supply of electricity, and as to inserting conditions for the public safety.

The Bankruptcy Acts of 1883 and 1890 also give large powers to the Board, involving practically the supervision of the estate of every bankrupt in England and Wales, and the appointment of all the official receivers.

Important functions relating to gas and water companies, assurance and other limited liability companies, and patents, also devolve upon the Board; and it has the main charge of the collection of our national statistics, the inspection of corn returns, the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and the duty of verifying local standards. The permanent secretary is the Warden of the Standards.

A "Labour Bureau" was organized in 1885, the object of which was the collection and dissemination of statistical and

other information as to the rate of wages, the cost of manufacture, and the selling prices of produce at home and abroad. This work was further developed in 1893, when a separate department was organized, entitled the "Labour Department," having separate offices (43, Parliament Street, S.W.) and a special staff. It is divided into three branches: Commercial, Labour, and Statistical, the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. Giffen, as Controller General. The Labour branch has a staff of local correspondents in the larger towns, whose duty it is to inform the central office of important events affecting labour in their districts, and of conducting local investigations. A *Labour Gazette* is issued monthly for supplying information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen, such as trade disputes, important industrial negotiations, sliding scales, &c. It also proposes to publish digests of reports from factory and mines inspectors, reports of proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act, of action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, the housing of the poor, the provision of allotments, &c. Important meetings and conferences are also noticed, and statistics are to be given of pauperism, savings banks, education (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the prices of the chief articles of consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. The *Labour Gazette* is published at 1d., and a large number of copies are gratuitously distributed to Free Libraries, workmen's organizations, Mechanics' Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions. An annual report of the proceedings of the department, framed so far as possible so as to be a handy book of reference is also proposed to be issued.

#### PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Richmond.....	1867
Right Hon. John Bright (d.) .....	1868
C. S. Fortescue (Ld. Carlingford) ..	1870
Sir C. Adderley (Lord Norton) ...	1874
Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby)...	1878
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.....	1880
Duke of Richmond and Gordon...	1885
Right Hon. E. Stanhope .....	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella .....	1886
Ld. Stanley of Preston (E. of Derby) ..	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks Beach .....	1888
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella .....	1892
PERM. SEC.—Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.	

**TREASURY, THE (Whitehall).** "The Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland," are a body comprising the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three members of the Government, usually called Lords of the Treasury, all changing with the Ministry. The Treasury is the highest financial Department



of the State. It is charged with the preparation of all financial measures. It sees that money is provided to meet the requirements of the Imperial service throughout the world. It is entrusted, in the interest of sound finance, with a power of check over the public expenditure, and its assent is, for that object, required for all measures increasing, or tending to increase, the public expenditure. This power of check has from time immemorial been given to the Treasury, and it is in the possession of this power that the Chancellor of the Exchequer differs generally from Foreign Ministers of Finance. The Board very seldom meets, and the real work of the Treasury is done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduces the Budget, and exercises a supreme supervision over questions affecting the public Revenue and Expenditure; but for the details, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with his colleague, the Permanent Secretary, are responsible. These officers practically control the financial affairs of the country, with the occasional assistance of one or other of the Lords. The First Lord is usually the Prime Minister. Unless he is also Chancellor of the Exchequer he does not ordinarily take much part in the management of the department, of which, however, he is the supreme head. He acts rather as final arbiter between the different Departments of the Government, and is occupied chiefly in the direction of the general policy of the Government, and in exercising the large and varied powers of patronage which are vested in the office. The Parliamentary or Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, with two of the Lords, and sometimes one or two others, are the "whips" of the Party in office, and manage its affairs in and out of Parliament. The nomination to postmasterships in England and Wales of less than £120 a year in value is made by the Patronage Secretary. The Financial Secretary, besides his business at the office, is also responsible for the arrangement of the business of the House of Commons. The Treasury controls the Revenue departments, and is responsible for them in Parliament, the Post Office alone being represented by a Minister. The Solicitor to the Treasury has the direction, under the Home Secretary, of Government prosecutions, and he also acts as Public Prosecutor and as Queen's Proctor in the Divorce Court. He is also legal adviser to the Treasury, War Office, Admiralty, and other Departments of the Government.

(For list of First Lords and Chancellors of Exchequer, see Table of Administrations.)

SECRETARY.—Sir Reginald Welby, G.C.B.

**TRINITY HOUSE, THE** (Trinity Square, E.C.)—The Corporation consists of an unpaid Master, a Deputy-Master, twenty-three Elder Brethren (ten of whom are honorary, and thirteen are Merchant Service officers), and some Junior

Brethren. This body is permanent, and is entrusted with the control of all light-houses, buoys, and beacons, and the examination of masters and pilots. In Scotland and Ireland other bodies of Commissioners work under the supervision of the Trinity House for this purpose. The financial control of the work is vested in the Board of Trade, the funds being mainly derived from tolls levied on ships. This body is self-elected, but is generally admitted to do its work admirably.

MASTER.—Vice-Adm. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

DEPUTY.—Capt. Sir J.S. Webb, K.C.M.G.

**WAR OFFICE** (Pall Mall, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State, changing with the Government, and assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Under-Secretary, together with a Financial Secretary, who is also a member of Parliament. By the re-organisation under the direction of Mr. Stanhope, in 1888, the various duties are divided and apportioned as follows:—

The Military department, subject to the financial control and supervision of the Secretary of State, is directed by the Commander-in-Chief, and deals with matters relating to the *personnel* of the service, and the executive duties of the Army. In this Department are concentrated the offices of Adjutant-General, who is responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and has under his control the Pay and Intelligence services; the Quartermaster-General, who superintends the movements of troops, and the provision of supplies and transports; the Director of Artillery, who is charged with the inspection and control of all armaments and warlike stores; the Inspector-General of Fortifications, who also has control of engineer and submarine services; and the Military Secretary, who deals with promotions and appointments.

In the Civil branch of the office, the Financial Secretary, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, is charged with the preparation of the Estimates, the administration of the Parliamentary votes, and the examination and audit of the accounts; and under him are the Director of Contracts, whose duties are concerned with the reception and approval of tenders for supplies; the head of the Manufacturing Departments, such as the Gun Factory, Laboratory, and Carriage Works at Woolwich; the Small Arms Factories at Enfield and Birmingham, and the Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey; and the Clothing Department, whose dépôt is at Pimlico.

The chiefs of the Military and Civil Departments meet as a Council under the presidency of the Secretary of State, who is solely responsible to Parliament.

The post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, usually hitherto held as a Parliamentary office, with separate responsibility, was abolished in 1887. (For list of Secs. of State see Table of Administrations.)

**COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.**

Duke of Wellington (d.) .....	1827
Viscount Hill (d.) .....	1828
Duke of Wellington (d.) .....	1842
Viscount Hardinge (d.) .....	1852
H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge .....	1856
Perm. Sec.—Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B.	

**WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES COMMISSION** (1, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of two permanent members, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. They administer the hereditary property of Her Majesty, which was at her accession assigned to the nation in exchange for the fixed Civil List which was then guaranteed to her during her reign. (See under "The Crown.")

**COMMISSIONERS.**—E. Stafford Howard, Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote, K.C.B.

**WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION** (12, Whitehall Place, S.W.), presided over by a Parliamentary Chief Commissioner, changing with the Government, and nominally composed, in addition, of the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade. It has charge of all Government works and public buildings occupied by the Civil departments in Great Britain; the "Royal" parks in and near London are also under its charge.

**FIRST COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1867.**

Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard .....	1868
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton (d.) .....	1869
Right Hon. Sir W. P. Adam (d.) .....	1878
Lord H. Lennox (d.) .....	1874
Right Hon. G. Noel .....	1876
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre .....	1880
Earl of Rosebery .....	1884
Right Hon. D. Plunket .....	1885
Earl of Morley .....	1886
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine .....	1886
Right Hon. D. Plunket .....	1886
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre .....	1892

**SECRETARY.**—H. W. Primrose, C.S.I.

**WRECK COMMISSION** (Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.) Established by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876. The Commissioner, whose appointment is permanent, inquires into all cases of casualties at sea which may be referred to him by the Board of Trade. He is assisted by two, or three, nautical assessors nominated by him out of a list made by the Board of Trade. He has the power of suspending the certificates of masters and mates, and is also chief of the Court of Survey for London, which hears appeals from the decisions of the Board of Trade in cases of detention of overladen or unseaworthy ships.

**COMMISSIONER.**—(Vacant.)

## ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

ROYAL Commissions, as the Commissions of Enquiry instituted under the Authority of the Crown are commonly designated, are constituted either by Special Act of Parliament, by an instrument under the Great Seal, or by Warrant under the Sign Manual. They have power to examine witnesses, and to send for persons, papers, and records, but in ordinary cases have not powers of commitment or indemnity. A Special Act of Parliament is necessary if it is desired to confer unusual powers. Ordinary Commissions now almost invariably issue under the Sign Manual.

The Reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament.

The powers of Commissions expire with the presentation of their Final Report, unless subsequently continued by authority. In addition to Commissions of Enquiry there are others of a more or less permanent nature, such as the Royal Commission of the Exhibition of 1851, of the Patriotic Fund, for Army Purchase, and for various Exhibitions in this country and the colonies.

The following Commissions of Enquiry are at present in existence :

### THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (Chairman).	J. C. Bolton.
Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.	Thomas Burt, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.	David Dale.
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P.	A. Hewlett.
Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.	T. H. Ismay.
Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, M.P.	G. Livesey.
Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.	Tom Mann.
Sir E. J. Harland, Bart., M.P.	Prof. Marshall.
Prof. Sir F. Pollock, Bart.	J. Mawdsley.
Sir William T. Lewis.	Samuel Plimsoll.
W. Abraham, M.P.	H. Tait.
M. Austin, M.P.	E. Trow.
Gerald W. Balfour, M.P.	W. Tunstall.

*Joint Secretaries*—J. Burnett, G. Drage, and F. V. Hornby, 44, Parliament Street, S.W.

### THE VACCINATION ACTS.

Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell (Chairman).	W. J. Collins, M.D.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.
Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.	Professor M. Foster, M.D., F.R.S.
Sir W. S. Savory, Bart., F.R.S.	Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.
Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G.	J. A. Picton, M.P.
Sir E. H. Galsworthy.	S. Whitbread, M.P.
J. Albert Bright, M.P.	F. Meadows White, Q.C.
J. S. Bristowe, M.D., F.R.S.	

*Secretary*—Bret Ince, 8, Richmond Terrace, S.W.

### THE AGED POOR.

Lord Aberdare (Chairman).	W. A. Hunter, M.P.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.	Joseph Arch, M.P.
Lord Lingen, K.C.B.	Albert Pell.
Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	H. Broadhurst.
Lord Playfair, K.C.B.	J. J. Henley, C.B.
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.	Charles Booth.
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie.	C. S. Loch.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, C.B., M.P.	A. C. Humphreys Owen.
C. S. Roundell, M.P.	J. J. Stockall.
James Stuart, M.P.	

*Secretary*—E. Austin Browne, Local Government Board, S.W.

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman).	G. H. Hill, C.E.
Sir George B. Bruce, C.E.	G. Mansergh, C.E.
Professor J. Dewar, F.R.S.	W. Ogle, M.D.
Sir Archibald Geikie, LL.D.	

*Secretary*—F. Gaskell, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, S.W.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. (Ch.)	C. Whitehead, F.L.S.
Viscount Cobham.	C. I. Elton, Q.C.
Lord Vernon.	C. N. Dalton.
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.	F. A. Channing, M.P.
Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B.	John Clay.
R. Giffen, C.B.	R. L. Everett, M.P.
W. H. Long, M.P.	John Gilmour.
W. C. Little.	G. Lambert, M.P.
Capt. Owen Thomas.	

*Secretary*—Herbert Lyon, 23, Great George Street, S.W.

WELSH LAND QUESTION.

Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. (Chairman).	Edwin Grove.
Lord Kenyon.	F. Seebohm.
D. Brynmor Jones, Q.C., M.P.	Richard Jones.
Professor Rhys.	J. M. Griffiths.
Sir J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, Bart.	

*Secretary*—D. L. Thomas.

DEER FORESTS, SCOTLAND.

Sheriff Brand (Chairman).	Henry Munro.
M. H. Shaw-Stewart, M.P.	Rev. J. M. McCallum.
A. Sutherland, M.P.	G. Gordon.
J. Noel Forsyth.	John Macleod.

*Secretary*—

INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

Lord Brassey (Chairman).	A. U. Fanshawe, B.C.S.
Sir James B. Lyall, G.C.I.E.	R. G. C. Mowbray, M.P.
The Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.	Arthur Pease.
Sir William Roberts, M.D.	H. Veharidas.
H. J. Wilson, M.P.	

*Secretary*—J. Prescott Hewett, C.I.E.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P. (Chairman).	H. H. Crawford, City Solicitor.
Lord Farrer, K.C.B.	E. Oxford Smith, Town Clerk of Birmingham.
R. D. Holt, Lord Mayor of Liverpool.	

*Secretary*—G. E. Y. Gleadowe, 30, Abingdon Street, S.W.

COAL DUST EXPLOSIONS IN MINES.

Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. (Ch.)	Prof. H. B. Dixon.
Lord Rayleigh.	Emerson Bainbridge.
Sir W. T. Lewis.	C. Fenwick, M.P.

*Secretary*—John Wilson, 23, Gt. George Street, S.W.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Lord Basing (Chairman).	F. J. Payne, M.D.
Prof. G. T. Brown.	Prof. Burdon Sanderson.
G. Buchanan, M.D.	

*Secretary*—C. L. Hudson, 7, Whitehall Place, S.W.

GRESHAM UNIVERSITY.

Earl Cowper, K.G. (Chairman).	Professor Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S.
Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.	Professor Geo. G. Ramsay, F.R.S.
Lord Playfair, K.C.B.	G. H. Rendall.
Sir Wm. S. Savory, Bart., F.R.S.	Ralph C. Palmer.
Sir G. M. Humphry, Bart., F.R.S.	James Anstie, Q.C.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry, D.D.	Professor H. Sidgwick.
Rev. Canon Browne.	

*Secretary*—J. L. Goddard, 23, Great George Street, S.W.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF HORSE BREEDING.

Viscount Oxenbridge (Chairman).  
 Duke of Portland.  
 Earl of Coventry.  
 Lord Ribblesdale.  
 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.

General Ravenhill.  
 Sir Jacob Wilson.  
 John Gilmour.  
 J. Bowen Jones.

*Secretary*—J. Herbert Taylor, 15, St. George Street, S.W.

## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Lord Esher (Master of the Rolls), (Ch.)  
 Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.  
 Marquess of Bath.  
 Marquess of Lothian, K.T.  
 Earl of Rosebery, K.G.  
 Bishop of Oxford.

Lord Carlingford, K.P.  
 Lord Acton.  
 Lord Edmund G. Petty-Fitzmaurice.  
 Bishop of Limerick.  
 Sir George W. Dasent, Kt., D.C.L.  
 H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.

*Secretary*—J. J. Cartwright, Rolls House, Chancery Lane, W.C.

## IRISH FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

(Not yet appointed.)

## COMMISSIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.

## EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND).

Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon.  
 Rt. Hon. Justice O'Brien.  
 Monsignor Molloy, D.D.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D.  
 Rev. J. B. Dougherty.

*Secretary*—W. E. Ellis, 23, Nassau Street, Dublin.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES (SCOTLAND).

Sheriff Crichton (Chairman).  
 Hon. T. H. W. Pelham.

Col. E. D. Malcolm, C.B., R.E.

*Secretary*—H. Shennan, Edinburgh.

## SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

Lord Kinnear (Chairman).  
 Marquess of Bute, K.T.  
 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.  
 Lord Kelvin, F.R.S.  
 Lord Kyllachy.  
 D. Crawford, M.P.  
 P. Heron Watson, M.D.  
 Sir C. Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.

Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, Bart.  
 Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.  
 Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P.  
 J. A. Campbell, M.P.  
 Dr. W. G. Blackie.  
 Professor Butcher, LL.D.  
 F. Fuller.  
 Alexander Crum.

*Secretary*—R. Fitz-Roy Bell, Edinburgh.

# THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n.			Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n.	
			Y.	D.				Y.	D.
1st.....	*22 Jan., 1801	29 June, 1802	1	158	14th.....	19 Aug., 1841	23 July, 1847	5	337
2nd.....	16 Nov., 1802	24 Oct., 1806	3	342	15th.....	18 Nov., 1847	1 July, 1852	4	226
3rd.....	15 Dec., 1806	29 April, 1807	—	185	16th.....	4 Nov., 1852	21 March, 1857	4	157
4th.....	22 June, 1807	29 Sept., 1812	4	99	17th.....	1 April, 1857	23 April, 1859	2	22
5th.....	24 Nov., 1812	10 June, 1818	5	198	18th.....	31 May, 1859	6 July, 1865	6	36
6th.....	14 Jan., 1819	29 Feb., 1820	1	46	19th.....	1 Feb., 1866	11 Nov., 1868	2	284
7th.....	21 April, 1820	2 June, 1826	6	42	20th.....	10 Dec., 1868	26 Jan., 1874	5	47
8th.....	14 Nov., 1826	24 July, 1830	3	252	21st.....	5 March, 1874	24 March, 1880	6	19
9th.....	26 Oct., 1830	23 April, 1831	—	179	22nd.....	29 April, 1880	18 Nov., 1885	5	202
10th.....	14 June, 1831	3 Dec., 1832	1	172	23rd.....	12 Jan., 1886	26 June, 1886	—	164
11th.....	29 Jan., 1833	30 Dec., 1834	1	334	24th.....	5 Aug., 1886	28 June, 1892	5	328
12th.....	19 Feb., 1835	17 July, 1837	2	148	25th.....	4 Aug., 1892	—	—	—
13th.....	15 Nov., 1837	23 June, 1841	3	189					

\* By proclamation, dated 5th November, 1800, the Members of the Parliament then sitting on the part of Great Britain (which had met in July, 1796), were declared to be Members of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22nd January, 1801.

## RULES FOR PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

EVERY Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must be written, and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must contain a prayer.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member presenting it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. Disregard of this rule may entail serious consequences.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the Votes.

Petitions to the House of Lords should be headed—

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled."

Those to the House of Commons should be headed—

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled."

A Petition should run as follows:—

"The humble Petition of" (the undersigned, or describe the body presenting it) sheweth: (Here set out the facts.)

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that (your Lordships, or your Honourable House) will be pleased to: (Here state the prayer.)

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed ..... Address....."

A Petition, addressed to a Peer or a Member of Parliament at the Houses of Parliament, passes free through the Post. It should be enclosed in a cover open at the ends, and marked outside "Parliamentary Petition." If sent through the letter post it must not exceed 32 ounces in weight.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

### ORIGIN.

The House of Lords is by far the more ancient of the two Houses of Parliament, being derived from the King's Great Council as it existed in the reigns immediately following the Conquest. Of this Council the constitution and powers seem not to have been precisely defined, and there is some difference of opinion as to what they really were in practice. It included magnates ecclesiastical and temporal, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and apparently other persons of distinction, summoned by the king. In early times it seems likely that all tenants-in-chief of the king received the summons, which later was only issued directly to the greater tenants holding baronies, while the lesser, summoned through the sheriff of the county, and appearing by representation, were the germ of the knights of the shires in the Lower House. The creation of baronies by patent, apart from tenure, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. The effect of a summons by writ in creating a peerage in early times has been a matter of some question. It seems that some persons were summoned by writ for one parliament, and not again, others were summoned individually, but not their descendants. The same irregularity, however, is found in the issue of writs to boroughs for the election of members of the House of Commons for some time after the commencement of its existence, so that it is difficult to draw the line in this matter between constitutional and arbitrary exercises of prerogative. It was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in accordance with what had gradually become an established custom, that a writ of summons conveyed a hereditary peerage. Such a peerage is considered to descend to heirs general; it goes into abeyance in the case of a peer so created having several daughters, until it is called out of abeyance by the Crown as the descendants of all but one co-heiress are extinct. It thus differs from the usual rule of English patents descending to heirs male only, and from that of some Scotch peerages descending to an elder daughter. In the case of the Earl of Arundel, in 1626, it was decided by the House that every peer of full age is entitled to his summons, and that the House should refuse to proceed to business in case such summons to any peer is omitted. That the Crown no longer possesses the right of creating a life peerage, conferring a seat and vote in the House, was decided in the well-known case of Lord Wensleydale in 1866. The only temporal lords sitting without hereditary peerages are the two Lords of Appeal created under the Acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the House, passed in 1876 and 1887. These lords hold the rank of barons for life,

and may sit and vote after resignation of their offices.

### APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The Appellate jurisdiction of the House has its origin in the practice of appealing for justice to the King in Parliament. Petitions of this kind were addressed to the King in the Great Council, but after the establishment of the Courts at Westminster, such petitions were ordinarily referred to the proper Court. The Lords and the Privy Council appear to have exercised certain judicial powers jointly. The Lords exercised a right of appellate jurisdiction down to the reign of Henry IV., and after some disuse, it was resumed in that of Elizabeth. In 1585, the establishment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, as intermediate between the Common Law Courts and the House of Lords, definitely recognised its right to hear appeals from those Courts. The House of Lords in the following century claimed in some cases even an original jurisdiction. But two cases in the reign of Charles II., which created for the time a violent conflict between the Houses—those of *Skinner v. the East India Company* and *Shirley v. Sir John Fagg*—ended by the defeat in the first case of the claim to original jurisdiction, and the establishment in the second of the right to entertain appeals from Courts of Equity as well as of Common Law.

This jurisdiction, originally exercised by the whole House, or any members who chose to attend, has, since the case of *O'Connell's appeal* (1844), been left to the Law Lords—that is, the Chancellor and other peers holding, or having held, high legal positions. By the more recent Acts, as before mentioned, two Lords of Appeal are especially appointed to exercise this jurisdiction, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor. But any other legal peer, and, theoretically, any peer whatever, retains the right to attend and deliver judgment.

### THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Before the Reformation, the Lords Spiritual formed the larger part of the House. By the disappearance of the mitred abbots under Henry VIII., they were reduced to the twenty-six bishops—being then a minority of the House, which about that time included fifty-nine temporal peers. Their number in the first Parliament of his predecessor had been only twenty-nine.

Under the Union with Ireland, the Irish bishops sat by rotation in the House, but they are now excluded by the Irish Church Act of 1869. At present, 24 English bishops sit as barons, the junior bishops above that number for the time being having no seats. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members of the

House. It has been supposed that the bishops' baronies arise from the tenure of their lands; the analogy, however, of other European kingdoms in early times favours the idea that the magnates of the Church were admitted to the national councils in virtue of their ecclesiastical dignities.

### THE LORDS TEMPORAL.

The Lords Temporal comprise the dignities of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The ducal title, although one of great importance in early times, was first recognised in England by the creation of the Black Prince as Duke of Cornwall by Edward III. The rank of marquess is originally derived from the office of governor and custodian of the *marches* or borders, and bears date as a title from the reign of Richard II. The earls derive their name from the Danish *eorle*, signifying "noble by birth" (*May*), which was used as a title of dignity prior to the Norman Conquest. After that date the alternative title of count came into use until the revival of the original title. The rank of viscount also dates back to remote times, and was used to distinguish the degree next subordinate to count. The title, however, was not conferred in England until the reign of Henry VI. The barons are the oldest dignities in the peerage, as the title is to be found in the records of the Saxon dynasties. Under the feudal system following the Conquest, they became the tenants *in capite* of the king, and were so summoned, as before stated, to Parliament. The oldest English baronies now existent are those of de Ros and Le Despencer, both dating from December 24th, 1264; but an Irish barony, Kingsale, was conferred by Henry II. in 1181, and confirmed by subsequent kings in 1223 and 1397.

### THE HEREDITARY SYSTEM.

The unlimited power of the Crown to add to the House of Lords has at times been looked upon as dangerous to its independence. As long, however, as a peerage is necessarily hereditary, the permanence of the creation and the necessary succession of an heir who will be wholly independent, would restrain a Sovereign or Minister from any very lavish exercise of this power. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Ministry of Harley and Bolingbroke created twelve peers at once, to overcome the opposition to the Government in the House of Lords. After the accession of the House of Hanover, this opposition became the dominant party, and proposed, by the Peerage Bill of 1719, to make such abuse of power impossible for the future, by prohibiting all future creations except on the extinction of existing peerages. This Bill was rejected by the House of Commons, as calculated to convert the House of Lords into a clan oligarchy, severed from the rest of the nation, and no similar proposal has ever been renewed. The action, however, against which it was directed has never

been repeated, though threats of the kind were thrown out at the time of the Reform struggle of 1832.

The House of Lords is sometimes rather invidiously referred to as consisting wholly of great landowners. They necessarily form its majority, and it is well that they should thus be secured an organ in the State. But among its most prominent and active members are many men who have been themselves raised to the Peerage for public services or professional eminence. Of its present members 192 have had Parliamentary experience as members of the House of Commons. It is constantly recruited from the ablest men of the time (as is shown by the fact that upwards of two-thirds of the existing peerages have been created since 1820) from the law, the army, the navy, and the professional and commercial classes; so that a seat in the House is a possible inheritance for the descendant of any English family. Its Constitutional position was well understood by the member of the House of Commons who said, with reference to the Peerage Bill of 1719, that while he had himself no aspiration to a Peerage, he would never bar his remote posterity from the chance of attaining to it. Those who constantly protest against any exercise of its powers in rejecting or modifying the decisions of a majority of the House of Commons, may be fairly challenged, unless they advocate the unlimited power of a single Chamber, to produce a solution of that most difficult of political problems, how to create a new Upper Chamber for the first time. The late Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Manchester in 1872 well illustrates the advantages afforded by the House of Lords, as it at present exists, and the difficulties which would attend any change. He said—"For a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, all great authorities—American, German, French, Italian—have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. . . . However anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equalled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? It is a proverb of general disrespect. Are they to be supplied by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the elected majority be governed by the elected minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal



with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again, because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the 37 Sovereign States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed itself in an ancient nation, and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times."

#### PROCEDURE.

The usual hour of meeting of the House of Lords is at a quarter past four o'clock. It may proceed to business if at least three peers are present; but no question can be decided on a division unless thirty peers at least take part in the vote.

The stages through which a Bill has to pass in the House of Lords correspond with those in the House of Commons. But in the Upper House the first reading of a Bill is usually a matter of course; discussion is reserved for the second reading, when the principle of the Bill is decided upon. If the second reading be carried, it is not usual to raise the question again on going into Committee, or by any amendment going to the root of the matter. But a Bill which has passed the House of Commons is often read a second time with the understanding that large alterations are to be made in Committee, limiting the scope of the Bill, though not defeating its object. A Bill after passing the second reading, or after passing through Committee of the whole House, may be referred to a Standing Committee, as in the House of Commons. These Committees are composed of not more than 40 nor less than 20 peers, and all are nominated by the Committee of Selection. The quorum is twelve, and the procedure is the same as in a Select Committee. When a decisive majority has declared in favour of a Bill, the third reading is not often opposed, unless in consequence of something that has occurred in Committee or on the Report of Amendments. But if the majority has been so small as to leave the real opinion of the House uncertain, there is nothing irregular in a fresh trial of strength on the third reading, which sometimes results in the loss of the Bill.

The Lords' amendments on a House of Commons Bill, and *vice versa*, may be accepted, rejected, or modified by the other House. If the two Houses cannot agree, a Conference may be held between members on both sides. For many years, however, such Conferences have been wholly formal, no discussion taking place. Written reasons are delivered for the course adopted. The difference, therefore, must be settled by concession on one or both sides. If both parties persist in disagreement, the measure is dropped.

The Lord Chancellor (who is usually, but not of necessity a peer) presides in debates as Speaker, but without the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons as guardian of order. His position as a member of the Ministry of the day would be

incompatible with that of an arbiter between parties, and as he is frequently a new member of the House, he would not necessarily have the experience of a speaker of the House of Commons. Order is maintained by the House at large, which decides by acclamation, or, in extreme cases, by vote, as to which of two speakers be heard. By an alteration of the standing orders made in 1889, peers are at liberty to refer to each other in debate by name.

The Chairman of Committees, who is elected by the House for each Parliament, exercises full authority on points of order in Committee. The Lord Chancellor has not, as is sometimes supposed, a casting vote when the House is equally divided. His vote is taken first on every division. If the numbers be equal, he has to declare that the "Not Contents" have it, the rule being "*Semper præsuntur pro negante*."

Though Bills granting money to the Crown, or imposing pecuniary penalties, pass through the same stages as others, the privileges of the House of Commons have been, since 1678, held to preclude their being either originated or amended by the Lords. The older principle excluded their origination, but not their amendment. In recent times, however, the restriction has been so fully established, that in 1865 a proposed alteration by the House of Lords in the local authority which under the Cattle Plague Bill was to have power to assign pecuniary compensation for cattle slaughtered, was withdrawn on the ground of privilege. In 1891, also, an amendment to the Education Bill, which it was contended would indirectly have increased a charge upon the rates, was objected to in the House of Commons. The right of rejecting a money Bill is theoretically admitted; but the rejection, in 1860, of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords led in the following Session to the inclusion of all the financial measures of the year in a single Bill, which could only be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. This practice has since prevailed.

The House of Commons has sometimes endeavoured to force measures upon the House of Lords by "tacking" extraneous matters upon a Bill of Supply, which must either be accepted, or if rejected would cause public inconvenience. This practice has always been regarded as an abuse, and is admitted to be unconstitutional, but was successfully resorted to under William III., and was also attempted later with regard to an "Occasional Conformity Bill." To mitigate some practical inconveniences, Bills of a partly financial character are occasionally passed through the House of Lords with "red-letter clauses" explaining the money provisions intended. These are struck out before the Bill leaves the House, and are re-inserted in the Commons.

Private Bills, if opposed, are referred to committees of five members, nominated by a Committee of Selection, over which the Chairman of Committees presides. No

peer is compelled to serve on such a committee without his consent, but if he consent to be put upon it, is compelled to attend during the hearing of the whole case.

The House of Lords possesses, in common with the Lower House, the power to commit for contempt of its authority, and to protect its officers from molestation in the execution of its orders. It has also frequently exercised the power to punish by fine and imprisonment persons guilty of breach of privilege, or of libels upon the House or its members. In the exercise of these powers it claims to have all the authority of a Court of Record.

The House of Lords exercises the right of deciding, in the form of a Report to the Crown, on all claims to sit or vote in the House, or vote at the election of Scotch or Irish representative peers. The case, if disputed, is heard by counsel before a Committee of Privileges, at which any peer may attend, and on which some non-

legal peers have often sat. The judgment is usually delivered by the Law Lords and the Chairman of Committees alone, though sometimes any other peer who has heard the whole case has also delivered his opinion.

The peers of Scotland and Ireland, since the unions with the two kingdoms, sit only by representation, the Scotch having sixteen, the Irish twenty-eight representatives. The Scotch representative peers are chosen at the commencement of every new Parliament. The Irish representative peers are elected for life. Many Scotch and Irish peers, however, sit by English titles. A Scotch peer, not a representative, cannot be elected to the House of Commons. An Irish peer may be elected for any constituency not in Ireland, but, like all other peers, is not entitled to be placed on the register of electors, or to vote at any election.

## PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE PEERS.

Served in the House of Commons .....	169
Served in Offices of State (exclusive of Royal Household) .....	73
Army Service .....	150
Navy do. ....	12
Militia do. ....	74
Yeomanry do. ....	92
Volunteer do. ....	50
Judges and Eminent Lawyers .....	21
Colonial Governors .....	21
Diplomatic Service .....	19
Civil Service.....	26
Church (exclusive of Bishops) ..	5

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Speaker*—THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR (LORD HERSCHELL, G.C.B.)

*Chairman of Committees*—THE EARL OF MORLEY.

*Clerk of the Parliaments*—H. J. L. Graham.

*Clerk Assistant*—Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Private Committees*—Hon. Slingsby Bethell, C.B.

*Counsel to Chairman of Committees*—Sir J. H. Warner.

*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers*—Owen E. Grant.

*Principal Clerk Private Bill Office*—R. W. Monro.

*Principal Clerk of Private Bill Committees*—M. A. Thoms.

*Principal Clerk Judicial Department*—A. W. Dubourg.

*Clerk of the Journals*—G. J. Webb.

*Clerk attending the Table*—A. Harrison.

*Clerk of Public Bills*—H. C. Malkin.

*Clerk of the Crown*—Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, Q.C.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*—Admiral the Hon. Sir James R. Drummond, G.C.B.

*Yeoman Usher*—Captain T. D. Butler.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.

*Librarian*—James H. Pulman.

*Assistant Librarian*—Hon. H. Parker.

## COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Period.	Dukes.	Marquises.	Earls.	Viscounts.	Barons.	Representing Scotland.	Representing Ireland.	Archbishops and Bishops.	Total.
1702—Anne .....	21	1	65	9	66	...	...	26	188
1714—George I. ....	23	2	74	11	67	16	...	26	219
1727—George II. ....	31	1	71	15	62	16	...	26	222
1760—George III. ....	25	1	81	12	63	16	...	26	224
1820—George IV. ....	25	17	100	22	134	16	28	30	372
1830—William IV. ....	23	18	103	22	160	16	28	30	400
1837—Victoria .....	24	19	111	19	192	16	28	30	439
1870, January .....	24	18	110	23	228	16	28	26	473
1884, January .....	27	19	117	26	259	16	28	26	518
1886, November.....	34	33	163	34	214	16	28	26	548
1893, November.....	34	34	163	33	240	16	28	26	574

NOTE.—It will be observed that the figures in the last two lines differ materially from the earlier ones, which are partly taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's "Handbook of English Political History." The difference is accounted for by the fact that in the latest enumeration the Royal Dukes are included in the first column, and those Scotch or Irish Peers who sit by virtue of other titles have been enumerated according to their ordinary or superior titles, as shown on page 86. The numbers for 1893 also include 12 minors.

## STATE OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

CONSERVATIVES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
LIBERALS—Unionists ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
"    Gladstonians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
"    Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Politics not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Minors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
									13
								Total ...	575

## PEERAGES CREATED SINCE 1830.

The number of additions to the Hereditary Peerage made since 1830 is shown by the following table:—

UNDER LIBERAL MINISTRIES.	No.	UNDER CONSERVATIVE MINISTRIES.	No.
Earl Grey, 1830-1834 .....	37	Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835 .....	6
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841 .....	46	Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846 .....	6
Lord John Russell, 1846-1852 .....	12	Earl of Derby, 1852 .....	3
Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-1855 .....	1	Earl of Derby, 1853-1859 .....	10
Lord Palmerston, 1855-1858 .....	12	Earl of Derby, 1866-1868 .....	7
Lord Palmerston, 1859-1865 .....	15	Mr. Disraeli, 1868 .....	9
Earl Russell, 1865-1866 .....	8	Earl of Beaconsfield, 1874-1880 .....	29
Mr. Gladstone, 1868-1874 .....	39	Marquis of Salisbury, 1885-6 .....	11
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-1885 .....	28	Marquis of Salisbury, 1886-92 .....	38
Mr. Gladstone, 1886 .....	8		
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-1893 .....	9		
Total created under Liberal Ministries .....	215	Total created under Conser- vative Ministries .....	119

# THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following list contains, as regards all Peers having seats in the House of Lords; their names; date of creation of the title; dates of birth and succession; public services names of heirs; principal residences; and politics; in the order given.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—D., Duke; M., Marquis; E., Earl; Visco., Viscount; Bp., Bishop; Bar., Baron; Ld., Lord; Ir., Ireland; Sco., Scotland; cr., created; suc., succeeded; H., Heir; b., born; br., brother; s., son; u., uncle; c., cousin; Ld.-Lt., Lord Lieutenant; \* Minors; † Voted against the Home Rule Bill, 1893; ‡ Voted in favour of the Home Rule Bill, 1893.

**Abercorn**, 2nd D. of (1868, Ir.) James Hamilton, K.G., C.B.; b. 1838; suc. 1885; sits as Marquis of Abercorn; Ld.-Lt. Donegal; Militia; M.P. Donegal 1860-80; H. M. of Hamilton, s.—Baron's Court, Tyrone, Ireland. † C.

**Abercromby**, 4th Bar. (1801, U.K.) G. R. C. Abercromby; b. 1838; suc. 1852; H. Hon. J. Abercromby, s.—Airthrie Castle, Stirling. † L.

**Aberdare**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1878). H. A. Bruce, G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1815; Police Magist. 1847-52, Under-sec. Home Dept. 1862-4; Church Commr. 1865-6; V.P. of Council 1866; Home Sec. 1869-73; Lord President of Council 1873-4; M.P. Merthyr 1852-68, Renfrewshire 1868-73; Chairman Aged Poor Commission. H. Hon. H. C. Bruce, s.—Duffryn, Mountain Ash, S. Wales. † G.L.

**Aberdeen**, 7th E. of (cr. 1862, Sco.) J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1870; sits as Visc. Gordon; Ld.-Lt. Aberdeensh.; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886; Volrs.; Govr. Genl. of Canada since 1893; H. Ld. Haddo, s.—Ottawa, Canada. ‡ (paired) G.L.

**Abergavenny**, 1st M. of (cr. 1878). William Nevill, K.G.; b. 1826; suc. to Earldom, 1868; Army; Yeomanry; Ld. Lt. Sussex; H. E. of Lewes, s.—Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex. † C.

**Abingdon**, 7th E. of (cr. 1692). M. A. Bertie; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Militia; Yeomanry; H. Lord Norreys, s.—Wytham Abbey, Oxford. C.

**Abinger**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1835). J. Y. M. Scarlett; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Army.—H., S. L. L. Scarlett, c.—Inverlochy, Kingussie, Inverness. † C.

**Acton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1869). J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton; b. 1834; M.P. Carlisle 1859-65, Bridgnorth 1865; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1892; H. Hon. R. M. Acton, s.—Aldenham, Bridgnorth. † G.L.

**Addington**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Eger-ton Hubbard; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Yeomanry; Volrs.; M.P. Buckingham 1874-80, N. Bucks. 1886-9; H. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s.—Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks. † C.

**Ailesbury**, 4th M. of (cr. 1821). G. W. T. Brudenell Bruce; b. 1863; suc. 1886; H. Ld. Henry Bruce, u. L.

**Ailsa**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). A. Kennedy; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Army; Lt. R.N. Reserve; H. E. of Cassilis, s.—Culzean House, Maybole, N.B. † C.

**Airlie**, 8th E. of (cr. 1639), Sco. Rep. Peer. D. S. D. W. Ogilvy; b. 1856; suc. 1881; Army (Egypt and Soudan); H. Lord Ogilvy, s.—Cortachy Castle, Forfar, N.B. † L.U.

**Albany**, H.E.H., 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, grandson of H.M. the Queen; b. 19th July, 1894.—Claremont, Esher. —

**Albemarle**, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). W. C. Keppel, P.C., K.C.M.G.; b. 1882; suc. 1891; called to H. of Lords, 1876; Army; Volrs.; Canadian Civil Service, 1854-6; Treas. of Household, 1859-66; Und.-Sec. for War, 1878-80 and 1885-6; M.P. Norwich 1867-9, Wick 1860-5, Berwick 1868-74; H. Visc. Bury, M.P. s.—65, Princes Gate, S.W. † C.

**Alcester**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Adm. F. B. P. Seymour, G.C.B.; b. 1821; Navy (Burmese War, 1852-3; White Sea, 1854; N. Zealand, 1860-1; Comm'd. Channel Squadron, 1874-7; Mediterrn. Squadron, 1880-3; Commander-in-Chief at bombardt. of forts at Alexandria, 1882); Lord of the Admiralty, 1872-4 and 1883-5.—22, Ryder Street, S.W. † L.U.

**Alington**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1876). H. G. Sturt; b. 1825; M.P. Dorchester 1847-56, Dorset 1856-75; H. Hon. H. Sturt, M.P., s.—Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset. † C.

**Amherst**, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). W. A. Amherst; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Army (Crimea, wounded); M.P. Mid Kent 1859-65, W. Kent 1868-80; called to H. of Lords, 1880; H. Capt. Hon. F. Amherst, br.—Montreal, Sevenoaks. † C.

**Amherst of Hackney**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, b. 1835; M.P. W. Norfolk 1880-5, S.W. Div. 1886-92; H. Lady William Cecil, dau. (by special remainder).—Diddington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. † C.

**Amphill**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). A. O. V. Russell; b. 1869; suc. 1884; Yeo.; H. Hon. V. O. Russell, br.—19, Stratford Pl., W. † C.

**Ancaster**, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. H. H. D. Willoughby, P.C.; b. 1830; suc. to Barony 1888. M.P. Boston 1852-6, Rutland 1868-67; Joint Hered. Lord Great Chamberlain; H. Lord Willoughby, s.—Normanton Park, Stamford. † C.

**Anglesey**, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Hy. Paget; b. 1835; suc. 1880; Yeomanry; Volrs.; H. Earl of Uxbridge, s.—Beaudesert Park, Rugeley. C.

**Annaly**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1863). Luke White; b. 1857; suc. 1888; Army (Egypt); *H. Hon. L. H. White, s.*—Woodlands, Clonsilla, Dublin. † **L.U.**

**Annesley**, 5th E. of (cr. 1789), Ir. Rep. Peer. Col. Hugh Annesley; b. 1831; suc. 1874; Army (Kaffir War, 1851-3, wounded; and Crimes, 1854-6, wounded); *M.P. Cavan, 1857-74; H. Visc. Glerawly, s.*—Castlewella, Down. † **C.**

**Ardilaun**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). A. E. Guinness; b. 1840; *M.P. Dublin, 1868-9 and 1874-80;—St. Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin.* † **C.**

**Argyll**, 8th D. of (cr. 1701, Sco., 1892, U.K.). G. Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1823; suc. 1847; Volunteers; *Ld.-Lt. Argyllshire; Chan. S. Andrews Univ.; Lord Privy Seal 1858-6, 1859-66, and 1880-1; Postmaster Gen. 1855-8; Sec. of State for India, 1868-74; H. M. of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. s.*—Inverary Castle, Argyllshire, Scotland. † **L.U.**

**Armstrong**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1887). Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B.; b. 1810; *Supt. of Govt. Gun Manufactory, 1858-63.—Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* † **L.U.**

**Arran**, 6th E. of (cr. 1762, Ir.). A. S. W. C. Fox Gore; b. 1839; suc. 1884; sits as Bar. Sudley; *Ld. Lt. of Mayo; Diplomatic Service, 1859-64; Commissioner of Income Tax and Customs, 1865-84; H. Visc. Sudley, s.*—Castle Gore, Mayo. † **L.U.**

**Arundell of Wardour**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1606). J. F. Arundell; b. 1831; suc. 1862; *Yeom.; H. Hon. and Rev. E. A. Arundell, br.*—Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. † **C.**

**Ashbourne**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Edward Gibson, P.C.; b. 1837; *Att.-Gen. for Ireland, 1877-80; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1885-86, and 1886-92; M.P. for Dublin Univ., 1875-86; H. Hon. W. Gibson, s.*—23, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. † **C.**

**Ashburnham**, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). B. Ashburnham; b. 1840; suc. 1878; *H. Hon. J. Ashburnham, br.*—Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex. † **G.L.**

**Ashburton**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1885). F. D. B. Baring; b. 1866; suc. 1889; *H. Hon. F. A. Baring, br.*—The Grange, Alresford, Hants. † **C.**

**Ashcombe**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). G. Cubitt, P.C.; b. 1828; *Ch. Estates Com. 1874-9; M.P. W. Surrey 1860-85; Mid Surrey 1885-92; H. Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., s.*—Denbies, Dorking. † **C.**

**Athlumney**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868, Ir.). J. H. G. M. Somerville; b. 1865; suc. 1873; sits as Bar. Meredyth; *Army.—Somerville House, Navan, Meath.* † **C.**

**Atholl**, 7th D. of (cr. 1703, Sco.). J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T.; b. 1840; suc. 1864; sits as E. Strange; *Ld.-Lt. of Perthshire; Army; H. M. of Tullibardine, s.*—Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire. † **C.**

**Auckland**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1793). W. M. Eden; b. 1859; suc. 1890; *Army; Militia; H. Hon. G. Eden, br.*—Edenthorne, Doncaster. † **C.**

**Aylesford**, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). C. W. Finch; b. 1851; suc. 1886; *Militia; Yeomanry; H. Ld. Guernsey, s.*—Packington Hall, Coventry. † **C.**

**Bagot**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1850). W. Bagot; b. 1857; suc. 1887; *Militia; Yeomanry; H. Hon. W. L. Bagot, br.*—Blithfield House, Rugeley. † **C.**

**Balfour of Burleigh**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1607), Sco. Rep. Peer. A. H. Bruce, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1869; *Militia; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1887-8; Sec. to Board of Trade 1888-92; H. Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s.*—Kennet House, Alloa, N.B. † **C.**

**Bandon**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800), Ir. Rep. Peer. J. F. Bernard; b. 1850; suc. 1877; *Ld.-Lt. of Cork; Militia; H. P. Bernard, c.*—Castle Bernard, Bandon. † **C.**

**Bangor**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781), Ir. Rep. Peer. H. W. O. Ward; b. 1823; suc. 1881; *Army (Kaffir War); H. Hon. M. R. C. Ward, s.*—Castle Ward, Downpatrick. † **C.**

**Bangor**, 71st Bishop of (516). D. Lewis Lloyd, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1890; *Head Master Dolgelly School 1867-72; Friars' Sch., Bangor, 1862-77; Christ Coll., Brecon, 1877-90.—The Palace, Bangor.* † **C.**

**Barnard**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1899). H. de Vere Vane; b. 1854; suc. 1891; *Militia; H. Hon. H. C. Vane, s.*—Raby Castle, Darlington. † **L.U.**

**Barrington**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir.). Percy Barrington; b. 1825; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Shute; *Army; Mil.; Volunteers; H. Hon. W. B. Barrington, s.*—Westbury Manor, Brackley. † **C.**

**Basing**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1837). G. Solater-Booth, P.C.; b. 1826; *M.P. N. Hants. 1857-86, Basingstoke div. 1885-87; Parl. Sec. to Poor Law Board, 1867-8; Treasury, 1868; Pres. Local Govt. Board, 1874-80; H. Hon. G. L. Solater-Booth, s.*—Hoddington House, Odiham, Hants. † **C.**

**Bateman**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1837). W. B. Bateman-Hanbury; b. 1826; suc. 1845; *Ld.-Lient. Herefordshire; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1858-9; Militia; H. Capt. Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury, s.*—Shobdon Court, Shobdon, R.S.O., Herefordshire. † **C.**

**Bath**, 4th M. of (cr. 1789). J. A. Thynne; b. 1831; suc. 1837; *Ld.-Lt. of Wilts.; Yeomanry; Volrs.; H. Visc. Weymouth, s.*—Longleat, Warminster, Wilts. † **C.**

**Bath and Wells**, 69th Bishop of (609.) *Ld. Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D.; b. 1806; consecrated, 1869; Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1862-9.—The Palace, Wells, Somerset.* † **L.**

**Bathurst**, 7th E. (cr. 1772). S. H. Bathurst; b. 1864; suc. 1892; *Militia; H. Hon. L. J. Bathurst, br.*—Cirencester House, Cirencester. † **C.**

**Battersea**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Cyril Flower; b. 1843; *Yeomanry; Ld. of Treasury, 1886; M.P. Brecon 1880-5, S. Beds. 1885-92.—Aston Clinton, Tring.* † **G.L.**

**Beauchamp**, 7th E. (cr. 1815). W. Lygon; b. 1872; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. E. Lygon, br.*—Madresfield Court, Malvern Link. † **C.**

**Beaufort**, 8th D. of (cr. 1682). H. C. F. Somerset, P.C., K.G.; b. 1824; suc. 1853; *Ld.-Lt. of Monmouthshire; Army; Yeo.; Volrs.; Master of the Horse, 1858-9, 1866-8; M.P. E. Gloucestershire, 1846-53; H. Marg. of Worcester, s.*—Badminton, Chippenham. † **C.**

**Beaumont**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1809). M. Stapleton; b. 1850; suc. 1892; Army (Bochuanaland, Egypt); *H. Rev. G. Stapleton, c.*—Carlton Towers, Selby, Yorks. —

**Bedford**, 11th D. of (cr. 1894). H. A. Russell; b. 1858; suc. 1893; Army (Egypt); *H. Marquis of Tavistock, s.*—Woburn Abbey, Beds. —

**Belmore**, 4th E. of (cr. 1797), Ir. Rep. Peer. S. R. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1835; suc. 1845; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lieut. of Tyrone; Under-Sec. Home Dept., 1866-7; Gov. N. S. Wales, 1868-72; H. Visc. Corry, s.*—Castle Coole, Enniskillen. —

**Belper**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). H. Strutt; b. 1840; suc. 1880; Yeomanry; *M.P. E. Derbyshire 1868-74, Berwick 1880; H. Hon. W. Strutt, s.*—Kingston Hall, Kegworth, Derby. —

**Berkeley**, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). R. T. M. Berkeley; b. 1865; suc. 1888; Navy; *H. Hon. C. L. G. Berkeley, gt. u.*—21, Drayton Gardens, S.W. —

**Berwick**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1784). H. R. Noel-Hill; b. 1847; suc. 1882; Militia; Volunteers; *H. T. H. Noel-Hill, n.*—Attingham Hall, Shrewsbury. —

**Bessborough**, 6th E. of (cr. 1793, Ir.) F. G. B. Ponsonby; b. 1815; suc. 1880; sits as Bar. Ponsonby; *H. Hon. and Rev. W. W. Ponsonby, br.*—Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland. —

**Blackburn**, Bar. (cr. 1876, life peer). C. Blackburn, P.C.; b. 1818; Judge of the Queen's Bench, 1859-76; *Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary, 1876-87.*—Doonholm, Ayr. —

**Blythwood**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Archibald Campbell; b. 1835; Army; Militia; Yeomanry; *M.P. Renfrewshire 1873-4, W. Renfrew 1885-92; H. Rev. S. D. Campbell-Douglas, br.* (by special remainder).—Blythwood, Renfrew. —

**Bolingbroke**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1712) and **St. John** (cr. 1716). H. St. John; b. 1820; suc. 1851; *H. Hon. H. St. John, s.*—Lydiard Park, Swindon. —

**Bolton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797). W. H. Orde-Powlett; b. 1818; suc. 1850; *H. Hon. W. Orde-Powlett, s.*—Bolton Hall, Wensley, Yorks. —

**Boston**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1761). G. F. Irby; b. 1860; suc. 1877; *Ld.-in-waiting to the Queen, 1835-6; H. Hon. C. Irby, br.*—Hedder, Maidenhead. —

**Bowen**, Bar. (Life Peer). C. S. C. Bowen, P.C.; b. 1836; Judge of Queen's Bench, 1879-82; *Ld. Justice of Appeal, 1882-93; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since 1893.*—Colwood, Haywards Heath. —

**Boyne**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.) G. R. Hamilton-Russell; b. 1830; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Brancepeth; *H. Hon. G. W. Russell, s.*—Brancepeth Castle, Durham. —

**Brabourne**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1830). E. Knatchbull-Hugessen; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army; *M.P. Rochester, 1889-92; H. Hon. W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s.*—The Padocks, Smeeth, Kent. —

**Bradford**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). O. G. C. Bridgeman, P.C.; b. 1819; suc. 1865; *M.P. South Salop, 1842-65; Vice-Chamberlain, 1852, 1858-9; Ld. Chamberlain,*

1866-68; Master of the Horse, 1874-80 and 1886-6; *Ld.-Lieut. of Salop; Volunteers; H. Visc. Newport, s.*—Weston Park, Shifnal, Salop. —

**Brassey**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Thomas Brassey, K.C.B.; b. 1836; *M.P. Devonport, 1865, Hastings 1868-86; Civil Ld. of Admy., 1880-4; Sec. to Admy., 1884-5; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1893; H. Hon. T. A. Brassey, s.*—Normanhurst, Battle. —

**Braybrooke**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1788). C. C. Neville; b. 1823; suc. 1861; Volrs.; *H. Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, br.*—Audley End, Saffron Walden. —

**Braye**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1529). A. T. T. Verney-Cave; b. 1849; suc. 1879; Militia; *H. Hon. A. Verney-Cave, s.*—Stanford Hall, Rugby. —

**Breadalbane**, 1st M. of (cr. 1865). G. Campbell, P.C.; b. 1851; Yeomanry; *Ld.-in-Waiting, 1873-4; Treas. of Household, 1880-5; Ld. Steward since 1892; H. Hon. I. Campbell, b.* (to earldom).—Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy. —

**Bridport**, 1st Visc. (cr. 1868). Gen. A. N. Hood, G.C.B.; b. 1814; Army; Groom-in-Waiting, 1841-63; Equeerry to the Queen, 1858-84; *Ld.-in-Waiting since 1884; H. Hon. A. W. Hood, C.B., s.*—Cricket St. Thomas, Chard. —

**Bristol**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826), F. W. J. Hervey; b. 1834; suc. 1864; *Lord-Lieut. of Suffolk; Militia; M.P. West Suffolk 1859-64; H. C. H. A. Hervey, n.*—Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds. —

**Brougham and Vaux**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1830), H. C. Brougham; b. 1836; suc. 1886; *Civil Service, 1857-70; H. Hon. H. Brougham, s.*—Brougham Hall, Penrith. —

**Brownlow**, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). A. W. B. Egerton Cust, P.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1867; Army; Militia; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lieut. of Lincolnshire; M.P. N. Salop 1866-7; Parl. Sec. to L. Govt. Bd. 1885-6; Paymr. Gen. 1886-9; Under Sec. for War, 1889-92; H. H. Cust, M.P., c.*—Belton House, Grantham. —

**Buccleuch**, 6th D. of (cr. 1668 Sco.) and 8th D. of **Queensberry** (1684, Sco.). W. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T.; b. 1831; suc. 1884; sits as Earl of Doncaster; Yeom.; *Ld.-Lt. of Dumfries; M.P. Midlothian 1853-68, and 1874-80; H. E. of Dalkeith, s.*—Dalkeith Palace, Dalkeith, N.B. —

**Buckinghamshire**, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). S. C. Hobart-Hampden; b. 1860; suc. 1885; *H. Hon. C. E. H. Hampden, u.*—Hampden House, Gt. Missenden, Bucks. —

**Burton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). M. A. Bass; b. 1837; Volrs.; *M.P. Stafford 1865-68, E. Staffords. 1868-85, Burton division, 1885-6.*—Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent. —

**Bute**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). J. P. Crichton-Stuart, K.T.; b. 1847; suc. 1848; *Ld.-Lt. of Bute; H. Earl of Dumfries, s.*—Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute, N.B. —

**Byron**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1643). G. F. W. Byron; b. 1855; suc. 1870; Militia; *H. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, br.*—High Hall, Witham, Essex. —

**Cadogan**, 5th E. (cr. 1800). G. H. Cadogan, K.G.; P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1873; Militia; *Under-Sec. for War 1875-8; Colonies*

1878-80; Lord Privy Seal 1886-92; *H. Viso. Chelsea, M.P., s.*—Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W. **† C.**  
**Cairns**, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). *H. J. Cairns*; b. 1863; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. W. D. Cairns, br.*—Lindisfarne, Bournemouth, Hants. **† C.**  
**Caledon**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800), Ir. Rep. Peer. *J. Alexander*; b. 1846; suc. 1855; Army (Egypt, 1892); Militia; Lt. R.N.R.; *H. Viso. Alexander, s.*—Castle Caledon, Tyrone. **† C.**  
**Calthorpe**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1796). *A. C. Gough Calthorpe*; b. 1829; suc. 1893; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. W. Calthorpe, s.*—Elvetham, Winchfield, Hants. **† C.**  
**Cambridge**, Field Marshal the Duke of (cr. 1801). *H. R. H. George W. F. C.; K.G., G.C.B., K.P., K.T., G.C.H., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C.*; b. 1819; Comm'd. 1st division of the army in Crimea (Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman); Comr. in Chief since 1856.—Gloucester House, Park Lane, W. **—**  
**Camden**, 4th M. (cr. 1812). *J. C. Pratt*; b. 1872; suc. 1872; Militia; Yeom.; *H. Lord G. Pratt, u.*—Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst, Sussex. **† C.**  
**Camoyas**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1883). *F. R. Stonor*; b. 1856; suc. 1881; Yeom.; Lord-in-Waiting 1886, and since 1892; *H. Hon. R. F. Stonor, s.*—Stonor Park, Henley-on-Thames. **† G.L.**  
**Camperdown**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). *R. A. P. H. Haldane-Duncan*; b. 1841; suc. 1867; Ld.-in-Waiting 1868-71; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1871-4; *H. Hon. G. H. Duncan, br.*—Camperdown House, Dundee. **† L.U.**  
**Canterbury**, 98rd Archbishop of (602). *Edward White Benson, D.D., P.C.*; b. 1829; translated 1882; Head Master of Wellington 1858-72; Canon and Chan. of Lincoln 1872-6; Hon. Chapl. to the Queen 1873-7; Bishop of Truro 1877-82.—Lambeth Palace, S.E. **†—**  
**Canterbury**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1835). *H. C. Manners-Sutton*; b. 1839; suc. 1877; *H. Hon. H. M. Sutton, s.*—Brooke House, Norwich. **† L.**  
**Carbery**, 8th Bar. (cr. 1715, I.) Ir. Rep. Peer. *W. C. Evans-Freke*; b. 1816; suc. 1889; Militia; *H. Hon. A. W. G. Evans-Freke, s.*—Castle Freke, Cork. **† C.**  
**Carew**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). *R. S. J. Carew*; b. 1860; suc. 1881; *H. Hon. G. P. Carew, br.*—Castleboro', Enniscorthy, Wexford. **† L.U.**  
**Carlingford**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1874) and 2nd Bar. **Clermont**. (cr. 1852 Ir.) *C. S. P. Fortescue, K.P., P.C.*; b. 1823; Ld. of Treasury, 1864-5; Und.-Sec. Colonies, 1857-8, 1859-65; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1866-6, 1868-70; Pres. Board of Trade, 1870-4; Ld. Privy Seal, 1881-5; Ld. Pres. of the Council, 1883-5; Ld. Lieut. of Essex, 1873-92.—Dudbrook, Brentwood. **† L.U.**  
**Carlisle**, 4th E. of (cr. 1661). *G. J. Howard*; b. 1843; suc. 1889; M.P. E. Cumberland, 1879-80 and 1881-85; *H. Visc. Morpeth, s.*—Naworth Castle, Brampton, Cumberland. **† L.U.**

**Carnarvon**, 5th E. of (cr. 1798). *G. E. S. M. Herbert*; b. 1866; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. A. N. Herbert, br.*—Highclere Castle, Newbury. **† C.**  
**Carnwath**, 15th E. of (Scotch Rep. Peer). *R. H. O. Dalzell*; b. 1847; suc. 1887; Army; *H. Lord Dalzell, s.*—Carnwath House, Fulham. **† C.**  
**Carrington**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1796). *C. R. Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.*; b. 1843; suc. 1868; Army; Militia; M.P. High Wycombe, 1866-8; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1881-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales, 1885-90; Ld. Chamberlain since 1892; Chairman Welsh Land Commission, 1893; *H. Col. Hon. W. Carrington, br.*—Wycombe Abbey, Bucks. **† G.L.**  
**Carysfort**, 5th E. of (cr. 1789, I.). *W. Proby, K.P.*; b. 1836; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Carysfort; Militia; Ld.-Lieut. of Wicklow.—Glenart Castle, Arklow. **† C.**  
**Castletown**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). *B. E. B. Fitzpatrick*; b. 1848; suc. 1883; Army; Militia (Egypt); Yeomanry; M.P. Portlinton, 1880-3.—Lisduff, Rathdowney, Ireland. **† L.U.**  
**Cathcart**, 8th E. (cr. 1814). *A. F. Cathcart*; b. 1828; suc. 1859; Army; Militia; Volrs.; *H. Ld. Greenock, s.*—Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, Yorks. **† C.**  
**Cawdor**, 2nd E. (cr. 1827). *J. F. V. Campbell*; b. 1817; suc. 1860; Volrs.; Ld.-Lieut. Carmarthenshire; M.P. Pembroke-shire, 1841-61; *H. Visc. Emlyn, s.*—Stackpole Court, Pembroke. **† C.**  
**Chelmsford**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). Lt. Gen. *F. A. Thesiger, G.C.B.*; b. 1827; suc. 1878; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, Kaffir War, Zululand); Volunteers; Lieut. of the Tower, 1884-9; *H. Hon. F. J. Thesiger, s.*—5, Knaresborough Place, S.W. **† C.**  
**Chesham**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1858). *C. C. W. Cavendish*; b. 1850; suc. 1882; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. C. Cavendish, s.*—Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. **† L.U.**  
**Chester**, 33rd Bp. of (cr. 1541). Rt. Rev. *F. J. Jayne, D.D.*; b. 1845; cons. 1889; Tutor of Keble College, 1871-7; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1879-86; Vicar of Leeds, 1866-9.—Dee Side, Chester. **† C.**  
**Chesterfield**, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). *E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope*; b. 1854; suc. 1887; Militia; Treas. of Household since 1892; *H. Comr. Hon. H. A. S. Stanhope, R.N., br.*—Home Lacy, Hereford. **† G.L.**  
**Cheylesmore**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). *W. M. Eaton*; b. 1843; suc. 1891; *H. Col. Hon. H. Eaton, br.*—16, Prince's Gate, S.W. **† C.**  
**Chichester**, 92nd Bp. of (682). Rt. Rev. *Richard Durnford, D.D.*; b. 1802; Cons. 1870; Archdn. Manchester 1867-70; Canon of Chichester 1868-70.—The Palace, Chichester. **† L.**  
**Chichester**, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). *W. J. Pelham*; b. 1838; suc. 1886; M.P. Lewes 1865-74; *H. Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham, br.*—Stanner, Lewes. **† L.**  
**Cholmondeley**, 4th M. (cr. 1815). *G. H. H. Cholmondeley*; b. 1858; suc. 1884; Yeom.; *H. E. of Rocksavage, s.*—Cholmondeley Castle, Malpas, Cheshire. **† C.**

**Churchill**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1815). V. A. F. C. Spencer; b. 1864; suc. 1886; Army; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1889-92; *H. Hon.* V. Spencer, s. Rolleston, Leicester. †C.

**Churston**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). J. Yarde. Buller; b. 1846; suc. 1871; Army; Yeom.; *Volrs.*; *H. Hon.* J. Yarde-Buller, s.—Lupton, nr. Brixham, S. Devon. †C.

**Clancarty**, 5th E. of (cr. 1808, I.) W. F. Le Poer Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1891; sits as Visc. Clancarty; Militia; *H. Lord* Kilconnel, s.—Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Ireland. —

**Clanricarde**, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825, I.) H. G. de Burgh-Canning; b. 1832; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Somerhill; Diplomatic Service, 1852-3; M.P. Galway 1867-71; *H. Marq.* of Sligo c. (to Earldom).—c5, Albany, W. †L.

**Clanwilliam**, 4th E. of (cr. 1776, Ir.) Adm. R. J. Meade, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; b. 1832; suc. 1879; sits as Bar. Clanwilliam; Navy (Baltic 1854-5, Canton 1857); Lord of the Admiralty 1874-80; Commr. Flying Squadron 1880-1; Comr. in Chief N. America and W. Indies 1885-6; Portsmouth since 1891; *H. Lord* Gillford, R.N., s.—Portsmouth. †C.

**Clarendon**, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). E. H. Villiers; b. 1846; suc. 1870; Yeomanry; M.P. Brecon 1869-70; *Ld.-Lt.* of Herts. *H. Ld.* Hyde, s.—The Grove, Watford, Herts. †L.U.

**Clarina**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800), Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Gen. E. C. H. Massey, C.B.; b. 1830; suc. 1872; Army (Crimea and Ind. Mutiny); *H. Col.* Hon. L. Massey, *br.*—Elm Park, Limerick. †C.

**Clifden**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1781, Ir.). H. G. Agar-Ellis; b. 1863; suc. 1886; Militia; Yeomanry; sits as Baron Mendip; *H. Hon.* L. Agar-Ellis, *u.*—Holdenby House, Northants. †L.

**Clifford of Chudleigh**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1672). L. H. H. Clifford; b. 1861; suc. 1880; *Volrs.*; *H. Hon.* W. Clifford, *br.*—Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh. †L.U.

**Clinton**, 20th Bar. (cr. 1299). C. H. R. H. S. F. Trefusis; b. 1834; suc. 1866; Yeomanry; *Ld.-Lieut.* Devon; M.P. N. Devon 1857-66; *Und.-Sec.* for India 1867-8; Charity Commr. 1874-80; *H. Hon.* C. J. R. Trefusis, s.—Heanton Satchville, Beaford, N. Devon. †C.

**Clonbrock**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1790, Ir.), Ir. Rep. Peer. R. Dillon; b. 1807; suc. 1826; Yeomanry; *H. Hon.* L. Dillon, s.—Clonbrock, Ahascrag, Galway. †C.

**Cloncurry**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1831). V. Lawless; b. 1840; suc. 1869; Militia; *H. Col.* Hon. E. Lawless, *br.*—Lyons, co. Kildare. †C.

**Cobham**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1718). C. G. Lyttelton; b. 1848; suc. 1889; suc. to Barony of Lyttelton 1876; Yeomanry; M.P. E. Worcestershire 1868-74; Land Commr., 1881-9; Railway Commr. since 1891; *H. Hon.* J. Lyttelton, s.—Hagley Park, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. †L.U.

**Colchester**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1817). R. C. E. Abbot; b. 1842; suc. 1867; Charity Commr. 1880-8.—Kidbrooke, East Grinstead. †C.

**Coleridge**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1878). J. D. Coleridge, P.C.; b. 1821; Sol.-Gen. 1868-71; Att.-Gen. 1871-3; M.P. Exeter 1865-73; Lord Ch. Justice Common Pleas 1873-80; of England since 1880; *H. Hon.* B. Coleridge, M.P., s.—Heath Court, Ottery St Mary, Devon. †G.I.

**Colville of Culross**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1604, Sco., 1885, U.K.). O. J. Colville, K.T., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1849; Army; Equerry to the Queen 1852, 1858-9; Master of Buckhounds 1866-8; *H. Major* Hon. C. R. Colville, Master of Colville, s.—42, Eaton Place, S.W. †C.

**Combermere**, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1826). R. W. Stapleton-Cotton; b. 1845; suc. 1891. Yeom. *H. Hon.* F. L. Cotton, s.—Chaseley House, Rugeley. †C.

**Congleton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1841). H. W. Parnell; b. 1809; suc. 1883; Navy (Navarino); *H. Col.* Hon. H. Parnell, C.B., s.—Rathleague, Queen's Co. †L.

**Connaught and Strathearn**, 1st D. of (cr. 1874). H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.W.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., P.C.; b. 1850; General in the Army (Egypt); Com.-in-Chief Southern Dist., 1830-3, Aldershot Dist. since 1893; *H. H.R.H.* Fr. Arthur F.P.A., s. Aldershot. —

**Connemara**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1836). R. Bourke, P.C.; G.C.I.E.; b. 1827; *Volrs.*; *Under-Sec.* Foreign Affairs, 1874-80; M.P. Lynn, 1868-86; Gov. of Madras, 1886-90.—Carlton Club, S.W. †C.

**Conyngham**, 4th M. (cr. 1816, Ir.). H. F. Conyngham; b. 1857; suc. 1892; sits as Bar. Miuster; Army; Mil.; Yeom.; *H. E.* of Mountcharles, s.—Bifrons, Patric-bourne, Canterbury. †C.

**Cork**, 9th E. of (cr. 1620, Ir.) and **Orrery** (cr. 1660, Ir.). R. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., P.C.; b. 1829; suc. 1856; sits as Bar. Boyle; Yeomanry; *Ld.-Lieut.* of Somerset; M.P. Frome 1854-6; Master of the Buckhounds 1866, 1868-74, and 1880-6; Master of the Horse 1886; *H. Visc.* Dungarvan, s.—Marston House, Frome. †L.U.

**Cottenham**, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). K. C. E. Pepys; b. 1874; suc. 1881; *H. Hon.* E. D. Pepys, *b.*—Tandridge Court, Godstone, Redhill. —

**Cottesloe**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). T. F. Fremantle; b. 1830; suc. 1890; M.P., Bucks. 1876-85; *H. Hon.* T. Fremantle, s.—Swan-bourne, Winslow, Bucks. †C.

**Courtown**, 5th E. of (cr. 1762, I.). J. G. H. Stopford; b. 1823; suc. 1858; Army; sits as Bar. Saltersford; *H. Visc.* Stopford, s.—Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland. †C.

**Coventry**, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). G. W. Coventry, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1842; *Ld.-Lt.* of Worcestershire; Yeomanry; Capt. of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1877-80, 1885-6; Master of Buckhounds 1886-92; *H. Visc.* Deerp-hurst, s.—Croome Court, Worcester-shire. †C.

**Cowley**, 2nd E. (cr. 1857). W. H. Wellesley; b. 1834; suc. 1884; Army (Crimea and Indian Mutiny); Yeom.; *H. Visc.* Dangan, s.—Draycott House, Chippen-ham. †C.



**Cowper**, 7th E. (cr. 1718). F. T. de G. Cowper, K.G., P.C.; b. 1884; suc. 1886; Ld.-Lt. of Beds.; Volrs.; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms 1871-4; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1881-2.—Panshanger, Hertford. † **L.U.**

**Cranbrook**, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1814; Under-Sec. Home Dep. 1858-9; Pres. of Poor Law Board 1866-7; Home Sec. 1867-8; Sec. for War 1874-8, for India 1878-80; Ld. Pres. of the Council 1885-8 and 1888-92; M.P. Leominster 1856-65; Oxford Univ. 1865-78; cr. Viscount, 1878. H. Lord Medway, s.—Hemsted Park, Staplehurst. † **C.**

**Craven**, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. G. R. Craven; b. 1868; suc. 1883; Yeomanry; H. Hon. R. C. Craven, br.—Coombe Abbey, Coventry. † **C.**

**Crawford**, 26th E. of (cr. 1898, S.) and **Balcarras** (cr. 1651, S.). J. L. Lindsay; b. 1847; suc. 1880; sits as Bar. Wigan; Army; Volrs.; M.P. Wigan, 1874-80; H. Ld. Balcarras, s.—Haigh Hall, Wigan. † **C.**

**Crawshaw**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Thomas Brooks; b. 1825; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire. H. Hon. W. Brooks, s.—Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall. † **L.U.**

**Crew**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1806). H. Crew; b. 1812; suc. 1835.—Crewell Hall, Crew. **G.L.**

**Crofton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797, Ir.), Ir. Rep. Peer. E. H. C. Crofton; b. 1834; suc. 1869; H. Hon. C. Crofton, b.—Mote Park, Ballymurry, Roscommon. † **C.**

**Cromartie**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1861). F. S. Leveson-Gower; b. 1852; suc. 1888; Militia; Volrs.—Tarbat House, Rosshire. **C.**

**Cromer**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Evelyn Baring; G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.; b. 1841; Commr. of Egyptian Debt, 1877-9; Compt.-Gen., 1879-80; Financial Member of Viceroy's Council, 1880-3; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt since 1883; H. Hon. R. T. Baring, s.—Cairo. —

**Cross**, 1st Visc. (cr. 1886). R. Assheton Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1823; Home Sec. 1874-80 and 1885-6; Secy. for India 1886-92; M.P. Preston 1857-62, S. W. Lancashire 1868-85, Newton Divn. 1885-6; H. R. A. Cross, gr. s.—Ecole Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness. † **C.**

**Cumberland and Teviotdale**, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). H.R.H. Prince Ernest A. W. A. G.F., K.G., G.C.H.; eld. s. of late King of Hanover; b. 1845; Maj.-Gen. in the Brit. Army; H. Pr. G. W. C. A. s.—Villa Cumberland, Gmünden, Austria. —

**Dalhousie**, 14th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). A. G. M. Ramsay; b. 1878; suc. 1887; sits as Baron Ramsay; H. Hon. P. W. Ramsay, br.—Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B. —

**Darley**, 6th E. of (cr. 1725). J. S. Bligh; b. 1827; suc. 1835; sits as Baron Clifton; Yeomanry; H. Lord Clifton, s.—Cobham Hall, Gravesend. † **C.**

**Dartmouth**, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). W. H. Legge, P.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1891; Volrs.; M.P. Lewisham, 1885-91; Lord-Lieut. Staffordshire; Vice-Chamberlain 1886-92; H. Visc. Lewisham, s.—Patsnull House, Wolverhampton. † **C.**

**Dartrey**, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). R. Dawson, K.P.; b. 1817; suc. to Barony, 1827; Ld.-

in-Waiting 1857-8, and 1859-66; Ld.-Lt. of Monaghan; H. Ld. Cremorne, s.—Dartrey, Co. Monaghan. † **L.U.**

**De Clifford**, 24th Bar. (cr. 1299). E. S. Russell; b. 1865; suc. 1877; H. Hon. J. Russell, s.—Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire. † **L.U.**

**De Freyne**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1851). A. French; b. 1855; suc. 1868; Militia; H. Hon. A. French, s.—French Park, Roscommon. † **C.**

**Delamere**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). H. Cholmondeley; b. 1870; suc. 1887; Militia; H. Capt. H. Cholmondeley, c.—Vale Royal, Northwich. **C.**

**De la Warr**, 7th E. (cr. 1761). R. W. Sackville; b. 1817; suc. 1878; H. Visc. Cantelupe, s.—Buckhurst, Sussex. **C.**

**De Lisle and Dudley**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1835). P. Sidney; b. 1828; suc. 1851; Army; H. Maj. Hon. P. Sidney, s.—Penshurst Place, nr. Tunbridge. † **C.**

**De Mauley**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1838). C. F. A. C. Ponsonby; b. 1815; suc. 1855; M.P. Poole 1837-47; Dungarvan, 1851-2; H. Hon. W. Ponsonby, s.—Langford House, Lechlade. † **L.U.**

**De Montalt**, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Ir. Rep. Peer. C. Maude; b. 1817; suc. to Viscount 1856; Ld.-Lt. of Tipperary; Army; Militia; Ld.-in-Waiting 1866-8, 1874-80, and 1885-6; H. Col. R. H. Maude, c. (to Viscountcy). —Dundrum, Cashel, Tipperary. † **C.**

**Denbigh**, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). R. R. B. A. Feilding; b. 1859; suc. 1892; Army (Egypt); Volrs.; H. Visc. Feilding, s.—Newnham Paddox, Luttermouth. † **C.**

**Denman**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1834). T. A. Denman; b. 1805; suc. 1854; H. T. Denman, gr. nephew.—Stony Middleton, Sheffield. **C.**

**Deramore**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. W. Bateson de Yarbrough; b. 1865; suc. 1893; H. Hon. G. Bateson de Yarbrough, br.—Heslington Hall, York. —

**De Ramsey**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). W. H. Fellowes; b. 1848; suc. 1887; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1890-92; M.P. Hunts. 1880-5, N. Div. 1885-7. H. Hon. C. Fellowes, s.—Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon. † **C.**

**Derby**, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). F. A. Stanley, G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1893; Army; Mil.; Ld. of Admy. 1868; Finl. Secy. War Office 1874-7; Treasury 1877-8; Sec. of St. for War 1878-80; Colonies 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1886-8; M.P. Preston 1865-8; N. Lancashire 1868-85; Blackpool Div. 1885-6; cr. Ld. Stanley of Preston 1886; Gov.-Genl. of Canada 1888-93; H. Lord Stanley, M.P., s.—Knowsley Hall, Prescot, Lancashire. † **C.**

**De Ros**, 24th Bar. (cr. 1264). Lt.-Gen. D. C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros; b. 1827; suc. 1874; Army; Lord-in-Waiting 1874-80, 1886-6, and 1886-92; H. Hon. Mary Dawson, dau. Old Court, Strangford, Downpatrick. † **C.**

**Derwent**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1831). H. V. B. Johnstone; b. 1829; Army; Volrs.; M.P. Scarborough 1869-80; H. Hon. F. Johnstone, s.—Hackness Hall, Scarborough. **G.L.**

**De Saumarez**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1831). J. St. V. Saumarez; b. 1843; suc. 1891;

Army; Dipl. Service. *H. Hon. E. Saumarez, s.*—43, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. † **C.**  
**De Tabley**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1826). *J. B. L. Warren; b. 1835; suc. 1887; Yeomanry; H. Rev. F. Warren, c.*—Tabley House, Knutsford. † **L.**  
**De Vescei**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1776, Ir.). *J. R. W. Vesey; b. 1844; suc. 1875; Army; Ld.-Lt. of Queen's Co.; sits as Baron de Vescei; H. Y. R. Vesey, n.*—Abbeyleix, Ireland. † **L.U.**  
**Devon**, 13th E. of (cr. 1553). *Rev. H. H. Courtenay; b. 1811; suc. 1891; Preb. of Exeter since 1876; H. Lord Courtenay, s.*—Powderham Castle, Exeter. † **C.**  
**Devonshire**, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). *S. C. Cavendish, K.G., P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1891; Ld.-Lt. Derbyshire; M.P. N. Lancashire 1857-68; Radnor 1869-80; N. E. Lancashire 1880-5; Rossendale Div. 1885-91; Ld. of Admy. 1863, Under Sec. for War 1863-6; Sec. for War 1866; Postmaster Gen. 1868-71; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1871-4; Sec. of State for India 1892; for War 1892-5; Chanc. Camb. Univ.; Chairman of the Labour Commission since 1891; H. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., n.*—Chatsworth, Chesterfield. † **L.U.**  
**Digby**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1620, Ir.). *E. H. T. Digby; b. 1846; suc. 1889; sits as Baron Digby; Army; M.P. Dorset 1876-85; H. Col. Hon. E. C. Digby, br.*—Minterne House, Cerne Abbas. † **C.**  
**Donegall**, 4th M. of (cr. 1791, Ir.). *G. A. H. Chichester; b. 1822; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Fisherwick; Army; H. Lord H. F. Chichester, br.*—Boodle's Club, S.W. † **L.U.**  
**Donington**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). *C. F. Abney-Hastings; b. 1822; H. Earl of Loudoun (Peer), s.*—Donington Park, Derby. † **C.**  
**Donoughmore**, 5th E. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). *J. L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.; b. 1848; suc. 1866; sits as Visc. Hutchinson; Asst. Commr. to E. Roumelia 1878; H. Visc. Suirale, s.*—Knocklofty, Clonmel, Tipperary. † **C.**  
**Dorchester**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1786). *Col. D. W. Carleton; b. 1822; suc. 1875; Army (Crimea).*—Hamlet Lodge, Cowes. † **L.U.**  
**Dormer**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1830). *J. B. J. Dormer; b. 1830; suc. 1871; Army; Yeom.; H. Hon. H. F. Dormer, br.*—Grove Park, Warwick. † **L.U.**  
**Downshire**, 6th M. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). *A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill; b. 1871; suc. 1874; sits as E. of Hillsborough; H. Rt. Hon. Ld. A. Hill, M.P., n.*—East Hampstead Park, Wokingham. † **C.**  
**Drumlanrig**, Viscount (by courtesy). *F. A. Sholto-Douglas, s. of 8th Marq. of Queensberry, 1st Bar. Kelhead (cr. 1693); b. 1867; Army; Lord-in-Waiting since 1893.*—Foreign Office, S.W. † **G.L.**  
**Ducie**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). *H. J. R. Moreton, P.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1853; Ld. Warden of the Stannaries; Ld.-Lt. of Gloucestershire; M.P. Stroud 1852-3; Capt. of Yeomen of Guard 1859-66; H. Ld. Moreton, s.*—Tortworth Court, Faldfield, Gloucestershire. † **L.U.**  
**Dudley**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). *W. H. Ward; b. 1867; suc. 1885; Yeomanry; H. Hon. J. H. Ward, br.*—Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester. † **C.**

**Dufferin and Ava**, 1st M. of (cr. 1888). *F. T. H. T. Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., P.C.; b. 1826; suc. to barony 1841; created Earl 1871; Ld.-Lt. co. Down; Militia; Chan. of Royal Univ. Irel.; Ld.-Warden of the Cinque Ports; Ld.-in-Waiting 1849-52, 1854-8; Und.-Sec. for India 1864-6; for War 1866; Chan. Duchy Lancaster and Paymaster-Gen. 1868-72; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1872-8; Viceroy of India 1884-8; Ambas. to Russia 1879-81; to Turkey 1881-4; Special Comr. to Egypt 1892; Amb. to Italy 1888-91; to France since 1891; H. Earl of Ava, s.*—British Embassy, Paris. † **L.**  
**Dunally**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). *Ir. Rep. Peer. H. O'C. Prittie; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Army; H. Hon. H. O'C. Prittie, s.*—Kilbooy, Nenagh. † **C.**  
**Dundonald**, 12th E. of (cr. 1689). *Seco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. D. M. B. H. Cochrane; b. 1852; suc. 1886; Army (Nile Expedn.); H. Lord Cochrane, s.*—84, Portman-square, W. † **L.U.**  
**Dunleath**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). *John Mulholland; b. 1819; M.P. Downpatrick, 1874-85; H. Hon. H. L. Mulholland, M.P., Ballywalter, Co. Down.* † **C.**  
**Dunmore**, 7th E. of (cr. 1686, Sco.). *C. A. Murray; b. 1841; suc. 1845; Army; Volrs.; sits as Bar. Dunmore; Ld.-Lt. of Co. Stirling; Lord-in-Waiting 1874-80; H. Visc. Fincastle, s.*—Dunmore, Stirling. † **C.**  
**Dunraven and Mountearl**, 4th E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). *W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P.; b. 1842; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenry; Army; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1885-6 and 1886-7; H. Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, c.*—Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glamorgan. † **C.**  
**Dunany**, 17th Bar. (cr. 1845). *Ir. Rep. Peer. J. W. Plunkett; b. 1853; suc. 1889; M.P., S. Gloucestersh., 1886-92. H. Hon. E. Plunkett, s.*—Dunstall Priory, Shoreham, Kent. † **C.**  
**Durham**, 82nd Bp. of (cr. 635). *B. F. Westcott, D.D.; b. 1828; cons. 1890; Canon of Westminster 1870-90.*—Aukland Castle, Bishop Auckland. †  
**Durham**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). *J. G. Lambton; b. 1855; suc. 1879; Army; Volrs.; Ld.-Lt. Co. Durham; H. Hon. F. Lambton, br.*—Lambton Castle, Durham. † **L.U.**  
**Dynevor**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). *A. de C. Rice; b. 1836; suc. 1878; Mil.; H. Hon. W. F. Rice, s.*—Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthen. † **C.**  
**Ebury**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1857). *R. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1801; M.P. Shaftesbury 1822-26, Chester 1826-47, Middlesex 1847-57; Cmpt. of Household 1880-4; Treasurer 1846-7; H. Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, s.*—Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts. † **L.U.**  
**Edinburgh**, 1st D. of (cr. 1866). *H. R. H. Alfred Ernest A., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., P.C.; 2nd son of H. M. the Queen; Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; b. 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; H. H. R. H. Prince Alfred A. W. E. A., s.*—Clarence House, St. James', S.W.; Coburg. † **C.**  
**Effingham**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1897). *H. Howard; b. 1837; suc. 1889; H. Ld. Howard*

of Eppingham, *s.*—Tusmore House, Bicester. † **L.U.**

**Egerton of Tatton**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). W. Egerton; b. 1832; suc. 1883; Yeomanry; M.P. N. Cheshire 1858-68, Mid Cheshire 1868-83; *H. Hon.* A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *br.*—Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. † **C.**

**Eglinton** 15th E. of (cr. 1507 **Scot.**) and **Winton** (cr. 1600). G. A. Montgomerie; b. 1848; suc. 1892; sits as E. of Winton; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Ld.* Montgomerie, *s.*—Eglinton Castle, Ardrossan, N.B. † **C.**

**Egmont**, 7th E. of (cr. 1733, *Ir.*). C. G. Perceval; b. 1849; suc. 1874; Yeomanry; sits as Bar. Lovell and Holland; M.P. Midhurst 1874; *H. A. G.* Perceval, *c.*—Cowdray Park, Midhurst. † **C.**

**Eldon**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). J. Scott; b. 1845; suc. 1854; *H. Visc.* Encombe, *s.*—Encombe, Wareham, Dorset. † **C.**

**Elgin**, 9th E. of (cr. 1683, *Scot.*), and **Kincardine** (cr. 1647, *Scot.*). V. A. Bruce, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Elgin; *Ld.* Lieut. co. Fife; Treas. of Household 1886; First Commr. of Works 1886; Governor-General of India since 1893; *H.* Lord Bruce, *s.*—Broomhall, Dunfermline, Fife; and Calcutta. † **G.L.**

**Ellenborough**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1802). C. T. H. Law; b. 1836; suc. 1890.—*H. Comr.* B. Towry-Law, R.N. *c.* —

**Ellesmere**, 8th E. of (cr. 1846). F. C. G. Egerton; b. 1847; suc. 1862; Yeomanry; *Volrs.*; *H. Visc.* Brackley, *s.*—Worsley Hall, Manchester. † **C.**

**Elphinstone**, 16th Bar. (cr. 1509, *Scot.*). S. H. Elphinstone; b. 1869; suc. 1893; sits as Bar. Elphinstone; *H. Hon.* M. Elphinstone, *br.* Carberry Tower, Musselburgh. † **C.**

**Ely**, 59th Bp. of (1109). Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. 1885; canon of Peterborough 1866-75; Archdeacon of Oakham 1875-9; Dean of Worcester 1879-85.—The Palace, Ely. † —

**Ely**, 4th M. of (cr. 1800, *Ir.*). J. H. Loftus; b. 1851; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Loftus; *H. Lord* G. H. Loftus, *br.*—Ely Lodge, Enniskillen. —

**Emly**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1873). W. Monsell, P.C.; b. 1812; Clerk of Ordnance 1852-7; Pres. Board of Health 1857; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade 1866; Und.-Sec. for Colonies 1868-9; Postmaster-Gen. 1869-73; M.P. Co. Limerick 1847-73; Lord-Lieut. of Co. Limerick; *H. Hon.* G. Monsell, *s.*—Tervoe, Limerick. † **L.U.**

**Enniskillen**, 4th E. of (cr. 1739, *Ir.*). L. E. Cole; b. 1845; suc. 1886; sits as Bar. Grinstead; Army; Militia; M.P. Enniskillen 1880-5; *H. Visc.* Cole, *s.*—Florence Court, Fermanagh. † **C.**

**Erne**, 4th E. of (cr. 1798, *Ir.*). J. H. Crichton, K.P.; b. 1839; suc. 1885; sits as Baron Fermanagh; Lord-Lt. of co. Fermanagh; Lord of Treas. 1876-80; M.P. Enniskillen 1868-80, Fermanagh 1880-5; *H. Visc.* Crichton, *s.*—Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Fermanagh. † **C.**

**Erroll**, 19th E. of (cr. 1453, *Scot.*) † **G.** Hay; b. 1852; suc. 1891; sits as Bar.

Kilmarnock; Hered. *Ld.* High Constable of Scotland; Army; *H. Lord* Kilmarnock, *s.*—Slains Castle, Cruden, N.B. † **L.U.**

**Erskine**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). W. M. Erskine; b. 1841; suc. 1882; Army; *H. Hon.* M. Erskine, *s.*—Cottesbrooke, Northampton. † **C.**

**Essex**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1835). W. B. Brett, P.C.; b. 1817; Solr.-Gen. 1868; M.P. Helston 1866-8; Judge of Common Pleas 1868-76; Lord Justice of Appeal 1876-83; Master of the Rolls since 1883; *H. Hon.* R. B. Brett, *s.*—Heath Farm, Watford. † **C.**

**Essex**, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). G. D. de V. Capell; b. 1857; suc. 1892; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Visc.* Malden, *s.*—Cassio-bury Park, Watford, Herts. † **C.**

**Exeter**, 62nd Bp. of (1046). Edward Henry Bickersteth, D.D.; b. 1825; consecrated 1885; Dean of Gloucester 1884-5.—The Palace, Exeter. † **C.**

**Exeter**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1801). W. A. Cecil, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1825; suc. 1867; Militia; Treas. of Household 1866-7; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms 1867-8, 1874-5; M.P. S. Lincolnshire 1847-57, N. Northants, 1857-67; *H. Rt. Hon.* *Ld.* Burghley, M.P., *s.*—Burghley House, Stamford. † **C.**

**Exmouth**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). E. F. J. Pellew; b. 1861; suc. 1876; Militia; Yeomanry; *H. Hon.* W. A. Pellew, *br.*—Canotign House, Exeter. † **C.**

**Falmouth**, 7th Visc. (cr. 1726). E. R. T. Boscawen, C.B.; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Army (Egypt); *H. Hon.* E. Boscawen, *s.*—Mereworth Castle, Maidstone. † **L.U.**

**Farrer**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). T. H. Farrer; born 1819; Late Secretary to Board of Trade; *H. Hon.* T. C. Farrer, *s.*—Abinger Hall, Dorking. † **G.L.**

**Ferrers**, 10th E. (cr. 1711). S. E. Shirley; b. 1847; suc. 1869; *H. W. K.* Shirley, *c.*—Chartley Castle, Stafford. † **C.**

**Feverham**, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). W. E. Duncombe; b. 1829; suc. to Barony 1867; Yeom.; *Volrs.*; M.P. E. Retford 1862-7, N. R. Yorks. 1869-67; *H. Visc.* Helmsley, *gr. s.*—Duncombe Park, Helmsley. † **C.**

**Field**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1890). W. V. Field; b. 1813; Judge of Queen's Bench, 1875-90.—Bakeham, Englefield Green. † —

**Fife**, 1st Duke of (cr. 1889). A. W. G. Duff, K.T., P.C.; b. 1849; succeeded to Irish titles, 1873; created Earl of U.K., 1885; M.P. Elgin and Nairn 1874-9; Lord-Lieut. Elginshire; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms 1880.—Duff House, Banffshire. † **L.U.**

**Fingall**, 11th Earl of (cr. 1623, *Ir.*) A. J. Plunkett, P.C.; b. 1859; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Fingall; Militia; *H. Hon.* and Rev. W. M. Plunkett, *u.*—Killeen Castle, Dunsany, Meath. † **L.U.**

**Fitzhardinge**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1861). F. W. F. Berkeley; b. 1826; suc. 1867; Army; Militia; Yeom.; M.P. Cheltenham 1856-65; *H. Hon.* C. P. F. Berkeley, *br.*—Berkeley Castle, Berkeley, Gloucestershire. † **C.**

**Fitzwilliam**, 6th E. (cr. 1746) W. T. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G.; b. 1815; suc. 1867; Yeomanry; Lord-Lieut. of W. R. Yorks. till 1892; M.P. Malton 1837-41

1846-7, Wicklow 1847-57; *H. Visc. Milton, gr.-s.*—Wentworth - Woodhouse, Rotherham. † **L.U.**

**Foley**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1776). *H. T. Foley*; b. 1850; suc. 1869; *H. Hon. F. Foley, br.*—Ruxley Lodge, Esher. † **C.**

**Forbes**, 19th Bar. (cr. 1424), *Sec. Rep. Peer.* *H. C. G. Forbes*; b. 1829; suc. 1866; *H. Hon. A. M. Forbes, br.*—Castle Forbes, Aberdeen. † **C.**

**Forester**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1821). *Rev. O. W. W. Forester*; b. 1813; suc. 1865; *Ex. Canon and Chancellor of York*; *H. Hon. C. Forester*, *s.*—Witley Park, Broseley, Salop. † **C.**

**Fortescue**, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). *H. Fortescue*; b. 1818; suc. 1861; *Lord of Treas.* 1846-7; *Sec. Poor Law Bd.* 1847-51; *M.P. Plymouth* 1841-52, *Marblebone* 1854-9; *H. Visc. Ebrington*, *s.*—Castle Hill, South Molton. † **L.U.**

**Gage**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1720, *Ir.*) *H. C. Gage*; b. 1854; suc. 1877; sits as *Baron Gage*; *H. W. H. St. Q. Gage, c.*—Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex. † **C.**

**Gainsborough**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). *C. W. F. Noel*; b. 1850; suc. 1881; *Army*; *H. Visc. Campden*, *s.*—Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland. † **C.**

**Galloway**, 10th E. of (cr. 1623, *Scot.*) *A. P. Stewart, K.T.*; b. 1835; suc. 1873; sits as *Bar. Stewart of Garlies*; *Army*; *Militia*; *M.P. Wigtownshire* 1868-73; *H. Hon. E. Stewart, br.*—Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B. † **C.**

**Galway**, 7th Visc. (cr. 1727, *Ir.*) *G. M. Monckton-Arundell*; b. 1844; suc. 1876; sits as *Bar. Monckton* (cr. *Peer of U.K.*, 1887); *Yeomanry*; *M.P. N. Notts.* 1872-85; *H. Hon. G. A. Monckton*, *s.*—Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. † **C.**

**Gerard**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). *W. C. Gerard*; b. 1851; suc. 1887; *Army*; *Yeomanry*; *H. Hon. F. Gerard*, *s.*—Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent. † **C.**

**Gifford**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1824). *E. F. Gifford*, *V.C.*; b. 1811; suc. 1872; *Army* (*Ashantee*, 1874; *Zululand*, 1879); *Col. Sec. W. Australia* 1880-2, *Gibraltar* 1882-8, *Leeward Islands* since 1888; *H. Hon. E. Gifford, br.*—St. John's, Antigua. † **C.**

**Glasgow**, 7th E. of (cr. 1703, *Scot.*) *D. Boyle, G.C.M.G.*; b. 1833; suc. 1890; sits as *Bar. Ross*; *Royal Navy*; *Governor of New Zealand* since 1892; *H. Visc. Kelburne*, *s.*—Govt. House, Wellington, N.Z. † **C.**

**Gloucester**, 31st Bp. of (1641), and 47th bp. of *Bristol* (1642). *Charles John Ellicott*, *D.D.*; b. 1819; cons. 1862; *Dean of Exeter* 1861-2.—The Palace, Gloucester. † **C.**

**Gormanston**, 14th Visc. (cr. 1478, *Ir.*) *J. W. J. Preston, K.C.M.G.*; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as *Bar. Gormanston*; *Army* (*Indian Mutiny*); *Commr. of National Education* (*Ireland*) 1874-85, *Gov. of Leeward Islands* 1885-7, of *Br. Guiana* 1887-93, of *Tasmania* since 1893; *H. Hon. J. Preston*, *s.*—Govt. House, Hobart. † **C.**

**Gosford**, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, *Ir.*) *A. B. S. Acheson, K.P.*; b. 1841; suc. 1864; sits as *Bar. Worlingham*; *Ld.-Lt. Armagh*; *Mil.*; *H. Visc. Acheson*, *s.*—Gosford, Armagh. † **L.U.**

**Gough**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1849). *G. S. Gough*; b. 1815; suc. 1869; *Army* (*China*); *H. Hon. H. Gough*, *s.*—Lough Cutra Castle, Gort, Galway. † **C.**

**Grafton**, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). *Gen. A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G.*, *C.B.*; b. 1821; suc. 1882; *Army* (*Crimes*, wounded); *H. E. of Euston*, *s.*—Euston Hall, Thetford. † **L.U.**

**Granard**, 8th E. of (cr. 1684, *Ir.*) *B. A. W. P. H. Forbes*; b. 1874; suc. 1889; sits as *Bar. Granard*; *H. Hon. R. Forbes, br.*—Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland. —

**Grantley**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1782). *J. R. B. Norton*; b. 1855; suc. 1877; *Yeomanry*; *H. Major C. G. Norton, c.*—Grantley Hall, Ripon. † **C.**

**Granville**, 3rd E. (cr. 1838). *G. G. Leveson-Gower*; b. 1872; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, br.*—Kensington Palace, W. † **G.L.**

**Greville**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). *A. W. F. Greville*; b. 1841; suc. 1883; *Army*; *Groom-in-Waiting* 1869-73; *Lord of the Treasury* 1873-4; *M.P. Westmeath* 1866-74; *H. Capt. Hon. K. Greville*, *s.*—Cianhugh, Mullingar. † **G.L.**

**Grey**, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). *H. Grey, K.G.*, *P.C.*, *G.C.M.G.*; b. 1802; suc. 1845; *Ld.-Lt. Northumbd.* 1847-77; *Under-Sec. Colonies* 1890-3; *Home Dep.* 1884; *Sec. for War* 1885-9; *Colonies* 1846-52; *M.P. Winchilsea* 1826-30; *Higham Ferrers* 1831; *N. Northumberland* 1831-41; *Sunderland* 1841-5; *H. A. G. H. Grey, n.*—Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northumberland. † **L.U.**

**Grey de Ruthyn**, 24th Bar. (cr. 1824). *R. C. Grey*; b. 1858; suc. 1887; *H. Hon. C. Clifton*, *b.*—Warton Hall, Lytham. † **C.**

**Grimthorpe**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). *E. Beckett, Q.C.*; b. 1816; *Chancellor of York*; *H. E. W. Beckett, M.P.*, *n.*—Batch Wood, St. Albans. † **C.**

**Guilford**, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). *D. North*; b. 1876; suc. 1886; *H. Hon. M. North*, *u.*—Waldershare Park, nr. Dover. —

**Gwydyr**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). *P. R. Burrell*; b. 1810; suc. 1870; *H. Hon. W. Burrell, br.*—Belstead Lodge, Ipswich. † **L.**

**Haddington**, 11th E. of (cr. 1618, *Scot.*) *G. A. Baillie-Hamilton*; b. 1827; suc. 1870; *Yeomanry*; *Ld.-Lt. Haddington Co.*; *H. Ld. Binning*, *s.*—Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B. † **C.**

**Haldon**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1890). *L. H. Palk*; b. 1846; suc. 1883; *Army*; *Yeomanry*; *H. Hon. L. Palk*, *s.*—Haldon, Exeter. † **L.U.**

**Halifax**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1866). *C. L. Wood*; b. 1839; suc. 1885; *Yeomanry*; *Eccles. Commr.*; *H. Hon. E. Wood*, *s.*—Hickleton Hall, Doncaster. † **L.U.**

**Halsbury**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). *H. S. Giffard, P.C.*; b. 1825; *Sol.-Gen.* 1875-80; *M.P. Launceston*, 1877-85; *Lord Chancellor* 1885-86 and 1886-92; *H. Hon. H. Giffard*, *s.*—Pendruccombe, Launceston, Cornwall. † **C.**

**Hamilton**, 12th D. of (cr. 1643, *Scot.*) and **Brandon** (cr. 1711). *W. A. L. S. Douglas-Hamilton, K.T.*; b. 1845; suc. 1863; *Yeomanry*; *Militia*; *Volrs.*; sits as

Duke of Brandon; *H. Lt. A. Douglas-Hamilton, R.N., c.*—Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. **C.**

**Hamilton of Dalsell**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). *J. G. C. Hamilton*; b. 1829; late Capt. Army; Yeomanry; *M. P. Falkirk 1857-59, S. Lanarkshire 1869-74, and 1880-6*; Lord-in-Waiting since 1892; *H. Hon. G. Hamilton, s.*—Dalsell, Motherwell, N.B. **† G.L.**

**Hamnden**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1884). *H. R. Brand*; b. 1841; suc. 1892; *M. P. Herts. 1868-74, Stroud, 1874, 1880-5, Mid. Gloucestershire 1885-6*; *Surv. Gen. of Ordnance, 1883-5*; *H. Hon. T. W. Brand, s.*—The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts. **† L.U.**

**Hampton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1874). *H. P. M. Pakington*; b. 1848; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. J. Pakington, s.*—Westwood Park, Droitwich. **† C.**

**Hannen**, Bar. (Life Peer). *James Hannen, P.C.*; b. 1822; Judge of Queen's Bench 1868-72, Court of Probate and Divorce 1872-75; Pres. of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Div. 1875-91; *Ld. of Appeal in Ord., 1891-93.*—49, Lancaster Gate, W. **† L.**

**Hardinge**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1846). *O. S. Hardinge, A.D.C.*; b. 1822; suc. 1856; *Volrs*; *M. P. Downpatrick 1852-6*; *Und.-Sec. for War 1858-9*; *H. Hon. H. C. Hardinge, s.*—South Park, Peshurst. **† C.**

**Hardwicke**, 5th E. of (cr. 1754). *O. P. Yorke, P.C.*; b. 1836; suc. 1878; *Army* (Crimes and Ind. Mutiny); *M. P. Cambridgeshire 1865-73*; *Comptr. of Household 1866-68*; *Master of Buckhounds 1874-80*; *H. Visc. Royston, c.*—Wimpole Hall, Royston, Cambs. **† C.**

**Harewood**, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). *H. T. Lascelles*; b. 1846; suc. 1892; *Army*; *Yeomanry*; *H. Visc. Lascelles, s.*—Harewood House, Leeds. **† C.**

**Harlech**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1875). *W. R. Ormsby-Gore*; b. 1819; suc. 1876; *Army*; *Ld.-Lieut. of Leitrim*; *M. P. Sligo 1841-52*; *Leitrim 1858-76*; *H. Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore, s.*—Brogintyn, Oswestry, Salop. **† C.**

**Harrington**, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). *C. A. Stanhope*; b. 1844; suc. 1881; *Yeomanry*; *H. Hon. F. Stanhope, br.*—Elvaston Castle, Derby. **† C.**

**Harris**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1815). *G. R. C. Harris, G.C.I.E.*; b. 1851; suc. 1872; *Yeomanry*; *Und.-Sec. for India 1855-6*; for War 1886-9; *Gov. of Bombay* since 1889; *H. Hon. G. Harris, s.*—Govt. House, Bombay. **C.**

**Harrowby**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1809). *D. F. S. Ryder, P.C.*; b. 1831; suc. 1882; *Militia*; *M. P. Lichfield 1856-9*; *Liverpool 1868-82*; *Vice-Pres. of Council of Educn. 1874-8*; *Pres. of Board of Trade 1878-80*; *Lord Privy Seal 1885-6*; *H. Hon. H. D. Ryder, br.*—Sandon Hall, Stone, Staffordshire. **† C.**

**Hastings**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1289). *G. M. Astley*; b. 1857; suc. 1875; *Militia*; *H. Hon. A. Astley, s.*—Melton Constable, Dereham, Norfolk. **C.**

**Hatherton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1835). *Col. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G.*; b. 1842; suc. 1888; *Army*; *Chn. of Lunacy Commn. since 1892*;

*H. Hon. E. Littleton, s.*—Teddlesley Park, Penkridge. **† L.U.**

**Hawke**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1776). *M. B. Hawke*; b. 1860; suc. 1888; *Militia*; *H. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., br.*—Wighill Park, Tadcaster. **† C.**

**Hawkesbury**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893); *C. G. S. Foljambe*; b. 1846; *Navy* (New Zealand War); *M. P. for N. Notts. 1880-5, Mansfield Div. 1885-92.* *H. Hon. A. W. Foljambe, s.*—Cockglode, Ollerton, Notts. **† G.L.**

**Headfort**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1800 Ir.). *T. Taylour, K.P., P.C.*; b. 1822; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Kenlis; *Lord-Lieut. Meath*; *Militia*; *M. P. Westmorland 1854-70*; *H. E. of Bective, s.*—Headfort House, Kells, Meath. **† C.**

**Headley**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797, Ir. Rep. Peer.). *C. M. Allanson-Winn*; b. 1845; suc. 1877; *Militia*; *Volunteers*; *H. R. G. Allanson-Winn, c.*—Aghadoe House, Killarney. **† C.**

**Henley**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1799, Ir.); *A. H. Henley*; b. 1825; sits as Bar. Northampton; *M. P. Northampton 1859-74*; *H. Hon. F. Henley, s.*—Watford Court, Rugby. **† L.U.**

**Henniker**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). *J. M. Henniker-Major*; b. 1842; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Hartismere; *Volrs.*; *M. P. E. Suffolk 1866-70*; *Lord-in-Waiting 1877-80, 1885-6, and 1886-92*; *H. Hon. A. Henniker-Major, s.*—Thornham Hall, Eye, Suffolk. **† C.**

**Hereford**, 95th Bp. of (cr. 680). *J. Atlay, D.D. Cantab.*; b. 1817; cons. 1868; *Vicar of Leeds 1859-68*; *Canon of Ripon 1861-8.*—The Palace, Hereford. **† C.**

**Hereford**, 16th Visc. (cr. 1549). *R. Devereux*; b. 1843; suc. 1855; *H. Hon. R. Devereux, s.*—Tregoyd, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Breconshire. **† C.**

**Herries**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1491, Sco.). *M. Constable-Maxwell*; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Herries; *Yeomanry*; *Ld. Lieut. of Kirkcudbright and E. R. Yorks.*; *H. Hon. W. Maxwell br.* (to Scotch Barony).—Everingham Park, York. **† L.**

**Herschell**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). *F. Herschell, P.C., G.C.B.*; b. 1837; *M. P. Durham 1874-85*; *Sol.-Gen. 1880-5*; *Ld. Chancellor in 1886, and since 1892.* *Chan. London Univ.*; *Capt. Deal Castle*; *H. Hon. R. Herschell, s.*—Deal Castle, Deal. **† G.L.**

**Hertford**, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). *H. de G. Seymour, P.C.*; b. 1843; suc. 1884; *Army*; *Yeom.*; *M. P. Antrim 1869-74*; *Comptroller of Household 1879-80*; *H. E. of Yarmouth, s.*—Ragley Hall, Alcester. **† C.**

**Heytesbury**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1828). *W. A. C. Holmes*; b. 1862; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. A. C. Holmes, s.*—Heytesbury House, Wilts. **†**—**Hill**, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1842). *R. C. Hill*; b. 1833; suc. 1875; *Yeomanry*; *M. P. N. Salop 1857-65*; *H. Hon. R. Hill, s.*—Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury. **C.**

**Hillingdon**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). *C. H. Mills*; b. 1830; *M. P. Northallerton 1865-66, W. Kent 1868-85*; *H. Hon. C. W. Mills, s.*—Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks. **† C.**

**Hindlip**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). *S. C. Allsopp*; b. 1842; suc. 1887; *M. P. E. Staffs.*,

1873-80; Taunton 1882-7; *H. Hon. C. Allsopp, s.*—Hindlip Hall, Worcester. †**C.**

**Hobhouse**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). *A. Hobhouse P.C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*; b. 1819; Charity Commr. 1866; Endowed Schools 1869-72; Legal Mem. of Council of India 1872-7; Member of Judicial Committee of Privy Council since 1881.—15, Bruton Street, W. †**G.L.**

**Home**, 12th E. of (1605, Sco.). *C. A. Douglas-Home*; b. 1834; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Douglas; *Ld.-Lt. Lanarkshire*; Yeomanry; Volrs.; *H. Lord Dunglass, s.*—The Hirsell, Coldstream, N.B. †**C.**

**Hood**, 4th Viso. (cr. 1796). *F. W. Hood*; b. 1838; suc. 1846; Army; *H. Hon. G. Hood, s.*—Barton Seagrave, Kettering. †**C.**

**Hood of Avalon**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). *A. W. Aoland-Hood, G.C.B.*; b. 1824; Adm. Royal Navy (Syria, Crimea, China); *Ld. of Admty.* 1877-80 and 1895-9;—19, Queen's Gate Place, S.W. †**C.**

**Hopetoun**, 7th E. of (cr. 1703, Sco.). *J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G.*; b. 1860; suc. 1873; sits as Bar. Hopetoun; Yeomanry; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1885-6, and 1888-9; Governor of Victoria since 1889; *H. Lord Hope, s.*—Govt. House, Melbourne. †**C.**

**Hothfield**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). *H. J. Tufton*; b. 1844; *Ld. Lieut. Westmorland*; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1886; *H. Hon. J. Tufton, s.*—Hothfield Place, Ashford, Kent. †**L.**

**Houghton**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1863). *R. O. A. Milnes*; b. 1858; suc. 1885; Yeomanry; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1886; *Ld.-Lt. of Ireland* since 1892; *H. Hon. R. Milnes, s.*—Fryston Hall, Ferrybridge, Yorks. †**G.L.**

**Howard de Walden**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1597). *F. G. Ellis*; b. 1830; suc. 1898; Diplomatic Service 1851-5; Army (Crimea); *H. Hon. T. Ellis, s.*—150, Piccadilly, W. †**C.**

**Howard of Glossop**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). *E. F. Fitzalan-Howard*; b. 1869; suc. 1883; *H. Hon. B. Howard, s.*—Glossop Hall, via Manchester. †**L.U.**

**Howe**, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). *Gen. R. W. P. Curzon-Howe, C.B.*; b. 1822; suc. 1876; Army (Kaffir War; Siege of Delhi); *Ld. Lieut. of Leicestershire*; Yeomanry; *H. Visc. Curzon, M.P., s.*—Gopsall, Atherstone, Leicestershire. †**C.**

**Howth**, 4th E. of (cr. 1767, Ir.). *W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P.*; b. 1827; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Howth; Army; Militia; *M.P. Galway* 1868-74; Howth Castle, Dublin. †**L.U.**

**Huntingdon**, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). *W. F. J. P. Hastings*; b. 1868; suc. 1885; Militia; *H. Hon. O. Hastings, br.*—Sharavogue, Parsonstown, King's Co. †**—**

**Huntly**, 11th M. of (cr. 1599, Sco.). *C. Gordon, P.C.*; b. 1847; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Meldrum; Volrs.; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1870-3; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms 1881; *H. Ld. E. Gordon, br.*—Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire. †**L.U.**

**Hylton**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). *H. H. Jolliffe*; b. 1829; suc. 1876; Army (Crimea, Balacava Charge); *M.P. Wells* 1858-68; *H. Hon. H. Jolliffe, s.*—Merstham House, Redhill. †**C.**

**Iddesleigh**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1865). *W. S. Northcote, C.B.*; b. 1845; suc. 1887; Comr. of

Inland Revenue 1877-92; *H. Visc. St. Cyres, s.*—Pynes, nr. Exeter. †**C.**

**Ilchester**, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). *H. E. Fox-Strangeways, P.C.*; b. 1847; suc. 1865; *Ld.-Lieut. Dorset*; Yeomanry; Capt. of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1874; *H. Ld. Stavordale, s.*—Melbury House, Dorchester. †**C.**

**Inchiquin**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1476, Ir.). *Ir. Rep. Peer. E. D. O'Brien, K.P.*; b. 1839; suc. 1872; Militia; *Ld.-Lieut. Clare*; *H. Hon. L. O'Brien, s.*—Dromoland, Clare. †**C.**

**Ivagh**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). *E. C. Guinness*; b. 1847; *H. Hon. R. Guinness, s.*—5, Grosvenor Place, S.W. †**C.**

**Jersey**, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). *V. A. G. C. Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G.*; b. 1845; suc. 1859; *Ld. Lieut. Oxfordshire*; *Lord-in-Waiting* 1875-7; Gov. of New South Wales 1890-3; *H. Visc. Villiers, s.*—Middleton Park, Bicester. †**C.**

**Keane**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). *J. M. A. Keane*; b. 1816; suc. 1882; Army; Militia; *H. Gen. Hon. H. Keane, C.B., br.*—Castletown House, Churchtown, Wexford. †**C.**

**Kelvin**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). *William Thomson, D.C.L., L.L.D.*; b. 1824; Pres. of Royal Socy., 1891; Netherhall, Largs, N.B. †**L.U.**

**Kenmare**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). *V. A. Browne, K.P., P.C.*; b. 1825; suc. 1871; sits as Baron Kenmare; *Ld.-Lieut. of Kerry*; Militia; *M.P. for Kerry* 1852-71; Compr. of Household 1856-8; Vice-Chamberlain 1859-66, and 1868-72; *Lord-in-Waiting* 1872-4; *Lord Chamberlain* 1880-5 and 1886; *H. Visc. Castlerosse, s.*—Kenmare House, Kilarney. †**L.U.**

**Kensington**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). *W. Edwards, P.C.*; b. 1835; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Kensington; Army; Groom-in-Waiting 1873-4; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1886; Compr. of Household 1880-5; Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard since 1892; *Ld.-Lieut. Pembroke-shire*; *M.P. Haverfordwest* 1868-85; *H. Hon. W. Edwards, s.*—St. Bride's, Little Haven, R.S.O., S. Wales. †**G.L.**

**Kenyon**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1788). *Lloyd Kenyon*; b. 1864; suc. 1869; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. G. Kenyon, M.P., u.*—Gredington, Whitechurch, Salop. †**C.**

**Kesteven**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). *J. H. Trollope*; b. 1851; suc. 1874; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. R. Trollope, br.*—Casewick House, Stamford. †**C.**

**Kilmaine**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789, Ir.). *Ir. Rep. Peer. F. W. Browne*; b. 1843; suc. 1873; *H. Hon. J. Browne, s.*—Gaulston House, Killucan, Westmeath. †**C.**

**Kilmorey**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). *Ir. Rep. Peer. F. C. Needham*; b. 1842; suc. 1880; Yeomanry; *M.P. Newry* 1871-4; *H. Visc. Newry and Morne, s.*—Morne Park, Newry, Co. Down. †**C.**

**Kimberley**, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). *J. Wodehouse, K.G., P.C.*; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1846; Und. Sec. Foreign Affrs. 1852-56 and 1859-61; for India 1864; Envoy Extr. to Russia 1856-58; Viceroy of Ireland 1864-66; Lord Privy Seal 1868-70; Colonial Sec. 1870-74 and 1880-2; Sec. of State for India 1882-5, 1886, and since 1892; also *Ld. Pres.*

of Council since 1892; *H. Lord Wodehouse*, s.—*Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk.* † **G.L.**

**Kingston**, 8th E. of (cr. 1768, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. *H. E. N. King-Tenison*; b. 1748; suc. 1871; *Ld.-Lient. Roscommon*; *Militia*; *H. Visc. Kingsborough*, s.—*Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Ireland.* † **C.**

**Kinnaird**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1682, Sco.). *A. F. Kinnaird*; b. 1847; suc. 1887; sits as *Baron Kinnaird*; *H. Hon. D. Kinnaird*, *Master of Kinnaird*.—*Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire.* † **L.U.**

**Kinnoull**, 11th E. of (cr. 1638, Sco.). *G. Hay*; b. 1827; suc. 1866; sits as *Bar. Hay*; *Army*; *H. Lord Hay of Kinfauns*, s.—*Dupplin Castle, Perth.* † **C.**

**Kintore**, 10th E. of (cr. 1677, Sco.). *A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C.*; b. 1852; suc. 1880; *Militia*; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1885-6*; *Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard 1886-9*; *Govr. of S. Australia* since 1889; *H. Lord Inverurie*, s.—*Govt. House, Adelaide.* † **C.**

**Knightley**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). *R. Knightley*; b. 1819; *Volrs.*; *M.P. S. Northants, 1852-92*.—*Fawsley Park, Daventry.* † **C.**

**Knutsford**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1888). *H. T. Holland, G.C.M.G., P.C.*; b. 1825; *Asst.-Under-sec. for Colonies 1870-4*; *Fin. Sec. Treas. 1885*; *Vice-Pres. of Committee of Council on Educn. 1885-6*, and *1886-7*; *Sec. of State for Colonies 1887-92*; *M.P. Midhurst 1874-85*; *Hampstead 1885-8*; *H. Hon. S. G. Holland*, s.—*Pine Wood, Witley, Godalming, Surrey.* † **C.**

**Lamington**, 2nd Bar. (c. 1880). *C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie*; b. 1860; suc. 1890; *M.P. N. St. Pancras 1886-90*.—*Lamington-Biggar, Lanarkshire.* † **C.**

**Lanesborough**, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, I.). Ir. Rep. Peer. *J. V. D. Butler*; b. 1839; suc. 1866; *Ld. Lient. Cavan*; *Navy*; *H. Lord Newtown-Butler*, s.—*Swithland Hall, Loughborough.* † **C.**

**Langford**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. *H. E. Rowley*; b. 1848; suc. 1854; *Army*; *H. Hon. W. Rowley*, *br.*—*Summerhill House, Enfield, co. Meath.* † **C.**

**Lansdowne**, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). *H. C. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.*, *G.C.M.G.*; b. 1845; suc. 1866; *Lord of the Treas. 1869-72*; *Und.-Sec. for War 1872-4*; for *India* in 1880; *Govr.-Gen. of Canada 1883-8*; *Viceroy of India 1888-93*; *H. Earl of Kerry*, s.—*Bowood, Calne.* † **L.U.**

**Lathom**, 1st E. of (cr. 1830). *E. Bootle-Wilbraham, P.C., G.C.B.*; b. 1837; suc. to *Barony 1853*; *Yeomanry*; *Volrs.*; *Lord-in-Waiting 1836-8*; *Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard 1874-80*; *Ld. Chamberlain 1885-6* and *1886-92*; *H. Lord Skelmersdale*, s.—*Lathom House, Ormskirk.* † **C.**

**Lauderdale**, 13th E. of (cr. 1624, Sco.). *Scot. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. F. H. Maitland*; b. 1840; suc. 1884; *Bengal Staff Corps*; *Ld.-Lient. of Berwickshire*; *H. Visc. Maitland*, s.—*Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, co. Berwick.* † **C.**

**Lawrence**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). *J. H. Lawrence*; b. 1846; suc. 1879; *Yeomanry*; *H. Hon. A. Lawrence*, s.—*Chetwode Manor, Bucks.* † **L.U.**

**Leconfield**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). *H. Wyndham*; b. 1830; suc. 1869; *Army*; *M.P. W. Sussex 1864-69*; *H. Hon. G. Wyndham*, s.—*Petworth House, Sussex.* † **C.**

**Leeds**, 9th D. of (cr. 1694). *G. G. Osborne*; b. 1828; suc. 1872; *Militia*; *H. Marq. of Carmarthen, M.P.*, s.—*Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge.* † **C.**

**Leicester**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). *T. W. Coke, K.G.*; b. 1822; suc. 1842; *Ld.-Lient. Norfolk*; *H. Visc. Coke*, s.—*Holkham Hall, Wells, Norfolk.* † **L.U.**

**Leigh**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). *W. H. Leigh*; b. 1824; suc. 1850; *Ld.-Lient. Warwickshire*; *Militia*; *H. Hon. F. Leigh*, s.—*Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.* † **G.L.**

**Leinster**, 5th D. of (cr. 1768, Ir.). *G. FitzGerald*; b. 1851; suc. 1887; sits as *Visc. Leinster*; *Ld.-Lient. of Kildare*; *Militia*; *H. M. of Kildare*, s.—*Carton, Maynooth.* † **L.U.**

**Leitrim**, 5th E. of (cr. 1795, Ir.). *C. Clements*; b. 1879; suc. 1892; sits as *Bar. Clements*; *H. Hon. F. P. Clements*, *br.*—*Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal.* —

**Leven**, 13th E. of (cr. 1641), and **Melville**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). *Scot. Rep. Peer. R. R. Leslie-Melville*; b. 1835; suc. 1869; *H. Visc. Balgonie*; s.—*Roehampton House, S.W.* † **C.**

**Lichfield**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). *T. F. Anson*; b. 1856; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Anson*, s.—*Shugborough Park, Stafford.* † **L.U.**

**Lilford**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). *T. L. Powys*; b. 1833; suc. 1861; *Militia*; *H. Hon. J. Powys*, s.—*Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants.* † **C.**

**Limerick**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). *W. H. J. C. Pery, P.C., K.P., A.D.C.*; b. 1840; suc. 1866; sits as *Bar. Foxford*; *Army*; *Militia*; *Volrs.*; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1836-9*; *Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard 1839-92*; *H. Visc. Glentworth*, s.—*Dromore Castle, Pallaskenry, Limerick.* † **C.**

**Lincoln**, 62nd Bp. of (cr. 678). *E. King, D.D.*; b. 1829; cons. 1885; *Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Prof. of Pastoral Theology, Oxford, 1873-85*.—*Old Palace, Lincoln.* † **C.**

**Lindsay**, 10th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). *Scot. Rep. Peer. J. T. L. Bethune*; b. 1827; suc. 1851; *H. D. C. Lindsay*, c.—*Kilconquhar, Fife, N.B.* † **C.**

**Lindsey**, 11th E. of (cr. 1626). *M. P. Bertie*; b. 1815; suc. 1877; *Army*; *H. Lord Bertie*, s.—*Uffington, Stamford.* † **C.**

**Lingen**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1855). *R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.*; b. 1819; *Sec. to Education Dept. 1849-70*; *Sec. to the Treasury 1870-85*.—*13, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.* † **L.U.**

**Lismore**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1806, Ir.). *G. P. O'Callaghan*; b. 1815; suc. 1857; sits as *Bar. Lismore*; *Army*; *Militia*; *Ld.-Lient. Tipperary 1857-85*.—*Shanbally, Clogheen, Cahir, Ireland.* † **L.U.**

**Listowel**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). *W. Hare, K.P.*; b. 1833; suc. 1856; *Army* (*Crimes*); *Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-1*; sits as *Bar. Hare*; *H. Visc. Ennismore*, s.—*Convamore, Mallow, Cork.* † **L.U.**

**Liverpool**, 1st Bp. of (cr. 1880). *J. C. Ryle, D.D.*; b. 1816; cons. 1880; *Canon of*

Norwich 1871-80; Dean of Salisbury 1880; The Palace, Liverpool. † **C.**  
**Llandaff**, 93rd Bp. of (522). R. Lewis, D.D.; b. 1821; cons. 1833; Archdn. of St. David's 1875-83.—The Palace, Llandaff. —  
**Llangattock**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). J. Allan Rolls; b. 1837; Yeomanry; Volrs.; M.P. Monmouthshire 1880-5; H. Hon. J. M. Rolls, s.—The Hendre, Monmouth. † **C.**  
**Londesborough**, 1st E. of (cr. 1887). W. H. F. Denison; b. 1834; suc. to Barony 1860; Volrs.; M.P. Beverley 1857-9; Scarborough 1859-60; H. Visc. Raincliffe, s.—Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough. † **C.**  
**London**, 108th Bp. of (604). F. Temple, D.D., P.O.; b. 1821; cons. Bp. of Exeter 1869; Tr. to London 1885; Head Master of Rugby 1858-69.—Fulham Palace, S.W. † **L.**  
**Londonderry**, 6th M. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). C. S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C.; b. 1862; suc. 1884; sits as Earl Vane; Volrs.; M.P. Co. Down 1878-84; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886-9; H. Visc. Castlereagh, s.—Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees. † **C.**  
**Longford**, 5th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). T. Pakenham; b. 1864; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Silchester; Army; Ld.-Lieut. of Co. Longford; H. Hon. E. Pakenham, br.—Pakenham Hall, Castle Pollard, Westmeath. † **C.**  
**Lonsdale**, 6th E. of (cr. 1807). H. C. Lowther; b. 1857; suc. 1882; Militia; H. Hon. L. Lowther, br.—Lowther Castle, Penrith. † **C.**  
**Lothian**, 9th M. of (cr. 1701, Sco.). S. H. Kerr, K.T., P.C.; b. 1833; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Kerr; Militia; Diplom. Service; Sec. for Scotland 1887-92; H. E. of Anoram, s.—Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith. † **C.**  
**Loudoun**, 11th E. of (cr. 1638, Sco.). C. R. H. Rawdon-Hastings; b. 1855; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Botreaux; Yeomanry; H. Hon. P. Rawdon-Hastings, br.—Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. † **C.**  
**Lowat**, 16th Bar. (cr. 1450, Sco.). S. J. Fraser; b. 1871; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Lowat; H. Hon. H. Fraser, br.—Beaufort Castle, Inverness. † **L.U.**  
**Lovelace**, 1st E. of (cr. 1838). W. King-Noel; b. 1805; suc. to Barony 1833; Lord Lieut. of Surrey 1840-93; Militia; H. Visc. Ockham (Bar. Wentworth, q.v.), s.—Horsley Towers, Leatherhead. † **L.U.**  
**Lucan**, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Irish Rep. Peer. G. Bingham; b. 1830; suc. 1888; Army; M.P. Mayo, 1869-74; H. Lord Bingham, s.—Castlebar, Mayo. † **C.**  
**Lurgan**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). W. Brownlow; b. 1858; suc. 1882; Army; H. Hon. J. Brownlow, br.—Brownlow House, Lurgan, Armagh. † **L.U.**  
**Lytton**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). V. A. R. Bulwer-Lytton; b. 1876; suc. 1891; H. Hon. N. S. B. Lytton, br.—Knebworth, Stevenage. —  
**Lyveden**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). F. H. Vernon; b. 1824; suc. 1873; Attaché at Madrid 1846, Hanover 1848, Berlin 1849; H. Hon. and Rev. C. Vernon, br.—Farming Wooda, Thrapston. † **C.**  
**Macclesfield**, 6th E. of (cr. 1721). T. A. W. Parker; b. 1811; suc. 1850; M.P. Oxon.

1837-41; H. Visc. Parker, s.—Shirburn Castle; Tetworth, Oxon. † **C.**  
**Macnaghten**, Bar. (cr. 1887, Life Peer). E. Macnaguten, P.C.; b. 1830; M.P. Co. Antrim 1840-5, North Divn. 1885-7; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since 1887.—Runkery, Bushmills, Co. Antrim. † **C.**  
**Magheramorne**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). J. D. McGarel-Hogg; b. 1861; Army; H. Hon. D. McGarel Hogg, br.—Magheramorne, Antrim. † **C.**  
**Malmesbury**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). E. J. Harris; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Army; H. Visc. Fitz-Harris, s.—Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. † **C.**  
**Manchester**, 3rd Bp. of (1847). J. Moorhouse, D.D.; b. 1826; cons. 1886; Preb. of St. Paul's 1874-6; Bp. of Melbourne 1876-86.—Bishop's Court, Manchester. —  
**Manchester**, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). W. A. D. Montagu; b. 1877; suc. 1892; H. Lord C. Montagu, u. Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.—  
**Manners**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1807). J. T. Manners; b. 1852; suc. 1884; Army; H. Hon. J. N. Manners, s.—Cold Overton Hall, Oakham. † **C.**  
**Mansfield**, 4th E. of (cr. 1792). W. D. Murray, K.T.; b. 1806; suc. 1840; Militia; Ld. of Treasury 1834-5; Ld.-Lieut. Clackmannan; M.P. Aldborough 1830, Woodstock 1831, Norwich 1832-7, Perthshire 1837-40; H. Lord Balvaird, gr. s.—Scone Palace, Perthshire. † **C.**  
**Manvers**, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). S. W. H. Pierrepont; b. 1825; suc. 1860; Yeomanry; M.P. Notts. 1852-60; H. Visc. Newark, M.P. s.—Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts. † **C.**  
**Mar**, 33rd E. of (cr. ante 1404, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. J. E. Goodeve-Erskine, M.A.; b. 1836; suc. 1866; H. Lord Garioch, s.—Wilton, Ross. † **C.**  
**Mar**, 12th Earl of (cr. 1665, Sco.) and 14th E. of **Kellie** (cr. 1619 Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer; W. J. F. Erskine; born 1855; suc. 1888; Army; H. Hon. W. Erskine, br.—Alloa House, Clackmannan. † **C.**  
**Marlborough**, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill; b. 1871; suc. 1892; H. Right Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P., u.—Blenheim Palace, Woodstock. † **C.**  
**Masham**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). S. Cunliffe-Lister; b. 1815; H. Hon. S. Lister, s.—Swinton Park, Masham, Yorks. † **C.**  
**Massereene and Ferrard**, 11th Visc. (cr. 1660, Ir.). C. J. E. F. Skeffington; b. 1842; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Ornel; Ld. Lt. of Louth; Militia; H. Hon. O. Skeffington, s.—Antrim Castle, Antrim. † **C.**  
**Massy**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. J. T. W. Massy; b. 1835; suc. 1874; H. Hon. H. Massy, s.—Hermitage, Castle Connell, Limerick. † **C.**  
**Mayo**, 7th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. D. R. W. Bourke; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Army; H. Capt. Hon. M. Bourke, R.N., br.—Palmerston House, Straffan, Kildare. † **C.**  
**Meath**, 12th E. of (cr. 1627, Ir.). R. Brabazon; b. 1841; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Chaworth; Militia; Diplom. Service;



*H. Lord Ardee, s.*—Kilruddery House, Bray, Wicklow. †**C.**

**Melville**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1802). *H. Dundas*; b. 1835; suc. 1836; *H. Hon. C. Dundas, br.*—Melville Castle, Lasswade, N.B. †**C.**

**Methuen**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Maj.-Genl. P. S. Methuen, C.B., C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Ashantee, Egypt, Bechuanaland); Gen. Comg. Home Dist.; *H. Hon. P. Methuen, s.*—Corsham Court, Chippenham. †

**Middleton**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1711). *D. W. B. Willoughby*; b. 1844; suc. 1877; Army; *H. Hon. G. Willoughby, br.*—Wollaton Hall, Nottingham. †**C.**

**Midleton**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.). *W. Brodrick*; b. 1830; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Brodrick; M.P. Mid. Surrey 1868-70; *H. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s.*—Peper Harow, Godalming. †**C.**

**Minto**, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). *G. J. Elliot*; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Afghanistan and Egypt); *H. Visc. Melgund, s.*—Minto House, Hawick. †**L.U.**

**Monck**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1800, Ir.). *C. S. Monck, P.C., G.C.M.G.*; b. 1819; suc. 1849; sits as Bar. Monck; Lord of Treasury 1855-8; M.P. Portsmouth 1852-57; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1861-8; Ld.-Lieut. of Dublin Co. 1874-92; Comr. of National Education (Ireland) since 1871; Irish Land Comr. 1882-4; *H. Hon. H. Monck, s.*—Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow. †**L.U.**

**Moncreiff**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1874). *J. Moncreiff, P.C.*; b. 1811; Volrs.; Sol.-Genl. for Scotland 1850-51; Lord Advocate 1851-2, 1852-8, 1859-66, 1868-9; M.P. Leith 1851-59; Edinburgh 1859-68; Univs. Glasgow and Aberdeen 1868-9; Lord-Justice-Clerk in Scotland 1869-88; *H. Hon. H. Moncreiff (Lord Wellwood), s.*—15, Great Stuart St., Edinburgh. †**L.U.**

**Monk Bretton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1884). *J. G. Dodson, P.C.*; b. 1825; Ch. of Committees in House of Commons 1865-72; Fin. Sec. to Treas. 1873-4; M.P. E. Sussex 1857-74, Chester 1874-80, Scarborough 1880-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board 1880-2; Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster 1882-4; *H. Hon. J. Dodson, s.*—Conyboro', Lewes. †**L.U.**

**Monkswell**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). *R. Collier*; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Official Examiner of High Court of Justice 1884-6; Lord-in-Waiting since 1892.—7, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. †**G.L.**

**Montagu de Beaulieu**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). *H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu*; b. 1832; Yeomanry; Volrs.; M.P. Selkirkshire 1861-8, S. Hants. 1868-84; *H. Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s.*—Palace House, Beaulieu, Southampton. †**C.**

**Monteagle of Brandon**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). *T. Spring-Rice, K.P.*; b. 1849; suc. 1866; *H. Hon. S. Spring-Rice, s.*—Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Limerick. †**L.U.**

**Montrose**, 5th D. of (cr. 1707, Sco.). *D. B. M. R. Graham, K.T.*; b. 1852; suc. 1874; sits as Earl Graham; Army; Militia; *H. Marq. of Graham, s.*—Buchanan House, Stirling. †**C.**

**Moray**, 14th E. of (cr. 1561, Sco.). *G. Stuart*; b. 1814; suc. 1872; sits as Bar.

*Stuart of Castle Stuart*; *H. E. A. Stuart-Gray, c.*—Dounie Lodge, Perth.

**Morley**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). *A. E. Parker, P.C.*; b. 1843; suc. 1864; Lord-in-Waiting 1869-74; Under Sec. for War 1880-5; First Commissioner of Works 1886; Ch. of Com. of H. of Lords since 1889; *H. Visc. Boringdon, s.*—Saltram, Plympton, Devon. †**L.U.**

**Morris**, Bar. (cr. 1889, Life Peer). *Michael Morris, P.C.*; b. 1827; Sol.-Genl. for Ireland 1866; Att.-Genl. 1866-67; M.P. Galway 1865-7; Judge of Irish Court of Common Pleas 1867-76; Ch. Justice 1876-87; Ld. Ch. Justice 1887-9; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since 1889.—Spiddal, Galway. †**C.**

**Morton**, 21st E. of (cr. 1458, Sco.). *S. G. W. Douglas*; b. 1844; suc. 1884; Army; *H. Lord Aberdour, s.*—C. naglen, Ardgour, N.B. †**C.**

**Mostyn**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1831). *L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn*; b. 1856; suc. 1884; Militia; *H. Hon. E. Mostyn, s.*—Mostyn, Holywell, N. Wales. †**C.**

**Mount-Edgumbe**, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). *W. H. Edgumbe, P.C.*; b. 1832; suc. 1861; Volrs.; M.P. Plymouth 1859-61; Ld.-Lieut. of Cornwall; Ld. Chamberlain 1879-80; Ld. Steward 1885-6 and 1886-92; *H. Visc. Valletort, s.*—Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth. †**C.**

**Mount-Stephen**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). *G. Stephen*; b. 1829; late Pres. of Canadian Pacific Rly.—25, St. James' Place, S.W. †**C.**

**Mowbray**, 23rd Bar. (cr. 1283). **Seagrave and Stourton**. *C. B. J. Stourton*; b. 1867; suc. 1893; Militia; *H. Hon. A. Stourton, br.*—Stourton Towers, Knaresborough, Yorks. †**C.**

**Munster**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). *W. G. FitzClarence*; b. 1824; suc. 1842; Army; *H. Lord Tewkesbury, s.*—23, Palmeira Square, Brighton. †**C.**

**Muskerrey**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1781). *Ir. Rep. Peer. H. M. F. Deane-Morgan*; b. 1854; suc. 1868; Navy; *H. Hon. H. Deane-Morgan, s.*—Springfield Castle, Limerick. †**C.**

**Napier and Ettrick**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1627, Sco.). *F. Napier, K.T., P.C.*; b. 1819; suc. 1834; sits as Bar. Ettrick; Dipl. Service 1840-57; Envoy at Washington 1857; the Hague 1869-61; Ambas. at St. Petersburg 1861-4; at Berlin 1864-6; Gov. of Madras 1866-72; *H. Hon. W. J. G., Master of Napier, s.*—Thirlestane, Selkirk. †**L.U.**

**Napier of Magdala**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). *B. W. Napier*; b. 1845; Bengal Army (Abyssinia); *H. Maj.-Gen. Hon. G. Napier, br.*—9, Lowndes Sq., S.W. †**C.**

**Nelson**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1805). *H. Nelson*; b. 1823; suc. 1835; Yeomanry; *H. Visc. Trafalgar, s.*—Trafalgar House, Salisbury. †**C.**

**Newcastle**, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). *H. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton*; b. 1864; suc. 1879; *H. Ld. H. Pelham-Clinton-Hope, br.*—Clumber Park, Worksop, Notts. †**C.**

**Newcastle**, 1st Bp. of (1882). *E. R. Wilberforce, D.D.*; b. 1840; cons. 1882; Canon of Winchester 1878-82.—Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. —

**Newton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. J. Legh; b. 1829; Army; Yeomanry; Volrs.; M.P. S. Lancashire 1859-65, E. Cheshire 1868-85; *H. Hon. T. Legh, M.P., s.—Lyne Park, Stockport.* † **C.**

**Norfolk**, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G.; b. 1847; suc. 1860; Volrs.; Hereditary Earl Marshal; *H. E. of Arundel and Surrey, s.—Arundel Castle, Sussex.* † **C.**

**Normanby**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Rev. C. C. H. Phipps; b. 1846; suc. 1890; Canon of Windsor since 1891; *H. G. A. C. Phipps, s.—Windsor.* † —

**Normanton**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). J. C. H. W. E. Agar; b. 1818; suc. 1868; Yeom.; M.P. Wilton, 1841-52; *H. Viso. Somerton, s.—Somerley, Ringwood.* † **L.U.**

**North**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1564). W. H. J. North; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. W. North, s.—Wroxton Abbey, Banbury.* † **C.**

**Northampton**, 4th M. of (cr. 1812). Adm. W. D. M. Compton, K.G.; b. 1818; suc. 1877; Royal Navy (Chinese War 1841-2); *H. Earl Compton, M.P., s.—Castle Ashby, nr. Northampton.* † **L.U.**

**Northbourne**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). W. H. James; b. 1846; suc. 1893; M.P. Gateshead 1874-93. *H. Hon. W. James, s.—Betteshanger, Sandwich.* † **G.L.**

**Northbrook**, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1866; Yeo.; M.P. Penryn and Falmouth 1857-66; Lord of Admiralty 1857-8; First Lord 1890-5; Und.-Sec. for India 1859-64; for War 1861, 1868-72; for Home Dept. 1864-6; Gov. Gen. of India 1872-6; *H. Viso. Baring, s.—Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants.* † **L.U.**

**Northumberland**, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). A. G. Percy, K.G., P.C.; b. 1810; suc. 1867; Army; Militia; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lient. of Northumberland; M.P. Beeralston, 1831-2; Northumberland 1862-65; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade in 1859; Lord Privy Seal 1878-80; H. Earl Percy, P.C. (a peer, see post).—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* † **C.**

**Norton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1878). C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., P.C.; Yeomanry; Pres. Bd. of Health and Vice-Pres. Council for Education 1858-9; Und.-Sec. Colonies 1866-8; Pres. Bd. of Trade 1874-8; M.P. N. Staffordsh. 1841-78; *H. Hon. C. Adderley, s.—Hams Hall, Birmingham.* † **C.**

**O'Hagan**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1870). T. T. O'Hagan; b. 1878; suc. 1886; *H. Hon. M. O'Hagan, br.—Towneley Hall, Burnley.* —

**O'Neill**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). E. O'Neill; b. 1839; suc. 1883; M.P. Antrim 1863-90; *H. Hon. A. O'Neill, s.—Shane's Castle, Antrim.* † **C.**

**Onslow**, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. H. Onslow, K.C.M.G.; b. 1853; suc. 1870; Lord-in-Waiting 1880 and 1886-7; Und.-Sec. for Colonies 1887-8; Sec. to Board of Trade 1888; Gov. of New Zealand 1889-92; *H. Viso. Cranley, s.—Cranley Park, Guildford.* † **C.**

**Oranmore and Browne**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1836, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. G. D. A. F. Browne-Guthrie; b. 1819; suc. 1860; *H. Hon. G. Browne-Guthrie, s.—Castle MacGarrett, Claremorris, Mayo.* † **C.**

**Orford**, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). H. W. Walpole; b. 1813; suc. 1868; M.P. E. Norfolk 1835-7; *H. R. H. Walpole, n.—Wolterton Park, Aylsham.* † **C.**

**Ormathwaite**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). A. Walsh; b. 1827; suc. 1881; *Ld.-Lient. Radnorshire; Army; Militia; M.P. Leominster 1855-68; Radnorshire 1868-80; H. Hon. A. Walsh, s.—Eywood, Tittley, R.S.O. Herefordshire.* † **C.**

**Ormonde**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P.; b. 1844; suc. 1854; sits as Bar. Ormonde; Army; Yeomanry; Militia; *Ld.-Lient. co. Kilkenny; H. Lord Arthur Butler, br.—Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny.* † **C.**

**Overtoun**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). J. Campbell White; b. 1843; *H.—Overtoun, Dumbartonshire.* † **G.L.**

**Oxenbridge**, 1st Visc. (cr. 1886). W. J. Monson, P.C.; b. 1829; suc. to Barony of Monson, 1862; Militia; Volrs.; M.P. Reigate 1858-62; Treasurer of Household 1873-4; Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard 1880-5, and 1886; Master of the Horse since 1892; *H. (to Barony) Hon. D. Monson, br.—Burton Hall, Lincoln.* † **G.L.**

**Oxford**, 82nd Bp. of (1541). W. Stubbs, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. Bp. of Chester 1884, Oxford 1888; Regius Prof. of Modern History at Oxford 1866-84; Canon of St. Paul's 1879-84. — Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. † **C.**

**Pembroke**, 13th E. of (cr. 1551), and **Montgomery** (cr. 1605). R. C. Herbert; b. 1850; suc. 1862; Volrs.; Under-Sec. for War 1874-5; *H. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., br.—Wilton House, Salisbury.* † **C.**

**Penrhyn**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Volrs.; M.P. Carnarvonshire 1866-68, and 1874-80; *H. Hon. E. Douglas-Pennant, s.—Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.* † **C.**

**Pensance**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1869). J. P. Wilde, P.C.; b. 1816; Baron of Exchequer 1860-3; Judge of Court of Probate and Divorce 1863-72, of Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York since 1875. — Eashing Park, Godalming. † **L.U.**

**Percy**, Earl (by courtesy). H. G. Percy, P.C. Bar. Lovaine (cr. 1784); b. 1846; called to H. of Lords 1887; Militia; Volrs.; M.P. N. Northumberland 1863-85; Treas. of Household 1874-5; *H. Lord Warkworth, s.—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* † **C.**

**Petre**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1603). B. H. P. Petre; b. 1858; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. P. B. Petre, br.—Thorndon Hall, Brentwood.* † **C.**

**Playfair**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Lyon Playfair, P.C., K.C.B.; b. 1819; Civil Service; Postmaster-Gen. 1879-4; Ch. of Com. H. of Coms. 1880-3; V.-Pres. of Council for Educa. 1886; M.P. Edin. and St. Andrews Univ. 1868-85, S. Leeds 1886-92; *Ld.-in-Waiting since 1892; H. Col. Hon. G. Playfair, s.—68, Onslow Gardens, S.W.* † **G.L.**

**Plunket**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1827). Rt. Rev. W. C. Plunket, D.D., P.C.; b. 1823; suc. 1871; Bp. of Meath 1876-84; Archbishop of Dublin since 1884; *H. Hon. W. Plunket, s.—The Palace, Dublin.* † **C.**

**Poltimore**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, P.C.; b. 1837; suc. 1858; Yeomanry; *Treas. of Household 1872-74; H. Hon. C. Bampfylde, s.—Poltimore Park, Exeter.* † **C.**

**Polwarth**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1690, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. W. H. H. Scott; b. 1834; suc. 1867; Lord-Lieut. Selkirkshire; *H. Hon. W., Master of Polwarth, s.—Mertoun House, St. Boswell's, Berwickshire.* † **C.**

**Portland**, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, P.C.; b. 1857; suc. 1879; Army; Militia; *Volrs.; Ld.-Lt. Caithness; Master of the Horse 1886-92; H. Marq. of Titchfield, s.—Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.* † **C.**

**Portman**, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1873). W. H. B. Portman; b. 1829; suc. 1888; Yeomanry; *M.P. Shaftesbury 1852-7, Dorset 1857-85; H. Hon. E. Portman, s.—Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset.* † **L.U.**

**Portsmouth**, 5th E. of (cr. 1743). N. Wallop; b. 1856; suc. 1891; *M.P. Barnstaple 1880-5; N. Devon 1885-6 and 1886-91; H. Hon. J. Wallop, br.—Eggesford House, Wembworthly, N. Devon.* † **L.U.**

**Poulett**, 6th E. (cr. 1706). W. H. Poulett; b. 1827; suc. 1864; Army; *Volrs.; H. Visc. Hinton, s.—Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.* † **C.**

**Powerscourt**, 7th Visc. (cr. 1743, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. M. E. Wingfield, K.P.; b. 1836; suc. 1844; sits as Bar. Powerscourt; Army; *H. Hon. M. Wingfield, s.—Powerscourt Castle, Enniskerry, Wicklow.* † **L.U.**

**Powis**, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). G. C. Herbert; b. 1862; suc. 1891; *H. Visc. Clive, s.—Powis Castle, Welshpool.* † **C.**

**Radnor**, 4th E. of (cr. 1765). W. Pleydell-Bouverie, P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1889; *Treas. of Household 1886-92; M.P. S. Wilts. 1874-85, Enfield Div. of Middlesex 1885-9; H. Visc. Folkestone, M.P. s.—Longford Castle, Salisbury.* † **C.**

**Raglan**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1852). G. F. H. Somerset; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army; *H. Hon. F. R. Somerset, s.—Cefnilla Court, Usk, Monmouthshire.* † **C.**

**Ranfurly**, 5th E. of (cr. 1831, Ir.). U. J. M. Knox; b. 1856; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. Ranfurly; *H. Visc. Northland, s.—Dungannon Park, Dungannon, Tyrone.* † **C.**

**Rathdonnell**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. T. K. McC. Bunbury; b. 1848; suc. 1879; Army; Yeom.; *Ld.-Lieut. Carlow; H. Hon. W. Bunbury, s.—Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow.* † **C.**

**Ravensworth**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). H. G. Liddell; b. 1821; suc. 1878; Yeomanry; *M.P. S. Northumberland 1852-78; H. Hon. A. C. Liddell, br.—Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead.* † **C.**

**Rayleigh**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). J. W. Strutt, F.R.S.; b. 1842; suc. 1873; *Ld.-Lt. of Essex; Prof. of Experimental Physics at Cambridge 1879-84; Sec. of Royal Soc.;*

*H. Hon. R. Strutt, s.—Terling Place, Witham, Essex.* † **C.**

**Reay**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1628, Sco.). D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1839; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Reay; *Gov. of Bombay 1885-90; Ld.-Lt. of Roxburghshire; H. E. Mackay, c.—Carolside, Earlstoun, N.B.* † **G.L.**

**Revelstoke**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). E. C. Baring; b. 1828; *Ex-Director of Bank of Eng.; H. Hon. J. Baring, s.—Membland, Plympton, S. Devon.* † **L.U.**

**Ribblesdale**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). T. Lister, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1876; Army; *Lord-in-Waiting 1860-5 and 1886; Master of the Buckhounds since 1892; H. Hon. T. Lister, s.—Gisburne Park, Skipton.* † **G.L.**

**Richmond and Lennox**, 6th D. of (cr. 1765), and 1st D. of Gordon (cr. 1876). C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1860; *M.P. West Sussex 1841-60; Ld.-Lieut. of Banffshire; Pres. Poor Law Board 1859, Board of Trade 1867-8 and 1885; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1874-80; Sec. for Scotland 1885-6; H. E. of March, s.—Goodwood, Chichester.* † **C.**

**Ripon**, 3rd Bp. of (1836). W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1884; *Canon of Windsor 1892-4.—The Palace, Ripon.* † **L.U.**

**Ripon**, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1827; suc. to earldom 1859; *Ld.-Lt. N. R. Yorks; Volrs.; M.P. Hull 1852-3, Huddersfield 1853-7, W. R. Yorks. 1857-9; Und.-Sec. for War 1859-61; Sec. for War 1863-6, for India in 1868; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1869-73; High Commr. at Washington 1871; Viceroy of India 1890-4; First Ld. of Admiralty 1896; Colonial Sec. since 1892; H. Earl de Grey, s.—Studley Royal, Ripon.* † **G.L.**

**Robartes**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). T. C. Agar-Robartes; b. 1844; suc. 1892; *M.P. E. Cornwall 1880-2; H. Hon. T. A. Robartes, s.—Lanhydrock House, Bodmin.* † **L.**

**Roberts**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; b. 1832; Army (Ind. Mutiny; N.W. Frontier; Abyssinia; Looshai; Afghanistan); *Gov. and Com. in Chief S. Africa, 1881; Com. in Chief in India 1885-93; H. Hon. F. Roberts, s.—United Service Club, S.W.* —

**Roden**, 5th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). J. S. Jocelyn; b. 1823; suc. 1880; sits as Bar. Clanbrassil; Army (Crimea); *H. W. H. Jocelyn, c.—Tullymore Park, Down.* † **C.**

**Rodney**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1782). G. B. H. D. Rodney; b. 1857; suc. 1864; Army (Egypt and Nile Expedition.); *H. Hon. G. Rodney, s.—Berrington Hall, Leominster.* † **C.**

**Rollo**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1651, Sco.). J. R. Rollo; b. 1835; suc. 1852; sits as Bar. Dunning; *H. Hon. W. Rollo, Master of Rollo, s.—Duncrub Castle, Dunning, Perthshire.* † **L.U.**

**Romilly**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1865). J. G. le M. Romilly; b. 1866; suc. 1891; Army. —*Porthkerry, Cowbridge, S. Wales.* † **L.U.**

**Romney**, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). C. Marsham; b. 1841; suc. 1874; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1889-93; H. Viscount Marsham, s.—The Mote, Maidstone.* † **C.**

**Bookwood**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, P.C.; b. 1826; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1874-8; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1878; M.P. S. Essex 1865-8, W. Essex 1868-85, Epping Div. 1885-92.—Down Hall, Harlow. † **C.**

**Rosebery**, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1868; sits as Bar. Rosebery; Ld.-Lt. Linlithgow and Edinburghshire; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1881-3; First Comr. of Works and Lord Privy Seal 1884-5; Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1886, and since 1892; *H. Ld. Dalmeny, s.*—Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. † **G.L.**

**Rosse**, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. Parsons, K.P.; b. 1840; suc. 1867; Chan. of Univ. of Dublin; Ld.-Lt. of King's Co.; *H. Ld. Oxmantown, s.*—Birr Castle, Par-oistown, King's Co. † **C.**

**Rosslyn**, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). J. F. H. St. Clair Erskine, b. 1869; suc. 1890; *H. Ld. Loughborough, s.*—Dysart House, Dysart, Fife. † **C.**

**Rossmore**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1796, Ir.). D. W. W. Westenra; b. 1853; suc. 1874; sits as Baron Rossmore; *H. Hon. W. Westenra, s.*—Rossmore Park, Monaghan. † **C.**

**Rothschild**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). N. M. de Rothschild; b. 1840; Yeomanry; Lord-Lieut. Bucks.; M.P. Aylesbury 1865-85; *H. Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s.*—Tring Park, Herts. † **L.U.**

**Rowton**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). M. W. Lowry-Corry, C.B.; b. 1838; Priv. Sec. to Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., 1866-8 and 1873-80; Actg. Sec. of Embassy at Berlin Congress 1878.—Rowton Castle, Shrewsbury. † (paired), **C.**

**\*Roxburghe**, 7th D. of (cr. 1707). H. J. Innes-Ker; b. 1876; suc. 1892; sits as Earl Innes; *H. Ld. A. R. Innes-Ker, br.*—Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B. —

**Russell**, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). J. F. S. Russell; b. 1865; suc. 1878; *H. Hon. B. Russell, br.*—Ardsalla House, Navan. † **G.L.**

**Rutland**, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). J. J. R. Manners, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1888; Militia; First Commr. of Works 1852, 1858-9, 1866-9; Postmaster-Gen. 1874-80; and 1885-6; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster 1886-92; M.P. Newark 1841-7, Colchester 1850-7, N. Leicestershire 1857-85; East. Divn. 1885-8; *H. Marq. of Granby, M.P., s.*—Belvoir Castle, Grantham. † **C.**

**Sackville**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). L. S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; suc. 1888; Attache at Berlin 1853; Sec. at Turin 1858, Madrid 1864; Berlin 1867, Paris 1868; Minister to Argentine 1872-8, Spain 1878-81; United States 1881-8; *H. Col. Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, br.*—Knole Park, Sevenoaks. † **C.**

**St. Albans**, 10th D. of (cr. 1684). W. A. de V. Beaucherk, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1849; Ld.-Lieut. Notts.; Yeomanry; Volrs.; Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard 1869-74; *H. E. of Burford, s.*—Bestwood Lodge, Arnold, Notts. † **L.U.**

**St. Albans**, 2nd Bishop of. J. W. Festing, D.D.; b. 1837; cons. 1890;

Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, 1878-90; Prebend. of St. Paul's 1885-90.—21, Endsleigh Street, W.C. † —

**St. Asaph**, 71st Bp. of (cr. 560). A. G. Edwards, D.D.; b. 1849; suc. 1889; Vicar of Carmarthen 1885-9.—The Palace, St. Asaph. † **L.**

**St. David's**, 119th Bp. of (cr. 519). W. Basil Jones, D.D.; b. 1822; cons. 1874; Preb. of St. David's 1859-65, of York 1863-71; Archdn. of York 1867-74; Chan. 1871-4; Canon 1873-4.—Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen. † **C.**

**St. Germans**, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). H. C. Eliot; b. 1835; suc. 1881; Navy 1848-53; Foreign Office 1855-81; *H. Lord Eliot, s.*—Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall. † **L.U.**

**St. John of Bletso**, 16th Bar. (cr. 1558). B. M. St. John; b. 1844; suc. 1887; Army; *H. Hon. H. St. John, s.*—Melchbourne Park, Bedford. † **C.**

**St. Leonards**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1852). E. B. Sugden; b. 1847; suc. 1876; *H. Hon. H. Sugden, br.* —

**St. Levan**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1887). J. St. Aubyn; b. 1829; Militia; M.P. W. Cornwall 1868-85; St. Ives Divn. 1886-7; *H. Hon. J. St. Aubyn, s.*—St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall. † **L.U.**

**St. Oswald**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Winn; b. 1857; suc. 1899; Army; M.P. Pontefract 1886-93; *H. Hon. C. Winn, br.*—Nostell Priory, Wakefield. † **C.**

**St. Vincent**, 5th Viscount (cr. 1801). C. Parker Jervis; b. 1855; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Hon. R. Jervis, br.*—Norton Disney, Newark. † **C.**

**Salisbury**, 93rd Bp. of (705). John Wordsworth, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1885; Preb. of Lincoln 1870-83; Oriol Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester 1883-5.—The Palace, Salisbury. † **C.**

**Salisbury**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., P.C.; b. 1830; suc. 1868; Chan. of Oxford Univ.; M.P. Stamford 1858-68; Sec. of State for India 1866-7 and 1874-8, for Foreign Affairs 1878-80, 1885-6, and 1887-92; Prime Minister 1885-6 and 1886-92; Special Ambassador to Conference of Constantinople 1876-7, to Berlin Congress 1878; *H. Viscount Cranborne, M.P., s.*—Hatfield House, Herts. † **C.**

**Saltoun**, 18th Bar. (cr. 1445). A. W. F. Fraser; b. 1851; suc. 1886; Army; *Hon. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.*—Philorth, Fraserburgh, Aberdeen. † **C.**

**Sandford**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). F. E. Sandford, K.C.B., P.C.; b. 1824; Asst. Under-Sec. Colonies 1868-70; Sec. to Education Dep. 1870-84; Under-Sec. for Scotland 1885-8.—26, Gloucester Terrace, W. † **C.**

**Sandhurst**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1871). W. Mansfield; b. 1855; suc. 1876; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1830-5; Under-Sec. for War 1886 and since 1892; *H. Hon. J. Mansfield, br.*—29, St. James's Place, S.W. † **G.L.**

**Sandwich**, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). E. G. H. Montagu; b. 1839; suc. 1884; Army; Militia; Ld.-Lieut. of Hunts.; *H. Admiral Hon. V. Montagu, R.N., br.*—Hinchinbroke House, Huntingdon. † **C.**

**Sandys**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1802). A. F. A. Sandys; b. 1840; suc. 1868; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. M. Sandys, br.*—Ombersley Court, Droitwich. † **L.U.**

**Savile**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1888). J. Savile, G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1825; Foreign Office 1841; Attaché at Legations 1842-54; Sec. of Legation at Washington 1854, Madrid 1858, St. Petersburg 1859; Sec. of Emb. at Constantinople 1860; Envoy to Saxony 1866, Switzerland 1867, Belgium 1868-69; Amb. to Italy 1868-8; *H. J. S. Lumley, n.*—Ruford Abbey, Ollerton, Notts. † **C.**

**Saye and Sele**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1447). J. T. W. Fiennes; b. 1830; suc. 1887; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. G. Fiennes, s.*—Broughton Castle, nr. Banbury. † **L.U.**

**Scarborough**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). A. F. G. B. Lumley; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army; Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt. West Riding; H. Hon. O. Lumley, br.*—Sandbeck Park, Rotherham. † **C.**

**Scarsdale**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1761). Rev. A. N. H. Curzon; b. 1831; suc. 1856; Rector of Kedleston since 1856; *H. Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., s.*—Kedleston Hall, Derby. † **C.**

**Seafeld**, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). J. Grant Ogilvie; b. 1876; suc. 1888; sits as Bar. Strathpey; *H. Hon. T. G. Ogilvie, br.*—Oamaru, New Zealand. —

**Seaton**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1889). R. J. U. Colborne; b. 1864; suc. 1888; *H. Major Hon. F. Colborne, br.*—Nutwell Court, Lymington, Devon. † **C.**

**Sefton**, 4th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). W. P. Molyneux, K.G.; b. 1835; suc. 1855; *Ld.-Lieut. Lancashire; Army; sits as Bar. Sefton; H. Visc. Molyneux, s.*—Croxteth Hall, Liverpool. † **L.U.**

**Selborne**, 1st E. of (cr. 1862). R. Palmer, P.C.; b. 1812; Sol.-Genl. 1861-3; Att.-Genl. 1863-6; *Ld. Chan. '72-4, '80-5; M.P. Plymouth 1847-57, Richmond 1861-72; H. Visc. Wolmer, M.P., s.*—Blackmoor, Petersfield. † **L.U.**

**Shaftesbury**, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). A. Ashley-Cooper; b. 1869; suc. 1886; Army; *H. Rt. Hon. E. Ashley-Temple, u.*—St. Giles, Cranborne. † **C.**

**Shand**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). A. B. Shand, P.C.; b. 1828; Judge of Court of Session 1872-90. 82, Bryanston Sq., W. † **L.U.**

**Shannon**, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, Ir.). R. H. Boyle; b. 1860; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Carleton; Army; *H. Hon. H. Boyle, br.*—Castle Martyr, Cove of Cork. † **C.**

**Sheffield**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). H. N. Holroyd; b. 1832; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Sheffield; Attaché Copenhagen 1853, Constantinople 1858-6; *M.P. E. Sussex 1857-65.*—Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex. † **C.**

**Sherborne**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1784). E. L. Dutton; b. 1831; suc. 1888; *H. Hon. & Rev. F. G. Dutton, br.*—Sherborne House, Northleach, Gloucestershire. † **L.U.**

**Shrewsbury**, 20th E. of (cr. 1442), and 5th E. of Talbot (cr. 1784). C. H. J. Talbot; b. 1860; suc. 1877; *H. Visc. Ingestre, s.*—Ingestre Hall, Stafford. † **C.**

**Sidmouth**, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1805). W. W. Addington; b. 1824; suc. 1864; Navy; Volrs.; *M.P. Devizes 1863-4; H. Hon. G. Addington, s.*—Up-Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devon. † **C.**

**Sinclair**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1489, Sco.), Sco. Rep. Peer. C. W. St. Clair; b. 1881; suc. 1880; Army (Crimea, New Zealand); *H. Hon. A., Master of Sinclair, s.*—Herdmanston, Pencoathland, Co. Haddington. † **C.**

**Sligo**, 8rd M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). G. J. Browne; b. 1820; suc. 1845; sits as Bar. Montague of Westport; Militia; *H. Lord J. T. Browne, br.*—Westport House, Westport, Mayo. † **L.U.**

**Somers**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1784). P. R. Cocks; b. 1815; suc. 1888; Army; *M.P. Reigate 1841-7; H. H. H. Somers-Cocks, n.*—Clifford's Meane, Newent, Glo'shire. † **C.**

**Somerset**, 14th D. of (cr. 1546). A. P. B. St. Maur; b. 1818; suc. 1891; Army; *H. Lord Seymour, s.*—Maiden Bradley, Bath. † **C.**

**Sondes**, 1st E. (cr. 1860). G. W. Milles; b. 1824; suc. to Barony 1874; Army; Yeomanry; *M.P. E. Kent 1868-74; H. Visc. Throwley, s.*—Lees Court, Faversham. † **C.**

**Southampton**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1780). C. H. Fitzroy; b. 1867; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Hon. E. Fitzroy, br.*—Harleston House, Northampton. † **C.**

**Southesk**, 9th E. of (cr. 1638, Sco.). J. Carnegie, K.T.; b. 1827; suc. 1849; sits as Bar. Balinhard; Army; *Ld.-Lieut. of Kincardine 1849-56; H. Lord Carnegie, s.*—Kinnaird Castle, Brechin. † **C.**

**Southwell**, 1st Bp. of (1884). G. Rid-  
ding, D.D.; b. 1828; cons. 1884; Head  
Master of Winchester 1868-84.—Thurgarton  
Priory, Southwell, Notts. † **L.U.**

**Spencer**, 5th E. (cr. 1765). J. P. Spencer, K.G., P.C.; b. 1835; suc. 1857; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lieut. Northants., M.P. S. Northants. 1857; Ld.-Lieut. of Ireland 1869-74, 1882-5; Ld. Pres. of Council, 1880-3 and 1886; First Ld. of Admiralty since 1892; H. Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., half-br.*—Althorp Park, Northampton. † **G.L.**

**Stafford**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1640). F. E. Stafford-Jerningham; b. 1833; suc. 1892. Costessy Park, Norwich. —

**Stair**, 10th E. of (cr. 1708). J. H. Dalrymple, K.T.; b. 1819; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Oxenford; *Ld.-Lieut. Ayr and Wigton; Army; M.P. Wigtownshire 1841-56; H. Visc. Dalrymple, s.*—Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer. † **L.U.**

**Stalbridge**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). R. de A. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1837; Yeomanry; Vice-Chamberlain 1872-4; *Parl. Sec. to the Treas. 1880-5; M.P. Flintshire 1861-86; H. Hon. H. Grosvenor, s.*—12, Upper Brook street, W. † **L.U.**

**Stamford**, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). W. Grey; b. 1850; suc. 1890.—61, Drayton Gdns., S.W. —

**Stanhope**, 6th E. (cr. 1718). A. P. Stanhope; b. 1838; suc. 1875; Army; *Ld.-Lieut. Kent; M.P. Leominster 1868, E. Suffolk, 1870-5; Lord of Treas. 1874-6; First Church Estates Commr. since 1878; H. Visc. Mahon, s.*—Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent. † **C.**

**Stanley of Alderley**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). H. E. J. Stanley; b. 1827; suc. 1869; Attaché at Constantinople 1851; Sec. of Legn. at Athens 1854-9; *H. Hon. E.*

L. Stanley, *br.*—Alderley Park, Chelford, Cheshire. † **L.U.**

**Stanmore**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). A. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G.; Gov. of New Brunswick 1861-6; Trinidad 1866-70; Mauritius 1870-4; Fiji 1875-80; New Zealand 1880-2; Ceylon 1883-9; M.P. Beverley 1854-7; *H. Hon.* G. A. M. Gordon, *s.*—Red House, Ascot. † **G.L.**

**Stradbroke**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). G. E. J. M. Rous; b. 1862; suc. 1886; Volrs.; *H. Col.* W. J. Rous, *c.*—Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk. † **C.**

**Strafford**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1847). G. H. C. Byng; b. 1830; suc. 1886; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lt.* of Middlesex; *Sec.* to Poor Law Bd. 1865-6; *Und.-Sec. For. Affairs* 1870-4; M.P. Tavistock 1852-7, Middlesex 1857-74; called to *H.* of Lords in 1874; *First Civil Service Commr.* 1890-8; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1890; *Und.-Sec. for India* 1890-2; *H. Col.* Hon. H. Byng, *br.*—Wrotham Park, Barnet. † **L.U.**

**Strathallan**, 10th Visc. (cr. 1686, *Sec.*). J. D. Drummond; b. 1839; suc. 1886; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Hon.* W., Master of Strathallan, *s.*—Strathallan Castle, Auchterarder, Perthshire. † **C.**

**Stratheden**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836), and **Campbell** (cr. 1841). H. G. Campbell; b. 1849; suc. 1893; Volrs.; Bengal Civil Service; *Sec.* of Commissions in Court of Chancery 1860-73; *Ex. Master* of Sup. Court; *H. Hon.* J. B. Campbell, *s.*—Hartrigge House, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. † **L.U.**

**Strathmore**, 13th E. of (cr. 1606, *Sec.*), and **Kinghorne** (cr. 1677). C. Bowes-Lyon; b. 1824; suc. 1865; sits as Bar. Bowes; Army; Yeomanry; Volrs.; *Ld.-Lt.* of Forfarshire; *H. Lord* Glamis, *s.*—Glamis Castle, Forfarshire. † **C.**

**Sudeley**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1838). C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1877; Navy (Baltic and China); *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1890-5; *Capt.* of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1886; *H. Hon.* W. Hanbury-Tracy, *s.*—Toddington, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. † **L.U.**

**Suffield**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1786). C. Harbord, K.C.B., P.C.; b. 1830; suc. 1850; Army; Militia; Volrs.; *Lord-in-Waiting* 1868-72; Master of Buckhounds 1886; *H. Hon.* C. Harbord, *s.*—Guntton Park, Norwich. † **L.U.**

**Suffolk and Berkshire**, 18th E. of (cr. 1603). H. C. Howard; b. 1833; suc. 1876; M.P. Malmesbury 1859-68; *H. Visc.* Andover, *s.*—Charlton Park, Malmesbury. † **L.U.**

**Sutherland**, 3rd D. of (cr. 1833). C. S. Leveson-Gower; b. 1851; suc. 1892; Army; Yeom.; Volrs.; M.P. Sutherland 1874-86; *Ld.-Lt.* of Sutherlandshire; *H. Marq.* of Stafford, *s.*—Stafford House, St. James', S.W. † **L.U.**

**Swansea**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893); *H. Hussey Vivian*; b. 1821; Volrs.; M.P. Truro, 1852-7; Glamorgan, 1857-85; Swansea Dist. 1885-93; *H. Hon.* E. A. Vivian, *s.*—Singleton, Swansea. † **G.L.**

**Talbot de Malahide**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1831, *Ir.*). R. W. Talbot; b. 1846; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Talbot de Malahide; Army; Militia; *H. Hon.* J. Talbot, *s.*—Malahide Castle, Dublin. † **L.U.**

**Tankerville**, 6th E. of (cr. 1714). C. Bennet, P.C.; b. 1810; suc. 1859; Volrs.; *Capt.* of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1866-7; Lord Steward 1867-8; M.P. N. Northumberland 1832-59; *H. Lord* Bennet, *s.*—Chillingham Castle, Alnwick. † **C.**

**Temple of Stowe**, 4th E. (cr. 1822). W. S. Gore-Langton; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Yeomanry; M.P. Mid-Somerset 1878-85; *H. Lord* Langton, *s.*—Newton Park, Newton St. Loe, near Bath. † **C.**

**Templemore**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). H. S. Chichester; b. 1821; suc. 1887; Army; Militia; *H. Hon.* A. Chichester, *s.*—Dunbrody Park, Arthurstown, co. Wexford. † **C.**

**Tennyson**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). H. Tennyson; b. 1852; suc. 1892; *H. Hon.* L. H. Tennyson, *s.*—Farringford House, Freshwater. † **L.U.**

**Tenterden**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1827). C. S. H. Abbott; b. 1865; suc. 1882; Militia.—5, Mandeville Place, W. —

**Teynham**, 18th Bar. (cr. 1616). H. J. P. Roper-Curzon; b. 1867; suc. 1892; *H. Hon.* W. H. R. Curzon, *br.*—Linstead, Sidcup. † **L.U.**

**Thring**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). H. Thring, K.C.B.; b. 1818; Counsel to Home Office 1860-8; *Parly. Counsel* 1868-86.—Aldershurst, Englefield Green, Surrey. † **G.L.**

**Thurlow**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1792). T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1874; *Diplom. Service* 1859-76; *Lord-in-Waiting* 1880-5; *Paymaster-Gen.* 1886; *H. Hon.* J. F. Bruce, *s.*—Ashfield, Ixworth, Suffolk. † **G.L.**

**Tollemache**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). W. F. Tollemache; b. 1832; suc. 1890; M.P. W. Cheshire 1872-85; *H. Hon.* L. Tollemache, *s.*—Helmington Hall, Suffolk. † **C.**

**Torrington**, 9th Visc. (cr. 1721). G. M. Byng; b. 1866; suc. 1889; *H. Hon.* S. Byng, *u.*—Yotes Court, Maidstone. —

**Townshend**, 5th Marq. (cr. 1786). J. V. S. Townshend; b. 1831; suc. 1863; Clerk in *For. Office* 1850-4; M.P. Tamworth 1856-63; *H. Visc.* Raynham, *s.*—Raynham Hall, Rougham. † **L.U.**

**Tredegar**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). G. C. Morgan; b. 1830; suc. 1875; Army (Crimea; Balaclava Charge); Yeomanry; Militia; M.P. Brecknockshire 1858-75; *H. Col.* Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., *br.*—Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire. † **C.**

**Trevor**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). A. E. Hill-Trevor; b. 1819; Militia; Yeomanry; M.P. Down Co. 1845-80; *H. Hon.* A. Hill-Trevor, *s.*—Brynkinallt, Chirk, Denbigh. † **C.**

**Truro**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1850). T. M. M. Wilde; b. 1856; suc. 1891; a Barrister.—Ampney Crucis, Cirencester. † **L.U.**

**Tweeddale**, 10th M. of (cr. 1694, *Sec.*). W. M. Hay; b. 1826; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Tweeddale; Bengal Civ. Service 1845-63; M.P. Taunton 1865-8, Haddington Burghs in 1878; *H. E.* of Gifford, *s.*—Yester Gifford, Haddington, N.B. † **L.U.**

**Tweedmouth**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). D. C. Marjoribanks; b. 1820; M.P. Berwick 1853-63; 1874-81; *H. Rt. Hon.* E. Marjoribanks, M.P., *s.*—Guisachan, Beaulieu, Inverness. † (paired) **L.U.**

**Vaux of Harrowden**, 7th Bar. (or. 1523). H. G. C. Mostyn; b. 1860; suc. 1888; Diplomatic Service; *H. Hon. B. E. Mostyn, br.*—Belgrade. **G.L.**

**Ventry**, 4th Bar. (or. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. D. B. E. de Moleyns; b. 1828; suc. 1868; Militia; *H. Hon. F. de Moleyns, s.*—Burnham House, Dingle, Kerry. **†C.**

**Vernon**, 7th Bar. (or. 1762). G. W. H. Vernon, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1883; Army; Yeomanry; Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms since 1892; *H. Hon. G. Vernon, s.*—Sudbury Hall, Derby. **†G.L.**

**Verulam**, 2nd E. of (or. 1815). J. W. Grimston; b. 1809; suc. 1845; *Ld.-Lieut. Herts. till 1892; Yeomanry; Lord-in-Waiting 1852, 1858-9; M.P. St. Albans 1830; Newport 1831; Herts. 1832-45; H. Visc. Grimston, s.*—Gorhambury, St. Albans. **C.**

**\*Vivian**, 4th Bar. (or. 1841). G. C. B. Vivian, b. 1878; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. C. H. Vivian, u.*—Glynn, Bodmin. —

**Wakefield**, 1st Bp. of (or. 1888). W. Walsham How, D.D.; b. 1823; cons. 1879; *Trans. to Wakefield 1888; Hon. Canon of St. Asaph 1860-1879; Bp. Suffragan of Bedford 1879-88.*—South Parade, Wakefield. **†C.**

**Waldegrave**, 9th E. (or. 1729). W. F. Waldegrave; b. 1861; suc. 1869; *Volrs.; Lord-in-Waiting 1886-92; H. Visc. Chewton, s.*—20, Bryanston Square, W. **†C.**

**Wales**, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of (or. 1284). K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C.; b. 1841; Field Marshal in the Army; *H. H.R.H. the D. of York, K.G., s.*—Sandringham, Lynn. —

**Walsingham**, 6th Bar. (or. 1780). T. de Grey; b. 1843; suc. 1870; *M.P. W. Norfolk 1865-71; Lord-in-Waiting 1876-8; H. Hon. J. de Grey, half-br.*—Merton Hall, Thetford. **†C.**

**Wantage**, 1st Bar. (or. 1885). R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., K.C.B.; b. 1833; Army (Crimea); *Volrs.; M.P. Berkshire 1865-85; Finl. Sec. War Office 1877-80; Ld.-Lieut. of Berks.*—Lockinge House, Wantage, Berks. **†C.**

**Warwick**, 4th E. of (or. 1759) and **Brooke** (or. 1746). G. G. Greville; b. 1818; suc. 1853; Yeomanry; *M.P. S. Warwickshire 1845-53; H. Ld. Brooke, s.*—Warwick Castle, Warwickshire. **C.**

**Waterford**, 5th Marq. of (or. 1789, Ir.). J. H. de la Poer Beresford, K.P., P.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1866; sits as Bar. Tyrone; *Ld.-Lieut. of Waterford; Army; Militia; M.P. Waterford Co. 1865-6; Master of Buckhounds 1885-6; H. E. of Tyrone, s.*—Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford. **†C.**

**Watson**, Bar. (or. 1880, Life Peer). W. Watson, P.C.; b. 1828; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland 1874-6; Lord Advocate 1874-80; *M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen Univs. 1876-80; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since 1880.*—20, Queen's Gate, S.W. **†C.**

**Wellington**, 3rd D. of (or. 1814). Lieut.-Col. H. Wellesley; b. 1846; suc. 1884; Army; Militia; *M.P. Andover 1874-80; H.*

*Lord A. C. Wellesley, br.*—Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer, R.S.O., Hants. **†C.**

**Wemyss**, 9th E. of (1633, Sco.) and **March** (or. 1697). F. W. Charteris; b. 1818; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Wemyss; *Volrs.; Ld. of the Treas. 1852-5; M.P. E. Gloucestershire 1841-6; Haddingtonshire 1847-82; H. Lord Elcho, M.P., s.*—Gosford House, Longniddry, N.B. **†C.**

**Wenlock**, 3rd Bar. (or. 1839). B. Lawley, G.C.I.E.; b. 1849; suc. 1880; Yeomanry; *M.P. Chester 1880; Govr. of Madras since 1890; H. Hon. Robert T. Lawley, br.*—Madras. **L.U.**

**Wentworth**, 11th Bar. (or. 1529). R. G. N. Milbanke; b. 1839; suc. 1862; by courtesy Visc. Ockham; called to House of Lords 18—; *H. Hon. Ada Milbanke, dau.*—Wentworth House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **†G.L.**

**Westbury**, 3rd Bar. (or. 1861). R. L. P. Bethell; b. 1852; suc. 1875; Army; *H. Hon. R. Bethell, s.*—Wemmergill Hall, Lunedale, Darlington. **†C.**

**Westminster**, 1st D. of (or. 1874). H. L. Grosvenor, K.G., P.C.; b. 1825; suc. to Marq. 1869; Yeomanry; *Volrs.; M.P. Chester 1847-69; Ld.-Lieut. Cheshire and London; Master of the Horse 1880-5; H. Vicount Belgrave, gr.-s.*—Eaton Hall, Chester. **†L.U.**

**Westmorland**, 13th E. of (or. 1624). A. M. J. Fane; b. 1859; suc. 1891; Militia; *H. E. G. R. Fane, c.*—Apthorpe Hall, Wansford. **†C.**

**Wharnccliffe**, 1st E. of (or. 1876). E. M. S. G. M. Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie; b. 1827; suc. to Barony 1855; Army; Yeo.; *Volrs.; H. F. Stuart-Wortley, n.*—Wortley Hall, Sheffield. **†C.**

**Willoughby de Broke**, 17th Bar. (or. 1492). H. Verney; b. 1844; suc. 1862; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. R. Verney, s.*—Compton Verney, Warwick. **†C.**

**Wilton**, 4th E. of (or. 1801). S. J. G. Egerton; b. 1839; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Visc. Grey de Wilton, s.*—Heaton Park, Manchester. **C.**

**Wimborne**, 1st Bar. (or. 1830). Ivor B. Guest; b. 1835; *H. Hon. I. Guest, s.*—Canford Manor, Wimborne. **†C.**

**Winchester**, 85th Bp. of (636). A. W. Thorold, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. 1877; *Trans. to Winchester 1890; Canon of York 1874-7; Bp. of Rochester 1877-90.*—Farnham Castle, Surrey. **†L.**

**Winchester**, 15th M. of (or. 1551). A. J. H. B. Paulet; b. 1858; suc. 1887; Army (Nile Expedition); *H. Lord H. Paulet, br.*—Amport St. Mary's, Andover. **†C.**

**Winchilsea**, 12th E. of (or. 1628), and **Nottingham** (or. 1681). M. E. G. Finch-Hatton; b. 1851; suc. 1887; *M.P. S. Lincolnshire 1884-5, Spalding Div. 1886-7; H. Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, br.*—Haverholme Priory, Sleaford. **†C.**

**Windsor**, 14th Bar. (or. 1529). R. G. Windsor-Clive; b. 1857; suc. 1869; *Ld.-Lt. Glamorgan; Yeomanry; Paymaster-Gen.*

1891-2; *H. Hon. O. W. Clive, s.*—Hewell Grange, Bromsgrove. † **C.**

**Wolseley**, 1st Viscount (cr. 1885). Gen. G. J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; cr. Baron 1882; Army (Burmah 1852-3, Crimea, Indian Mutiny, China 1860, Canada 1867-70; Commr. Red River Exped. 1870, Commr. Ashantee Exped. 1874, Commr. to Natal 1875; Member of Indian Council 1876-8; High Commr. and Commr.-in-Chief Cyprus 1878-9, Cape 1879-80, Qr.-Mas.-Gen. 1880-2, Adj.-Gen. 1882-5 and 1885-90, Commr.-in-Chief Egypt 1882 and Soudan 1884-5), Commr.-in-Chief in Ireland since 1890; *H. Hon. Frances Wolseley, dau.*—Dublin. † **L.U.**

**Wolverton**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1869). F. Glyn; b. 1864; suc. 1888; Ld.-in-Waiting 1892-3; *H. Hon. P. Glyn, u.*—Iwerne Minster House, Blandford. † **L.**

**Wrottesley**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). A. Wrottesley; b. 1824; suc. 1867; Ld.-Lt. Staffordsh. 1871-87; Lord-in-Waiting 1869-74, 1880-5; Militia; *H. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s.*—Wrottesley, Wolverhampton. † **L.U.**

**Wynford**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1829). W. D. M. Best; b. 1826; suc. 1869; Army; *H.*

*Hon. H. M. Best, br.*—Wynford Eagle, Maiden Newton, Dorset. † **C.**

**Yarborough**, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1859; suc. 1875; Capt. of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1890-92; *H. Viscount Worsley, s.*—Brooklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. † **C.**

**York**, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of (cr. 1892), K.G., Captain R.N.; born 1865.—St. James' Palace, S.W.

**York**, 88th Archbp. of (625). W. D. Maclagan, D.D.; b. 1826; cons. 1878; Tr. to York 1891; Army; Vicar of Newington 1869-75, Kensington 1875-8; Bp. of Lichfield 1878-91.—Bishopthorpe Palace, York. † —

**Zetland**, 1st Marq. of (cr. 1892). Lawrence Dundas, P.C.; b. 1844; suc. to earldom 1873; Army; Yeomanry; M.P. Richmond 1872-3; Lord-in-Waiting 1880; Viceroy of Ireland 1889-92; *H. Earl of Ronaldshay, s.*—Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorks. † **C.**

**Zouche of Haryngworth**, 15th Bar. (cr. 1308). R. N. C. G. Curzon; b. 1851; suc. 1873; *H. Hon. D. Curzon, sis.*—Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex. † **C.**



## PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

WHO SIT AND VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNDER TITLES OTHER THAN THOSE  
BY WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY KNOWN.

(S.) = Scotland. (I.) = Ireland.

SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.	SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.
Brandon, Duke of	Hamilton, Duke of. (S.)	Hay, Baron	Kinnoull, Earl of. (S.)
Abercorn, Marquis of..	Abercorn, Duke of. (I.)	Hopetoun, Baron	Hopetoun, Earl of. (S.)
Doncaster, Earl of....	Buccleuch, Duke of. (S.)	Howth, Baron	Howth, Earl of. (I.)
Graham, Earl	Montrose, Duke of. (S.)	Kenlis, Baron	Headfort, Marq. of. (I.)
Hillsborough, Earl of..	Downshire, Marq. of. (I.)	Kenmare, Baron	Kenmare, Earl of. (I.)
Innes, Earl	Roxburghe, Duke of. (S.)	Kenry, Baron	Dunraven, Earl of. (I.)
Strange, Earl	Atholl, Duke of. (S.)	Kerr, Baron	Lothian, Marquis of. (S.)
Vane, Earl	Londonderry, Marq. of. (I.)	Kilmarnock, Baron	Erroll, Earl of. (S.)
Winton, Earl of	Eglinton, Earl of. (S.)	Kintore, Baron	Kintore, Earl of. (S.)
Clancarty, Viscount	Clancarty, Earl of. (I.)	Lismore, Baron	Lismore, Viscount. (I.)
Gordon, Viscount	Aberdeen, Earl of. (S.)	Loftus, Baron	Ely, Marquis of. (I.)
Hutchinson, Viscount..	Donoughmore, E. of. (I.)	Lovel & Holland, Baron	Egmont, Earl of. (I.)
Leinster, Viscount.....	Leinster, Duke of. (I.)	Meldrum, Baron	Huntly, Marquis of. (S.)
Balinhard, Baron.....	Southeast, Earl of. (S.)	Mendip, Baron	Clifden, Viscount. (I.)
Botreaux, Baron	Loudoun, Earl of. (S.)	Meredyth, Baron	Athlumney, Lord. (I.)
Bowes, Baron	Strathmore, Earl of. (S.)	Minster, Baron.....	Conyngham, Marq. (I.)
Boyle, Baron	Cork, Earl of. (I.)	Monck, Baron	Monck, Viscount. (I.)
Brancepeth, Baron	Boyne, Viscount. (I.)	Monckton, Baron	Galway, Viscount. (I.)
Brodrick, Baron	Midleton, Viscount. (I.)	Monteagle of Westport,	
Carleton, Baron	Shannon, Earl of. (I.)	Baron	Sligo, Marquis of. (I.)
Carysfort, Baron	Carysfort, Earl of. (I.)	Northington, Baron...	Henley, Baron. (I.)
Chaworth, Baron	Meath, Earl of. (I.)	Oriel, Baron	Massereene, Visct. (I.)
Clanbrassil, Baron	Roden, Earl of. (I.)	Ormonde, Baron	Ormonde, Marq. of. (I.)
Clanwilliam, Baron	Clanwilliam, Earl of. (I.)	Oxenfoord, Baron.....	Stair, Earl of. (S.)
Clements, Baron	Leitrim, Earl of. (I.)	Ponsonby, Baron	Bessborough, Earl of. (I.)
Clifton, Baron	Darnley, Earl of. (I.)	Powerscourt, Baron...	Powerscourt, Visct. (I.)
De Vespi, Baron	De Vespi, Viscount. (I.)	Ramsay, Baron	Dalhousie, Earl of. (S.)
Douglas, Baron	Home, Earl of. (S.)	Ranfurly, Baron	Ranfurly, Earl of. (I.)
Dunmore, Baron	Dunmore, Earl of. (S.)	Rosebery, Baron	Rosebery, Earl of. (S.)
Dunning, Baron	Rollo, Lord. (S.)	Ross, Baron	Glasgow, Earl of. (S.)
Elgin, Baron	Elgin, Earl of. (S.)	Saltersford, Baron	Courtown, Earl of. (I.)
Ettrick, Baron	Napier, Lord. (S.)	Sefton, Baron	Sefton, Earl of. (I.)
Fermanagh, Baron	Erne, Earl of. (I.)	Sheffield, Baron	Sheffield, Earl of. (I.)
Fingall, Baron	Fingall, Earl of. (I.)	Shute, Baron	Barrington, Visct. (I.)
Fisherwick, Baron	Donegall, Marquis of. (I.)	Silchester, Baron	Longford, Earl of. (I.)
Foxford, Baron	Limerick, Earl of. (I.)	Somerhill, Baron	Cianricarde, Marq. of. (I.)
Gage, Baron	Gage, Viscount. (I.)	Somerton, Baron	Normanton, Earl of. (I.)
Gormanston, Baron	Gormanston, Visct. (I.)	Stewart of Garlies, Baron	Galloway, Earl of. (S.)
Granard, Baron	Granard, Earl of. (I.)	Strathspey, Baron	Seafield, Earl of. (S.)
Grinstead, Baron	Enniskillen, Earl of. (I.)	Stuart, Baron	Moray, Earl of. (S.)
Hare, Baron	Listowel, Earl of. (I.)	Sudley, Baron	Arran, Earl of. (I.)
Hartismere, Baron	Henniker, Lord. (I.)	Tweeddale, Baron	Tweeddale, Marq. of. (S.)
		Tyrone, Baron	Waterford, Marq. of. (I.)
		Wemyss, Baron	Wemyss, Earl of. (S.)
		Wigan, Baron	Crawford, Earl of. (S.)
		Worlingham, Baron...	Gosford, Earl of. (I.)

## PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

## REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

ELECTED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF EACH PARLIAMENT, AND AT  
SUBSEQUENT VACANCIES.

Airlie, Earl of  
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord  
Carnwath, Earl of  
Dundonald, Earl of  
Forbes, Lord  
Haddington, Earl of  
Lauderdale, Earl of  
Leven and Melville, Earl of

Lindsay, Earl of  
Mar, Earl of  
Mar and Kellie, Earl of  
Morton, Earl of  
Polwarth, Lord  
Saltoun, Lord  
Sinclair, Lord  
Strathallan, Viscount

## SCOTTISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

**Arbuthnott**, 10th Visc. (cr. 1641). J. Arbuthnott; b. 1843; suc. 1891; Army; *H. Hon. D. Arbuthnott, br.*—Arbuthnott Ho., Fordoun, Kincardineshire. **C.**

**Belhaven and Stenton**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1822). A. C. J. Hamilton; b. 1840; suc. 1893; Army (Zululand); *H. Hon. R. Hamilton, s.*—41, Lennox Gardens, S.W. —

**Blantyre**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1606). C. W. Stuart; b. 1818; suc. 1830; formerly Scotch Rep. Peer. *H. Hon. W. Stuart, Master of Blantyre, s.*—Ersine House, Glasgow. **C.**

**Borthwick**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1452). A. P. T. Borthwick; b. 1867; suc. 1885. — Ravenstone, Whithorn, N.B. **C.**

**Buchan**, 13th E. of (cr. 1469). D. S. Erskine; b. 1815; suc. 1867; Army; *H. Ld. Cardross, s.*—24, St. Andrew's Sq., Edinburgh, N.B. —

**Caithness**, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). J. S. Sinclair; b. 1857; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. N. Sinclair, br.*—54, Gloucester Terrace, W. —

**Dysart**, 7th E. of (cr. 1643). W. J. M. Tollemache; b. 1859; suc. 1878; *Ld.-Lieut. Rutland; H. Lady Agnes Scott, sis.*—Buckminster, Grantham. **L.U.**

**Elibank**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1643). M. F. O. Murray; b. 1840; suc. 1871; Navy (China); *H. Hon. A. Murray, Master of Elibank, s.*—Darn Hall, Peebles. —

**Fairfax**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627). J. C. Fairfax, M.D.; b. 1890; suc. 1869; *H. Hon. A. Fairfax, s.*—Northampton, Prince George's Co., Maryland, U.S.A. —

**Falkland**, 12th Visc. (cr. 1620). B. P. Cary; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Army; Militia; *H. Hon. L. Cary, Master of Falkland, s.*—Skutterskelfe, Yorks. **C.**

**Newburgh**, 10th E. of (cr. 1660). S. Giustiniani (Prince Bandini in Italy); b. 1818; suc. 1877; *H. Visc. Kynnaired, s.*—Palazzo Altieri, Rome. —

**Northesk**, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). D. J. Carnegie; b. 1865; suc. 1891; Militia; *H. Hon. D. Carnegie, br.*—Longwood, Winchester. **C.**

**Orkney**, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). E. W. Fitzmaurice; b. 1867; suc. 1889; Militia; *H. A. E. Fitzmaurice, br.* **C.**

**Perth**, 14th E. of (cr. 1605) and **Melfort** (cr. 1636). G. Drummond; b. 1807; suc. 1858; Army; *H. Visc. Strathallan, c.*—Kew. —

**Queensberry**, 8th Marq. of (cr. 1682). J. Sholto-Douglas; b. 1844; suc. 1858; Navy; Volrs.; *H. Visc. Drumlanrig (Baron Kelhead, Peer), s.*—Kinmount Ho., Annan, N.B. **L.**

**\*Rothes**, 16th Earl of (cr. 1437); b. 1877; suc. 1893. *H. E. M. Leslie, sister.*—Leslie House, Fife, N.B. —

**Ruthven**, 8th Bar. (cr. 1657). W. J. Hore-Ruthven; b. 1836; suc. 1864; Army; Volrs.; *H. Hon. W. Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, s.*—Barncluth, Hamilton, N.B. **C.**

**Sempill**, 17th Bar. (cr. 1489). W. Forbes-Sempill; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Army; Volrs.; *H. Hon. J. Forbes, Master of Sempill, s.*—Fintray Ho., Aberdeen. **C.**

**Torphichen**, 12th Bar. (cr. 1564). J. W. Sandilands; b. 1846; suc. 1869; Army; *H. Hon. J., Master of Torphichen, s.*—Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. —

## PEERS OF IRELAND.

## REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

## ELECTED FOR LIFE.

Annesley, Earl  
 Bandon, Earl of  
 Bangor, Viscount  
 Belmore, Earl of  
 Caledon, Earl of  
 Carbery, Lord  
 Clarina, Lord  
 Clonbrock, Lord  
 Crofton, Lord  
 De Montalt, Earl (Viscount Hawarlen)  
 Dunalley, Lord  
 Dunsany, Lord  
 Headley, Lord  
 Inchiquin, Lord

Kilmaine, Lord  
 Kilmorey, Earl of  
 Kingston, Earl of  
 Lanesborough, Earl of  
 Langford, Lord  
 Lucan, Earl of  
 Massey, Lord  
 Mayo, Earl of  
 Muskerry, Lord  
 Oranmore and Browne, Lord  
 Powerscourt, Viscount (Baron Powerscourt)  
 Rathdonnell, Lord  
 Rosse, Earl of  
 Ventry, Lord

## IRISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

**Antrim**, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). W. R. McDonnell; b. 1851; suc. 1869; Mil.; *H. Visc. Dunluce, s.*—Glenarm Castle, Larne, Antrim. **C.**

**Ashbrook**, 7th Visc. (cr. 1751). W. S. Flower; b. 1830; suc. 1892; *H. Hon. R. Flower, br.*—Castle Durrrow, Queen's Co. **C.**

**Ashtown**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). F. O. Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1880; *H. Hon. W. Trench, br.*—Woodlawn, Galway. **C.**

**Avonmore**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1800). W. A. Yelverton; b. 1866; suc. 1885; Army (Egypt); *H. W. Yelverton, c.*—Belle Isle, Roscrea, Tipperary. **—**

**Aylmer**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1718). U. Aylmer; b. 1814; suc. 1868; Canadian Militia; *H. Hon. M. Aylmer, s.*—Melbourne, Quebec, Canada. **—**

**Bellew**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1848). E. J. Bellew; b. 1830; suc. 1866; Militia; *H. Hon. C. Bellew, s.*—Barneath, Dunleer, Louth. **L.U.**

**Carrick**, 5th E. of (cr. 1748). S. A. Butler; b. 1835; suc. 1846; Army (Crimea); *H. Major C. Butler, c.*—Mount Juliet, Kilkenny. **—**

**Castlemaine**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1812). A. E. Handcock; b. 1863; suc. 1892; Militia; *H. Hon. R. Handcock, br.*—Moydrum Castle, Athlone. **C.**

**Castle-Stewart**, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). H. J. Stuart-Richardson; b. 1837; suc. 1874; *H. A. J. Stuart, c.*—Stuart Hall, Tyrone, Ireland. **C.**

**Cavan**, 9th E. of (cr. 1647). F. E. G. Lambart, P.C.; b. 1839; suc. 1887; Navy (Crimea, China); Vice-Chamberlain 1886; M.P. S. Somerset 1886-92; *H. Visc. Kilcourse, s.*—Wheathampstead Ho., St. Albans. **G.L.**

**Charlemont**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1665). J. A. Caulfeild, C.B.; b. 1830; suc. 1892; Army (China, Crimea); Mil.; *H. M. P. F. Caulfeild, C.B., br.*—Drumcaine, Tyrone. **C.**

**Chetwynd**, 7th Visc. (cr. 1717). R. W. Chetwynd; b. 1823; suc. 1879; Army; *H.*

*Hon. R. Chetwynd, s.*—25, Elvaston Place, London, S.W. **C.**

**Clanmorris**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). J. G. B. Bingham; b. 1852; suc. 1876; Army; *H. Hon. A. Bingham, s.*—Newbrook, Ballyglass, Mayo. **C.**

**Clonmell**, 5th E. of (cr. 1798). T. C. Scott; b. 1840; suc. 1891; Army (Ashantee); *H. B. H. Scott, c.*—Bishop's Court, Naas. **C.**

**De Blaquiére**, 7th Bar. (cr. 1800). W. de Blaquiére; b. 1866; suc. 1889; *H. Hon. J. de Blaquiére, s.*—Chatty Court, Bath. **—**

**Decies**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1812). W. M. Beresford; b. 1865; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. J. G. Beresford, br.*—Bolam House, Morpeth. **C.**

**Desart**, 4th E. of (cr. 1798). W. U. O'C. Cuffe; b. 1815; suc. 1865; Army; *H. Hon. H. Cuffe, br.*—Desart Court, Kilkenny. **C.**

**Dillon**, 16th Visc. (cr. 1622). H. A. Dillon-Lee; b. 1844; suc. 1892; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. H. Dillon-Lee, s.*—Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxon. **—**

**Doneraile**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1785). E. St. Leger; b. 1866; suc. 1891; *H. R. St. Leger, br.*—87, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**

**Downe**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1680). H. R. Dawnay, C.I.E.; b. 1844; suc. 1857; Army (Zululand); *H. Hon. J. Dawnay, s.*—Danby Lodge, Grosmont, York. **C.**

**Drogheda**, 7th E. of. P. W. Moore; b. 1846; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Moore, s.*—Moore Abbey, Kildare. **C.**

**Dunboyne**, 24th Bar. (cr. 1274 & 1541). J. F. C. Butler; b. 1839; suc. 1881; Volrs.; *H. Hon. R. Butler, br.*—Greendale, Exeter. **—**

**Dunsandle and Clanconal**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1845); S. J. Daly; b. 1811; suc. 1898. **C.**

**Farnham**, 9th Bar. (cr. 1756). J. P. Maxwell; b. 1813; suc. 1884; Army (Crimea); M.P. Cavan 1843-65; *H. Capt. S. H. Maxwell, c.*—Farnham, Cavan. **C.**

**Fermoy**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). F. B. F. Roche; b. 1850; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. J. Roche, br.*—Trabolgan, Co. Cork. **L.U.**

**Ffrench**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1798). L. A. T. Ffrench; b. 1868; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. J. M. Ffrench, br.*—Belle Vue, Blackrock, Dublin.

**Frankfort de Montmorency**, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1816). Gen. R. H. de Montmorency; b. 1835; suc. 1889; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, Egypt); Comg. Division of Indian Army since 1890; *H. Hon. R. de Montmorency, s.*—Meean Meer, Punjab.

**Garvagh**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1818). C. J. S. G. Canning; b. 1852; suc. 1871; Militia; *H. Hon. L. Canning, s.*—Garvagh House, Londonderry.

**Gort**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). S. P. Vereker; b. 1819; suc. 1865; Militia; *H. Hon. J. Vereker, s.*—East Cowes Castle, I.W.

**Graves**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1794). C. E. Graves; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Royal Navy; *H. C. P. Graves, c.*—Thanckes, Devonport.

**Guillamore**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1831). H. S. O'Grady; b. 1841; suc. 1877; Indian Army; *H. Hon. F. O'Grady, br.*—Cahir Guillamore, Limerick.

**Harberton**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1791). J. S. Pomeroy; b. 1836; suc. 1862; *H. Hon. E. Pomeroy, s.*—119, Cromwell Rd., S.W.

**Hotham**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1797). J. Hotham; b. 1838; suc. 1872; Royal Navy (Crimea); *H. Rev. J. Hotham, c.*—Dalton Hall, Hull, Yorkshire.

**Huntingfield**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1796). C. A. Vanneck; b. 1818; suc. 1884; *H. Col. Hon. J. Vanneck, br.*—Heveningham Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk.

**Kingsale**, 32nd Bar. (cr. 1181). M. W. de Courcy; b. 1822; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. M. C. de Courcy, s.*—Stoketon, Saltash.

**Lifford**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781). J. W. Hewitt; b. 1837, suc. 1887; Army; *H. Hon. A. Hewitt, br.*—Austin House, Broadway, Worcestershire.

**Lisburne**, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). A. H. G. Vaughan; b. 1862; suc. 1883; *H. Capt. G. A. Vaughan, c.*—Crosswood, Aberystwith.

**Lisle**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1758). J. A. Ly-saght; b. 1811; suc. 1868; Militia; *H. Hon. G. Lysaght, s.*—8, Westmorland Rd., W.

**Louth**, 14th Bar. (cr. 1541). R. P. R. Plunkett; b. 1868; suc. 1893; Militia; *H. Hon. O. Plunkett, s.*—Louth Hall, Ardee.

**Macdonald**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776). R. A. B. Macdonald; b. 1853; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. S. Macdonald, s.*—Armadae, Skye, N.B.

**Maxborough**, 4th E. of (cr. 1766). J. C. G. Savile; b. 1810; suc. 1860; M.P. Gatton 1831, Pontefract 1835-47; *H. Visc. Pollington, s.*—Methley Park, Leeds.

**Molesworth**, 8th Visc. (cr. 1716). Rev. S. Molesworth; b. 1829; suc. 1875; *H. Hon. G. Molesworth, s.*—St. Petrock Minor, St. Iseey, Cornwall.

**Mountcashell**, 5th E. of (cr. 1781). C. W. Moore-Smyth; b. 1826; suc. 1883; *H. E. G. Moore-Smyth, c.*—Moore Park, Kilworth, Co. Cork.

**Mountgarret**, 13th Visc. (cr. 1550). H. E. Butler; b. 1816; suc. 1846; *H. Hon. H. Butler, s.*—Ballyconra, Kilkenny.

**Mountmorres**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1763). W. G. B. de Montmorency, b. 1872; suc. 1880; *H. Hon. F. de Montmorency, u.*—Hampton Court Palace, S.W.

**Munaster**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1783). J. F. Pennington; b. 1834; suc. 1862; Army; Militia; M.P. W. Cumberland 1872-80, Egremont Div. 1885-92; *H. Hon. A. Pennington, br.*—Munaster Castle, Raven-glass.

**Newborough**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1776). W. C. Wynn; b. 1873; suc. 1888; *H. T. J. Wynn, br.*—Wynford, Maidenhead.

**Norbury**, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). W. B. L. G. Toler; b. 1862; suc. 1873; *H. H. R. Toler, u.*—Ockham Park, Ripley.

**Portarlington**, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). G. L. H. S. Dawson-Damer; b. 1858; suc. 1892; Army; Yeom.; *H. Visc. Carlow, s.*—Came House, Dorchester.

**Radstock**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). G. A. W. Waldegrave; b. 1833; suc. 1857; Volrs.; *H. Hon. G. Waldegrave, s.*—Mayfield, Woolston, Southampton.

**Rendlesham**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). F. W. B. Thellusson; b. 1840; suc. 1852; Yeomanry; M.P. E. Suffolk 1874-85; *H. Hon. F. Thellusson, s.*—Rendlesham, Wood-bridge.

**Sherard**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1627). C. Sherard; b. 1849; suc. 1886; Navy; *H. Hon. P. Sherard, br.*—Glatton, Stilton, Hunts.

**Southwell**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1776). A. R. P. Southwell; b. 1872; suc. 1878; Militia; Camberley, Farnborough.

**Taafe**, 11th Visc. (cr. 1627). E. F. J. Taafe; b. 1833; suc. 1873; Prime Minister of Austria 1879-93; *H. Hon. H. Taafe, s.*—Schloss Elischau, Bohemia.

**Teignmouth**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797). C. J. Shore; b. 184; suc. 1885; Army; Volrs.; *H. Major Hon. F. Shore, s.*—3, Warwick Square, S.W.

**Templetown**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1806). H. E. M. D. C. Upton; b. 1853; suc. 1890; Army; *H. Hon. E. Upton, s.*—Castle Upton, Belfast.

**Trimlestown**, 18th Bar. (cr. 1462). C. A. Barnewall (Claim admitted by H. of Lords 1893).

**Valentia**, 11th Visc. (cr. 1622). A. Annesley; b. 1843; suc. 1863; Army; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. A. Annesley, s.*—Bletchington Park, Oxford.

**Wallscourt**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). E. A. J. H. Blake; b. 1841; suc. 1849; Army; Militia; *H. Hon. C. Blake, s.*—Ardfry, Oranmore, Galway.

**Waterpark**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1792). H. A. Cavendish; b. 1839; suc. 1863; Foreign Office; Yeomanry; *H. Hon. H. Cavendish, s.*—Doveridge Hall, Derby.

**Westmeath**, 11th Bar. (cr. 1621). A. F. Nugent; b. 1870; suc. 1883; *H. Hon. W. Nugent, br.*—Pallas, Tynagh, Galway.

**Wicklow**, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). R. F. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. C. Howard, half-br.*—Shelton Abbey, Arklow.

**Winterton**, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). E. Turnour; b. 1837; suc. 1879; Volrs.; *H. Visc. Turnour, s.*—Shillinglee, Petworth.

## PEERESSES.

## PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

**Berkeley**, Baroness (cr. 1421). Louisa M.; mar. to Gen. G. Milman, R.A.; b. 1840; suc. 1882; *H. Hon. Eva Milman, dau.*—Martins Heron, Bracknell.

**Berners**, Baroness (cr. 1455). Emma H.; mar. to Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bart.; b. 1835; suc. 1871; *H. Hon. R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson s.*—Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham.

**Conyers**, Baroness (peerage revived 1892). Marcia A. M., Countess of Yarborough; b. 1863; m. to 4th Earl of Yarborough; *H. Ld. Worsley, s.*—Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire.

## PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

**Kinloss**, Baroness (cr. 1602). Mary; mar. to Mr. L. F. Morgan-Grenville; b. 1852; suc. 1888; *H. Hon. R. Morgan-Grenville, s.*—Maids Moreton Lodge, Buckingham.

**Nairne**, Baroness (cr. 1681). Emily J. M.; Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne; b. 1819; suc. 1874; *H. Marq. of Lansdowne, s.*—Meiklour House, Perth.

## PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**Burdett-Coutts**, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871) Angela G. Burdett-Coutts, b. 1814. Mar. to W. A. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.—Holly Lodge, Highbury.

**Macdonald of Earncliffe**, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Susan Agnes; widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada; *H. Hon. H. Macdonald, s.*—Earncliffe, Ottawa, Canada.

**Hambleden**, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; b. 1828; *H. Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s.*—Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

## BISHOPS

## NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

**Carlisle**, 59th Bp. of (1183). Rt. Rev. J. W. Bardsley, D.D.; b. 1835; translated 1887; Archd. of Warrington 1880-7; Liverpool 1887; Bp. of Sodor and Man 1887-92.—Rose Castle, Carlisle. **C.**

**Lichfield**, 92nd Bp. of (656). Hon. Augustus Legge; b. 1838; cons. 1891; Vicar of Lewisham 1879-91.—The Palace, Lichfield. **C.**

**Norwich**, 89th Bp. of (1088). J. Sheepshanks, D.D.; cons. 1893; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, to 1893.—The Palace, Norwich. **L.**

**Peterborough**, 27th Bp. of (1541). Mandell Creighton, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1891; Prof. of Eccles. History Cambridge Univ. 1884-91; Canon of Worcester 1855-90, of Windsor 1890-1.—The Palace, Peterborough. **L.U.**

**Rochester**, 99th Bp. of (604). R. T. Davidson, D.D.; b. 1848; cons. 1890; Dean of Windsor 1885-90.—Kennington Park Road, S.E.

**Sodor and Man**, 69th Bp. of (447). N. J. Straton, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1892; Hon. Canon of Wakefield and Archdn. of Huddersfield 1886-92.—Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

**Truro**, 2nd Bp. of (1877). John Gott, D.D.; b. 1830; cons. 1891; Vicar of Leeds 1873-85; Dean of Worcester 1886-91.—Trewythron Ho, Nr. Par, Cornwall.

**Worcester**, 103rd Bp. of (679). J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.; b. 1823; cons. 1890; Canon of Llandaff 1869-78; Dean of Peterborough 1878-90.—Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. **C.**

\* The Bishops of Sodor and Man have a seat in the House of Lords, but no voice in the proceedings.

## LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

## ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.	COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Bedford .....	Earl Cowper, K.G.	Middlesex .....	Earl of Strafford.
Berks .....	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.	Monmouth .....	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Bucks .....	Lord Rothschild.	Norfolk .....	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Cambridge .....		Northampton .....	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Cheshire .....	Duke of Westminster, K.G.	Northumberland .....	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Cornwall .....	Earl of Mount Edgumbe.	Nottingham .....	Duke of St. Albans.
Cumberland .....	Lord Muncaster.	Oxford .....	Earl of Jersey.
Derby .....	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Rutland .....	Earl of Dysart.
Devon .....	Lord Clinton.	Shropshire .....	Earl of Bradford.
Dorset .....	Earl of Ilchester.	Somerset .....	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Durham .....	Earl of Durham.	Stafford .....	Earl of Dartmouth.
Essex .....	Lord Bayleigh.	Suffolk .....	Marquis of Bristol.
Gloucester .....	Earl of Ducie.	Surrey .....	Admiral Hon. F. Egerton.
Hants .....	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	Sussex .....	Marquis of Abergavenny, K.G.
Hereford .....	Lord Bateman.	Warwick .....	Lord Leigh.
Herts .....	Earl of Clarendon.	Westmorland .....	Lord Hothfield.
Huntingdon .....	Earl of Sandwich.	Wilts .....	Marquis of Bath.
Kent .....	Earl Stanhope.	Worcester .....	Earl of Coventry.
Lancaster .....	Earl of Sefton, K.G.	York, E.R. ....	Lord Herries.
Leicester .....	Earl Howe, C.B.	York, N.R. ....	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Lincoln .....	Earl Brownlow.	York, W.R. ....	Earl of Scarborough.
London .....	Duke of Westminster, K.G.		

## WALES.

Anglesey .....	Richard Davies.	Glamorgan .....	Lord Windsor.
Brecon .....	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.	Haverfordwest .....	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart.
Cardigan .....	Col. H. Davies Evans.	Merioneth .....	W. R. M. Wynne.
Cardmarthen .....	Earl of Cawdor.	Montgomery .....	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.
Carmarvon .....	J. E. Greaves.	Pembroke .....	Lord Kensington.
Denbigh .....	Major W. C. West.	Radnor .....	Lord Ormathwaite.
Flint .....	Hugh R. Hughes.		

## SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen .....	Earl of Aberdeen.	Inverness .....	D. Cameron of Lochiel.
Argyll .....	Duke of Argyll, K.G.	Kincardine .....	Alex. Baird of Urie.
Ayr .....	Earl of Stair, K.T.	Kinross .....	Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bt.
Banff .....	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	Kirkcudbright .....	Lord Herries.
Berwick .....	Earl of Lauderdale.	Lanark .....	Earl of Home.
Bute .....	Marquis of Bute, K.T.	Linlithgow .....	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Cathness .....	Duke of Portland.	Nairn .....	Major Rose.
Clackmannan .....	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.	Orkney & Zetland .....	M. A. Laing.
Dumbarton .....	Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart.	Peebles .....	Colin J. Mackenzie.
Dumfries .....	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	Perth .....	Duke of Athole, K.T.
Edinburgh .....	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Renfrew .....	Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bt.
Elgin .....	Duke of Fife, K.T.	Ross & Cromarty .....	Sir K. S. Mackenzie, Bart.
Fife .....	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Roxburgh .....	Lord Reay, G.C.I.E.
Forfar .....	Earl of Strathmore and King- home.	Selkirk .....	Lord Polwarth.
Haddington .....	Earl of Haddington.	Stirling .....	Earl of Dunmore.
		Sutherland .....	Duke of Sutherland.
		Wigtown .....	Earl of Stair, K.T.

## IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		Tipperary .....	Earl de Montalt.
Carlow .....	Lord Rathdonnell.	Waterford .....	Marquis of Waterford, K.P.
Dublin .....	Right Hon. I. T. Hamilton.	ULSTER.	
Kildare .....	Duke of Leinster.	Antrim .....	Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
Kilkenny .....	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.	Armagh .....	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
King's County .....	Earl of Rosse, K.P.	Cavan .....	Earl of Lanesborough
Longford .....	Earl of Longford.	Donegal .....	Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Louth .....	Viscount Massereene.	Down .....	Marq. of Dufferin & Ava, K.P.
Meath .....	Marquis of Headfort, K.P.	Fermanagh .....	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Queen's County .....	Viscount de Vesci.	Londonderry .....	Bt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.
Westmeath .....	F. T. Dames Longworth, Q.C.	Monaghan .....	Earl of Dartrey, K.P.
Wexford .....	Lord Maurice Fitzgerald.	Tyrone .....	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
Wicklow .....	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.	CONNAUGHT.	
MUNSTER.		Galway .....	Hon. L. G. Dillon.
Clare .....	Lord Inchiquin.	Leitrim .....	Lord Harlech.
Cork .....	Earl of Bandon.	Mayo .....	Earl of Arran.
Kerry .....	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Roscommon .....	Earl of Kingston.
Limerick .....	Lord Enliv.	Sligo .....	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## HISTORY.

In the Sovereign and the three estates of the realm—viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, is vested supreme legislative authority in this country. The growth of the power of the House of Commons—the third estate—is a prominent feature in our history from the reign of Henry III. downwards.

In early Saxon times, the Witenagemót (general council or assembly of wise men) exercised many of the functions which were afterwards assumed by Parliament. This assembly was not called together by Royal warrant, but met of its own accord. Every freeman possessed the right of taking part in its deliberations, although the expense of attending from a distance practically limited the exercise of the privilege to the richer nobility and the higher ecclesiastics. The Witenagemót in theory elected the king. It had a voice in the determination of war and peace, and in general matters of State policy. It acted as a court of appeal, and it is interesting to note that its authority appears to have been necessary for the imposition of extraordinary taxation.

After the Conquest, the Witenagemót gave place to the Great Council of the Realm, first summoned in 1070, and attended by twelve representatives from every county. This was no longer a meeting of the ordinary freemen, but representation was based on land tenure, and the Council became a court of the vassals of the Crown, composed of bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and knights, who held land directly from the king. Under the first Norman kings the authority of the Great Council was limited. It still, indeed, discussed questions of foreign and general policy, and enjoyed a certain legislative authority, but it had no power to join in taxation; and although its "Counsel and Consent" was necessary in matters of fiscal as well as of political importance, its functions seem to have become almost nominal. In the reign of Henry II. (A.D. 1154 to 1189), its authority was considerably extended, and about this time it began to be summoned regularly, and the Commons were admitted to its deliberations. Although it engaged in the discussion of taxation, yet the Crown resolutely maintained that the sole right to levy taxes on the subject was vested in the Sovereign. During the troubled times of John's reign, however, the authority of the Great Council increased rapidly, and in 1215, in Magna Charta, its constitution was more clearly defined and its powers over taxation were first formally recognised, by the enactment that no burthen beyond the customary feudal aids might be imposed, "save by the Common Council of the Realm."

There was as yet but one assembly, but it is to be noticed that in Magna Charta, for the first time, an important distinction was made between the "greater" and the

"lesser" barons; the former, it was enacted, should be summoned to the Council personally by special writ, but the latter were to be called together by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs. In this, according to Mr. Freeman, lay the germ of popular representation.

Up to this time the towns had enjoyed comparative immunity from taxation, but their growing importance, and the increasing wealth of the mercantile class, which was not represented in the Great Council, made it desirable, as a means of making taxation more efficient, that the towns should be brought into contact with the central authority. Accordingly, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, in the king's name, summoned a parliament at Westminster, and besides requiring the attendance of two knights from every shire, he ordered the return of two citizens or burgesses from each town. The Parliament of 1265, therefore, was the first distinct foundation of a system of popular representation.

During the reigns of the first three Edwards the assembly was in a period of transition, and at the close of the reign of Edward III. the division into Lords and Commons had become apparent. In that reign it was the practice for the prelates, with the clergy, to consult by themselves; the nobles by themselves; and the knights and burgesses by themselves: but sending the result of their deliberations collectively to the king. The clergy and baronage—the official and hereditary element—gradually became an upper Assembly, while the union of the knights of the shire with the burgesses became known as the "Commons." Under the strong-willed Tudor dynasty the Commons displayed little independence (although they refused to accede to some of the demands of Henry VIII.), and it was not till the accession of the House of Stuart that the long struggle between the Sovereign and the Parliament began. By making the granting of supplies contingent upon the redress of grievances, the House of Commons during the Stuart dynasty was able to greatly extend and consolidate its authority. The unyielding disposition of Charles I. led him to attempt to govern without a Parliament, and his growing necessities drove him to many illegal expedients for raising money by forced loans, "ship-money," tonnage and poundage, &c., thus alienating popular sympathy, and enlisting it on the side of the Parliament. After the Restoration the popular assembly showed some symptoms of a relapse into subservience, but only outwardly so; its supremacy was firmly established by the Revolution of 1688, which for the second time drove the representative of the Stuart dynasty into exile, and finally transferred the principal authority from the king to the representatives of the people.

In the Declaration of Right submitted

to William III. on coming to the throne, the powers of the House of Commons are clearly defined. William accepted the crown with the acknowledgment that the king had no right to exercise a dispensing power, or to exact money, or maintain a standing army, "save by consent of Parliament." A very important change was effected soon after his accession. The vote of supplies was made an annual one, and the powers necessary for the pay and discipline of the army were granted but for a single year. The grant of supplies and the Army Act have remained annual ever since. To William III. also belongs the credit of the solution of the difficulty occasioned by the growth of the new power of the Commons, when he began to choose his ministers from among the members of the party strongest in the House of Commons. This change is the origin of our system of government by party, and has been productive of far-reaching results.

In 1714, upon the accession of the House of Hanover, the power of the House of Commons was well established, and its place in the constitution had become clearly defined. The Septennial Act, limiting the duration of parliaments to seven years, was passed in 1716. In 1707 the Act of Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments had been passed, and 45 new members added to the House of Commons to represent Scotland. Soon after the Restoration the number of members was about 500, and there had been little alteration in the meantime, the total number after the union with Scotland being 558. In 1800, 100 members were added upon the union with the Irish Parliament, bringing the total up to 658, and there has been little alteration since. The franchises upon which the House of Commons was elected began to be the subject of Parliamentary discussion in 1785, when Pitt brought forward his motion for Electoral Reform, by which many of the decayed boroughs would have been disfranchised. In 1809, Sir Francis Burdett again raised the question; but although the subject was afterwards kept much before the public, it was not till 1832 that what is known as the first Reform Act was passed. By this Act, 56 constituencies, returning 111 members, were totally disfranchised, and 30 others lost one member each. 22 new Boroughs were given the right to return two members, and 20 to return one member. 65 new County constituencies were created. In Scotland and Ireland, the County representation remained unaltered, but eight new Scotch Burghs were added. Both the Borough and County franchises were extended, the franchise being bestowed in Boroughs on all £10 resident householders.

In 1867, the second Reform Act was passed by Mr. Disraeli. 11 Boroughs in England were totally disfranchised, and 23 others lost one member each. 25 new seats were bestowed on Boroughs and Universities, and 28 on Counties. The franchise was conferred in Boroughs on all house-

holders, and on lodgers occupying lodgings of not less than £10 annual value. In the following year the Act, with some slight modifications, was extended to Scotland. In Ireland, the County franchise remained unaltered, but in Boroughs, householders rated at an annual value of £4 or upwards became entitled to vote.

If there was any injustice or shortcoming in the Reform Act of 1867, both parties were equally responsible for it. The Liberals were at that time in a majority in the House of Commons, and could have passed any amendments they liked, or rejected the Bill altogether. In fact, however, the Act, as it was finally passed, was very much in advance of the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, and was regarded by many of the Liberal party, notably by the late Mr. Bright, as having gone to the very verge of what might be granted with safety. Naturally no attempt was made to amend the representation of the people during Mr. Gladstone's next period of office, which lasted from 1868 till 1874. In 1872, Mr. Trevelyan moved a resolution in favour of extending the borough franchise to the counties. A resolution of a similar tendency was brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke in 1873. Both were opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by large majorities. When the Conservatives came into power in 1874, these resolutions, which were annually renewed, began to receive a growing support from the Liberal party, but it was not till 1878 that Lord Hartington, then the official leader of the Opposition, formally adopted the equalisation of the franchise in town and county as an article of the Liberal creed.

The Franchise Act of 1884 marks the third of the great changes in the Constitution of the House of Commons which have taken place in the present century.

By this Act household suffrage and the £10 occupation and lodger franchise have been extended to the counties throughout the United Kingdom.

By the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the total number of members of Parliament has been raised from 652 to 670—England and Wales having 495 instead of 489, Scotland 72 instead of 60, Ireland having still 103. The County seats in England and Wales are now 253 instead of 187, in Scotland 39 instead of 32, and in Ireland 85 instead of 64, while the number of borough seats (including Universities) has in England been reduced from 302 to 242, in Scotland raised from 28 to 32, and in Ireland reduced from 39 to 18. The total result is, that throughout the United Kingdom the number of county seats has been raised from 283 to 377 while the number of borough seats (including universities) has been reduced from 369 to 293.

#### PROCEDURE.

The rules of procedure in the House of Commons as regards public business are numerous and complicated. The following



brief abstract may be useful for reference: it has been abridged from the small volume published annually by Messrs. Hansard & Son, and entitled "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons." Many of the technical terms used in connection with this subject will be found in the "Glossary of Political Terms," *post*.

*The Chair.*—The Speaker presides at all meetings of the House, and the Chairman of Ways and Means acts in his absence, and also presides when the House is "in Committee." Five members are nominated by the Speaker annually to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when required.

*Sitting and Adjournment of the House.*—The House now ordinarily meets at 3 p.m., except on Wednesdays, or on any day appointed for a morning sitting. Business is preceded by prayers; after prayers the House is counted, and if 40 members be not present a second count is made at four o'clock. If a quorum be not then present, the House stands adjourned till the next sitting day. Similarly, on Wednesdays and at morning sittings, no business is entered upon until 40 members are present, but, even if there be no quorum, the House cannot be adjourned till four o'clock. If notice is taken, or the numbers in a division show, that 40 members are not present, the House at once adjourns.

On Wednesday the House meets at twelve o'clock and sits until six o'clock, unless previously adjourned. The debate on any business is interrupted at 5.30 p.m., and no opposed business is taken afterwards.

When morning sittings are ordered the House meets at 2 p.m., and suspends its sitting at 7 p.m., resuming at 9, and adjourns at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned.

The ordinary sittings terminate at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned, or unless a financial Bill or any proceedings taken under an Act of Parliament or Standing Order are under consideration, in which case the sitting may be prolonged if necessary.

At midnight the business in hand is interrupted, and no opposed business can afterwards be taken, but an exception may be made in regard to any particular matter on the motion of a Minister of the Crown.

No motion for the adjournment of the House can be made until questions have been disposed of, and no such motion can be made before the business of the day has been entered upon, except by leave of the House; a member rising in his place proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members rise in their places to support the motion; if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 rise, the House determines by a division whether the motion shall be made. When, during any debate, a motion is made to adjourn, or to report progress, the debate thereupon must be confined to the matter of such motion; and no member who has moved or seconded any such motion is entitled to move or second any

similar motion during the same debate. If the Speaker or Chairman is of opinion that a motion for adjournment of the debate, or to report progress, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to notice it.

*Conduct of Members.*—Every member must be uncovered on entering or leaving the House, or in moving from one part of the House to another, and must make an obeisance to the chair in passing to or from his seat. Seats may be retained for the sitting by members who have been present at prayers, but not otherwise. The front bench on the right of the chair is reserved for Ministers; that on the left is ordinarily occupied by Privy Counsellors or other members who have held office. No member may pass between the chair and any member who is speaking from either of the two lower benches; nor between the chair and the table; nor may he read any newspaper, book, or letter, in his place.

*Admission of Strangers.*—Persons desirous of admission to the Speaker's, Special, or Strangers' Gallery, must make application to a member, who may then apply, personally or by letter, at the office of the Speaker's Secretary. A ticket of admission, bearing a number, will then be issued to the member so applying, a counterfoil being retained. On any person presenting the ticket of admission, he may be required to sign his name and write his address, which must correspond with the name and address as contained in the written application and entered on the counterfoil. Applications for admission may be made for not more than six days in advance. In cases of casual vacancies occurring during the sitting of the House, applications are to be made to the Sergeant-at-Arms in the same form as above. The Members' Lobby is reserved for Peers and members only, and for some permanent officials, secretaries of Ministers, and such others as are included in a special list authorised by the Speaker. Parliamentary agents are admitted to the Members' Lobby until half-past five o'clock. Persons going to the offices of the House on business are admitted at all times. When the Committees and Courts of Appeal are not sitting, none but persons going to the offices of the House are admitted. When the Committees and Courts are sitting, persons proceeding to them are only permitted to enter the Committee Rooms, Courts of Appeal, and offices pertaining thereto. During the sitting of the House no visitor is admitted to the central hall, unless he wishes to see a member, or has a ticket of admission to one of the galleries, and no persons, except those who have such tickets, are permitted to go beyond the central and lower waiting halls, nor to enter the dining, tea, and smoking rooms; nor to go on the terrace, even though accompanied by a member. After 4 p.m. the subway under Bridge Street is closed to all but members. Strangers may be

ordered to withdraw by vote of the House, decided without debate, or by order of the Speaker or Chairman at any time.

*Business of the House.*—The ordinary business of each day consists of orders of the day and notices of motion. An order of the day is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Orders of the Day generally take precedence of motions on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; Ministers having the right to place Government Orders at the head of the list on every order day except Wednesday. After Whitsuntide, all public Bills, except those introduced by the Government, are arranged so as to give priority to those which are most advanced in their stages.

Except for a money bill, no order of the day or notice of motion can be taken after twelve at night, if objection is made to its progress.

The House generally proceeds each day with, 1, Private Business; 2, Public Petitions; 3, Giving Notices of Motions; 4, Unopposed Motions for Returns; 5, Motions for leave of Absence; 6, Questions; 7, Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, as set down in the order book. Notices of motions take precedence of orders of the day on Tuesdays, unless otherwise ordered. When a motion has been made and seconded, a question thereupon is *proposed* to the House by Mr. Speaker: if it is not seconded it drops at once. A motion once made can only be withdrawn by the unanimous leave of the House. A question may be superseded: 1, By Adjournment or by a "Count Out;" 2, By a motion that "the Orders of the Day be now read;" 3, By the previous question, viz., "That that question be now put," being proposed and negatived. 4, By Amendment. If the previous question be resolved in the affirmative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate. Debate upon a question may be interrupted: 1, By a matter of privilege suddenly arising; 2, By words of heat between members; 3, By a question of order; 4, By a message from the Queen or Lords Commissioners; 5, By an answer to an address; 6, By a message from the Lords.

*Closure.*—The Closure rule adopted in March, 1887, and amended in February, 1888, is as follows:—

"That after a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, 'That the question be now put,' will be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

When the motion, 'That the question be now put,' has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not

having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair; and also if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) that the question, that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair.

Questions for the closure of debate under this order shall be decided in the affirmative if, when a division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than 100 members voted in the majority in support of the motion."

*Rules of Debate.*—Every member desiring to speak must rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker. A member may not read a speech, but may refresh his memory by notes. Members can only speak to a point of order, while the House is dividing, by permission of the Speaker, and while speaking, are to sit covered. A new member, who has not yet spoken, is generally called upon, by courtesy, in preference to other members. On resuming an adjourned debate, the member who moved its adjournment is allowed precedence, by courtesy. The Speaker or Chairman may call the attention of the House, or Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own arguments, or the arguments of others, on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech. In questions to ministers or other members, no argument or opinion may be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as necessary to explain the question. By indulgence, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the House; but they may not be debated. A reply is allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion to the House. Any member may rise to speak "to order," or upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising. No member is to allude to any debate of the same session, upon a question or bill not being then under discussion except by the indulgence of the House, for personal explanations. A member may not allude to any debate in the other House of Parliament. He may not use Her Majesty's name irreverently in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations; nor may he refer to any other member by name.

*Censure.*—Whenever any member is named by the Speaker or Chairman, immediately after an offence of disregarding the authority of the chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, has been

committed by such member, a question is forthwith put, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House." If any member is so suspended, his suspension on the first occasion continues for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or subsequently, for a month. The suspension does not exempt the member from serving on any private bill committee. Not more than one member can be "named" at the same time, unless several have jointly disregarded the authority of the chair. A member whose conduct is grossly disorderly may be ordered to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting, or he may be "named" as above described.

*Divisions.*—No member may vote unless present when the question is put, and every member so present must vote. When a division is taken strangers are excluded, and a two-minute sand-glass is turned to allow members time to enter the House, after which the doors are locked, and the Speaker puts the question. After the voices have been given, he declares whether, in his opinion, the "ayes" or the "noes" "have it." If his decision is challenged, he directs the "ayes" to go into the right lobby, and the "noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. When all the members have resumed their places, the tellers on either side come to the table and report the numbers to the Speaker, who declares them to the House. If he is of opinion that a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote by calling upon the members who support and who challenge his decision, to rise in their places, and he shall then either declare the numbers or name tellers for a division.

*Public Bills.*—A member who wants to initiate a Bill must attend at the beginning of business on the first day of a Session, and must ballot for a place for his notice for leave, and when called on he fixes the *next day* for the motion. He attends next day, and at the end of the evening he rises and moves for leave to bring in the Bill, and on his position in the ballot, early or late, very much depends the chance of pushing the Bill through Parliament. The ballot can be drawn by one member for another, but the member who brings in the Bill must himself attend to move for leave. Bills relating to religion or trade must be first considered in Committee of the whole House, and money bills must also be similarly dealt with. The first reading of every bill is proposed immediately after the same has been presented. On the order being read for the second reading of a bill, a motion is made, and a question put, "That the bill be *now* read a second time," and amendments may be moved by leaving out "*now*," and substituting "three months," "six months," or any other time; or that the bill be rejected. A bill having been read a second

time, is ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House; or, in certain cases, to a Select Committee. The bill having been fully considered in Committee, the Chairman is directed to report it to the House. A bill reported without amendment is ordered to be read a third time, and on the third reading a motion is made and question put, that the bill be *now* read a third time, to which amendments may be moved, as on the second reading. After the third reading, and further proceedings thereon, the title of the bill is agreed to, and the bill is passed without further question.

*Supply.*—Whenever the Committee of Supply stands as the first order of the day on Monday or Thursday, the Speaker leaves the chair without putting any question, unless on first going into supply on the army, navy, or civil service estimates respectively, or on any vote of credit, an amendment is moved, or question raised, relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply.

*Partly-considered Bills.*—In the Session of 1890, the excessive length of the debates having prevented the passage of important Bills dealing with Tithes and Irish Land Purchase, the Government brought forward proposals, by which power would be given to the House of Commons to carry over Bills from one session to another. A strong Committee was appointed to consider the scheme. Mr. Goschen presided, and among the members who served upon the committee were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt. The Government proposals were met by Mr. Gladstone with a direct negative, but his draft report framed in that sense was rejected by 11 votes to 9. Eventually a Report was adopted, of which the following is an abstract.

The Committee first stated the fact that the extension of the debates had more than counterbalanced the effect of the rules designed to restrain them, that the exhausting labours imposed upon members of Parliament were excessive and increasing, and that the closure was inadequate to enable the House to deal with Bills which were lengthy, complicated, and controversial. It was necessary, therefore, either to adopt a more stringent form of closure or to give power to revive measures in the succeeding session under such conditions that the discussion to which they had already been subjected, would not be repeated. The first course would in the opinion of the Committee seriously endanger the right of free criticism, which was one of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and they were therefore driven to consider the second alternative, which they proposed to the House in the following terms:—

"That, in the judgment of your Committee, it is expedient that a Standing Order be passed for the purpose of abridging procedure in the case of Bills originating in the House of Commons which have been

partly considered, and your Committee advise that such Standing Order should be adopted by the House in the following terms:—

"In respect of any Public Bill which is in progress in Committee of the whole House, or in a Standing Committee, or which has been reported therefrom, or which has reached any further stage, a Motion may be made (after notice given) by a member in charge of the Bill, 'That further proceedings on such Bill be suspended until the next Session,' and no amendment shall be moved to such Motion.

"If such Motion be carried, then, in the ensuing Session (being a Session of the same Parliament), any Member whose name was on the suspended Bill may claim 'That the Resolution of the previous Session be read.' Thereupon the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to read the Resolution, and shall proceed to call on the Member to present the Bill in the form in which it stood when the Proceedings thereon were suspended; and the Questions on the First and Second Readings thereof shall be successively put forthwith.

"If both these Questions be carried, the Bill shall be ordered to be printed; and, if it had been partly considered in Committee in the previous Session, it shall stand committed to a similar Committee, and it shall be an Instruction to such Committee to begin their consideration of the Bill at the Clause on which Progress was reported in the previous Session; but if it had been reported from Committee in the previous Session, the consideration of the Bill, as reported, shall be appointed for that day week.

"Provided always, That, if the First or Second Reading be negative, such Vote shall not be held to preclude the House from entertaining a Bill, on the same subject-matter under the ordinary Rules of Procedure."

The Committee pointed out that the proposed Standing Order was limited to Bills which had originated in one House and which had never left it, and they recorded their opinion that neither House could, of its own authority, postpone to a

future Session any Bill sent to it from the other House without a breach of constitutional usage.

The Committee summarised the various considerations as follows:—

"The length of discussion to which it is thought necessary to subject measures which are the object of party controversy has increased, is increasing, and does not seem likely to diminish. As a result, the difficulty of passing such measures through all their stages in the course of one Session has increased likewise. This difficulty is especially felt in the case of long and complicated Bills, and it is precisely in the case of these Bills that the closure of debate is most ineffective as an instrument for facilitating the rapid progress of business. It is, therefore, desirable to increase the power of the House of Commons to deal with such measures; it is also desirable to shorten the length of Sessions, whose present duration overtakes the endurance of Members and embarrasses the machinery of administration; but it is *not* desirable, so long as any other alternative remains, to increase the stringency of the existing machinery for closing debate. Your Committee believe that if these three principles be accepted every possible alternative is excluded, except one which shall relieve Parliament in certain cases from the necessity of repeating in two successive Sessions the same debate upon the same questions. They attach no weight, for reasons above given, to any objections that have suggested themselves to this plan, based upon the relations now existing between the two Houses of Parliament. They think the change, though undoubtedly an important one, is much less violent in character and much less at variance with the spirit of Parliamentary tradition than some alterations which have been made of late years in Parliamentary procedure; and they point out that if, as they recommend, it be effected, by Standing Order instead of by Bill, the experiment may be purportative, and could be abandoned, should that course be subsequently thought desirable, by the sole action of the House of Commons, without requiring the consent of the other branch of the Legislature."

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

*Speaker*—The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P.

*Chairman of Committees*—Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.

*Clerk of the House of Commons*—Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.

*Clerk Assistant*—Archibald J. S. Milman, C.B.

*Second Clerk Assistant*—F. B. G. Jenkinson.

*Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees*—W. A. Ferguson-Davie.

*Clerk of the Journals*—J. B. Bull.

*Principal Clerk Private Bill Office*—F. H. Webber.

*Principal Clerk Committee Office*—C. E. Austen Leigh.

*Librarian*—R. C. Walpole.

*Chaplain to the Speaker*—Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D.

*Secretary to the Speaker*—Edward Ponsonby.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—H. D. Erskine.

*Deputy*—F. E. Gosset.

*Assistant*—Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.

*Counsel to the Speaker*—Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.

*Referee of Private Bills*—Alfred Bonham Carter.

*Examiner for Petitions for Private Bills and Taxing Master*—C. W. Camplon.

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. DECEMBER 1ST, 1898.

C. signifies Conservative; LU. Liberal Unionist; GL. Gladstonian Liberal; Lb. Labour; and N. Nationalist.

Those Members who adhered to Mr. Farnell after the disruption of the Nationalist Party are marked PN.

\* Those marked with an asterisk were Members of the last Parliament.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
*Abraham, W. ....	1840	N	N.E. Cork Co. ..	Nurseryman .....	23, Foxham Road, Tufnell Park, N.
*Abraham, W. ....	1842	GL	Glamorganshire, Rhondda	Miners' Agent .....	8, Suffolk Street, S.W.
*Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke	1847	GL	S. W. Yorks., Rotherham ..	Vice-Pres. of Council for Education	28, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A., Bart.	1853	C	W. Somerset....	Army (Egypt) .....	83, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
*Addison, J. E. W., Q.C.	1838	C	Ashton-u-Lyne ..	Barrister .....	32, Norfolk Square, W. Cheltenham.
*Agg-Gardner, J. T. ....	1846	C	Cheltenham ..	Brewer .....	29, Pont Street, S.W.
Ainsworth, D. ....	1842	GL	Cumberland, Egremont	Ironmaster .....	14, Hyde Park Terr., W.
*Aird, John .....	1837	C	N. Paddington	Contractor .....	108 Mount Street, W.
*Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A.	1851	C	E. Kent .....	Ex. Parl. Sec. Treasury	Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
Allan, William .....	1838	GL	Gateshead .....	Marine Engineer ..	154, Cambridge St., S.W.
Allen, C. F. Egerton ....	1847	GL	Pembroke Dist. ..	Barrister .....	Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
Allen, William .....	1870	GL	Newcast.-u-Lyme	.....	Qn. Anne's Mans'ns S.W.
*Allison, R. A. ....	1838	GL	N. Cumberland..	Railway Director ....	45, St. James' Place, S.W.
*Allsopp, Hon. A. P. ....	1861	C	Taunton .....	Brewer .....	27, Aldford Street, W.
*Allsopp, Hon. G. H. ....	1846	C	Worcester .....	Brewer .....	Warren House, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Ambrose, D., M.D. ....	1843	N	S. Louth .....	Doctor of Medicine..	1, Mount Place, E.
Ambrose, R., M.D. ....	1848	N	W. Mayo .....	Doctor of Medicine ..	8, Plowden Bldgs., E.C.
*Ambrose, W., Q.C. ....	1832	C	Middd., Harrow	Barrister .....	6, Chester Street, S.W.
*Anstruther, H. T. ....	1860	LU	St. Andrews Dt.	Advocate .....	1, Bird Street, Lambeth, S.E.
Arch, Joseph .....	1826	GL	N.W. Norfolk ..	Pr. Agrl. Lab. Union	9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.
Arnold-Forster, H. O. ..	1855	LU	W. Belfast .....	Barrister .....	Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
*Asher, A., Q.C. ....	1835	GL	Elgin District ..	Solr. Gen. Scotland ..	6, Grosvenor Street, W.
*Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir E.	1849	C	Sheffield, Ecclesall	Ex-Lord of Admiralty	127, Mount Street, W.
*Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., Q.C.	1852	GL	E. Fifeshire ....	Home Secretary ....	4, Paper Buildings, E.C.
*Atherley-Jones, L. A. ..	1849	GL	N.W. Durham ..	Barrister .....	Red Hill, Castleford.
*Austin, J. ....	1823	GL	W. R. Yorkshire, Osgoldoross	Maltster .....	Melville Ter., Cork.
Austin, Michael .....	1855	N	W. Limerick ..	Compositor .....	114, Eaton Square, S.W.
*Baden-Powell, Sir G. S., K.C.M.G.	1846		Liverpool, Kirkdale .....	Ex Colonial Service ..	(W. 17, Lower Berkeley St., S.W.)
Bagot, Capt. J. F. ....	1854	C	S. Westmorland	Army (ret'd.) .....	89, Eaton Sq., S.W.
*Baird, J. G. A. ....	1854	C	Glasgow, Central	Army (ret'd.) .....	National Lib. Club, S.W.
Baker, John .....	1828	GL	Portsmouth ..	Outfitter .....	37, Albemarle St., W.
Baldwin, Alfred .....	1841	C	W. Worcestersh.	Ironmaster .....	4, Carlton Gardens, S.W.
*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. ....	1848	C	E. Manchester ..	Ex-First Lord of the Treasury	67, Addison Road, W.
*Balfour, Gerald W. ....	1853	C	Central Leeds ..	Labour Commr. ....	67, Jermyn St., S.W.
*Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B., Q.C.	1837	GL	Clackmannan and Kinross	Ld. Advocate of Scotland	Union Club, S.W.
*Ballantine, W. H. W. ....	1847	GL	Coventry .....	Barrister .....	41, Lowndes St., S.W.
Banbury, F. G. ....	1850	C	Camberwell, Peckham	Stockbroker .....	Torkington Lodge, Stockport.
Barlow, J. E. ....	1857	GL	Somerset, Frome	Merchant .....	24, Queen's Gate, S.W.
*Barran, J. ....	1821	GL	W. R. Yorks, Otley	Merchant .....	Engadine, Croydon.
Barrow, Reuben V. ....	1838	GL	Southwark, Bermondsey	Leather Merchant...	10, Vincent Sq., S.W.
Barry, Edward .....	1852	N	South Cork ....	Farmer .....	51, S. Audley St., W.
*Barry, F. T. ....	1825	C	Windsor .....	Metal Merchant .....	51, Aldersgate St., E.C.
*Barry, J. ....	1845	N	S. Wexford .....	Linoleum Manufactr.	

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
*Bartley, G. C. T. ....	1842	C	N. Islington ....	Ex-Civil Service ....	St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W.
*Barton, D. P., Q.C. ....	1853	C	Mid Armagh ..	Barrister .....	12, Mandeville Pl., W.
*Bass, H. A. ....	1842	LU	W. Staffordshire	Militia .....	145, Piccadilly, W.
Bayley, E. H. ....	1841	GL	N. Camberwell ..	Manufacturer .....	Dunmere, Eltham, Kent.
Bayley, T. ....	1846	GL	Derbyshire, Chesterfield	Colliery Proprietor ..	Peveril Ho., Nottingham.
*Beach, W. W. B. ....	1826	C	W. Hampshire..	Landowner .....	Oakley, Basingstoke.
*Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks, Bt. ....	1837	C	W. Bristol .....	Ex Pres. Bd. of Trade	Netheravon, Wilts.
*Beafof, Mark H. ....	1854	GL	Lambeth, Kenn- [ington.]	British Wine Manufr.	S. Lambeth Rd., S.W.
*Beckett, Ernest W. ....	1856	C	N. Yorks, Whitby	Banker .....	138, Piccadilly, W. [S.W.]
Beith, Gilbert .....	1827	GL	Inverness Dist.	Merchant .....	Queen Anne's Mansions,
Benn, J. W. ....	1850	GL	Tower Hamlets, St. George's	Journalist .....	15A, Finsbury Sq., E.C.
Bennett, Joseph .....	1829	GL	Lincolnshire, Gainsborough	Merchant .....	The Cedars, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Benson, G. R. ....	1864	GL	Mid Oxfordsh.	Ex College Lecturer..	Norfolk House, W.C.
*Bentinck, W. G. C. ....	1854	C	Penryn & Falmth	Militia .....	4, Richmond Ter., S.W.
*Bethell, Comr. G.E.R., R.N.	1849	C	E. Yorkshire ....	Navy (Egypt) .....	43, Curzon Street, W.
*Biddulph, M. ....	1834	LU	S. Herefordshire	Banker .....	19, Ennismore Gdns, W.
*Bigwood, J. ....	1839	C	Middlesex, Brentford	Manufacturer .....	115, City Road, E.C.
Bill, Charles .....	1843	C	Staffordsh., Leek	Landowner .....	28, Qn. Anne's Ge. S.W.
Billson, A. ....	1839	GL	N.W. Devonshire	Solicitor .....	39, Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Birkmyre, W. ....	1838	GL	Ayr District ..	Manufacturer .....	Reform Club, S.W.
*Birrell, Augustine ..	1850	GL	W. Fifeshire ....	Barrister .....	30, Lr. Sloane St., S.W.
Blake, Hon. E., Q.C. ....	1833	N	S. Longford ..	Ex Premier, Ontario..	Members' Mansions, S.W.
Bodkin, M. McD. ....	18—	N	N. Roscommon..	Barrister .....	Dublin.
*Bolitho, T. B. ....	1835	LU	W. Cornwall ..	Banker .....	Union Club, S.W.
*Bolton, T. D. ....	1841	GL	N. E. Derbyshire	Solicitor .....	3, Temple Gardens, E.C.
*Bolton, T. H. ....	1841	LU	N. St. Pancras..	Solicitor .....	11, Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.
*Bonsor, H. C. O. ....	1848	C	N. E. Surrey ..	Brewer .....	38, Belgrave Sq., S.W.
*Boord, T. W. ....	1838	C	Greenwich .....	Distiller .....	14, Berkeley Square, W.
*Borthwick, Sir Algn., Bt.	1830	C	S. Kensington ..	Newspaper Propr. ....	139, Piccadilly, W.
Boscawen, A. S. T. G. ....	1865	C	S.W. Kent .....	—	52, Qn's Gate Terr., S.W.
*Boulnois, Edmund ..	1838	C	E. Marylebone ..	Merchant .....	39, Grosvenor Rd., S.W.
*Bousfield, W. R., Q.C.	1854	C	N. Hackney .....	Barrister .....	2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
*Bowles, Capt. Henry F.	1858	C	Middlesex, Enfield	Barrister; Militia ..	27, Chester Sq., S.W.
Bowles, T. G. ....	1841	C	King's Lynn .....	Newspaper Propr. ....	19, Lowndes Sq., S.W.
*Brand, Hon. A. G. ....	1853	GL	N. Cambridge ..	Ex. Civil Service ..	50, Montagu Sq., W.
*Bridgeman, Col. Hn. F.C.	1846	C	Bolton .....	Army, retired (Egypt)	44, Lowndes Sq., S.W.
*Bright, Jacob .....	1821	GL	S.W. Manchester	Manufacturer .....	81, St. James' Pl., S.W.
*Bright, John Albert ..	1848	LU	Ct. Birmingham	Cotton Manufacturer	Reform Club, S.W.
*Broad, H. E. ....	1844	GL	S. Derbyshire ..	Accountant .....	1, Walbrook, E.C.
*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J.	1856	C	S. W. Surrey ..	Ex Finl. Secy. War Off.	29, Lr. Seymour St., W.
*Bromley-Davenport, W.	1863	C	Cheshire, Maccfd.	Landowner .....	1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
*Brookfield, A. M. ....	1853	C	E. Sussex .....	Army; Volunteers ..	61, Eaton Terrace, S.W.
*Brown, A. H. ....	1844	LU	Mid Salop .....	Merchant .....	12, Grosvenor Gdns, S.W.
*Brunner, J. T. ....	1842	GL	Ches., Northwich	Manufacturer .....	9, Ennismore Gdns, S.W.
*Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. ....	1838	GL	S. Aberdeen ..	Chan. Duchy Lancast'r	54, Portland Place, W.
*Brymer, W. E. ....	1840	C	S. Dorset .....	Landowner .....	8, St. James' St., S.W.
*Buchanan, T. R. ....	1846	GL	E. Aberdeenshire	Barrister .....	12, South Street, W.
Bucknill, T. T., Q.C. ....	1845	C	Surrey, Epsom ..	Barrister .....	10, King's Bench Wk, E.C.
*Burdett-Coutts, W. ....	1851	C	Westminster ..	—	1, Stratton Street, W.
*Burgley, Rt. Hon. Lord	1849	C	N. Northants. ..	Ex Vice-Chamberlain	81, Chester Sq., S.W.
Burnie, E. J. D. ....	1842	GL	Swansea Town ..	Engineer .....	Natl. Librl. Club, S.W.
Burns, John .....	1858	Lb.	Battersea .....	Engineer .....	108, Lavender Hill, S.W.
*Burt, Thomas .....	1837	GL	Morpeth .....	Sec. Bd. of Trade ..	Board of Trade, S.W.
Bury, Viscount .....	1853	C	Birkenhead .....	Army; Volunteers ..	7, St. James' Sq., S.W.
Butcher, J. G. ....	1852	C	York .....	Barrister .....	22, Collingham Pl., S.W.
*Buxton, Sydney C. ....	1853	GL	Tower Hamlets, Poplar	Under. Sec. for the [Colonies]	15, Eaton Place, S.W.
Byles, W. P. ....	1839	Lb.	Yorks, Shipley..	Newspaper Propr. ....	Members' Mansion, S.W.
Byrne, E. W., Q.C. ....	1844	C	S. W. Essex ....	Barrister .....	33, Lancaster Gate, W.
*Caine, W. S. ....	1842	GL	E. Bradford ....	Iron Merchant (retld.)	33, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
*Cameron, Sir C., Bt., M.D.	1841	GL	Glasgow, College	Doctor of Medicine ..	80, St. George's Sq., S.W.
*Campbell, J. A., LL.D.	1825	C	Glasgow & Aber- deen Univ. ....	Merchant (retired) ..	32, Queen's Gate, S.W.
*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H. ....	1836	GL	Stirling Dist. ..	Sec. of State for War	6, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.
*Carmarthen, Marquis of	1862	C	Lambeth, Brixton	Ex-Private Sec. ....	20, De Vere Gdns, W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
Carmichael, Sir J. M., Bt.	1844	GL	Glasgow, S. Rollos	Ex-Civil Service	12, Sussex Place, N. W.
Carson, E., Q.C.	1854	C	Dublin Univ.	Ex-Sol-Gen. Ireland	Carlton Club, S. W.
Carvill, P. G. H.	1839	N	Newry	Barrister	2, Garden Court, E. C.
*Cavendish, Victor C. W.	1868	GL	W. Derbyshire	—	37, Eaton Place, S. W.
*Causton, R. K.	1843	LU	W. Southwark	Lord of Treasury	12, Devonshire Pl., W.
Cayser, C. W.	1843	C	Barrow-in-Furness	Shipowner	38, Portman Sq., W.
*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	1836	LU	W. Birmingham	Ex-Pres. Bd. of Trade	40, Princes Grdns, S. W.
*Chamberlain, A. H.	1863	LU	E. Worcestersh.	—	40, Princes Grdns, S. W.
*Chamberlayne, T.	1843	C	Southampton	Landowner	Junior Crln. Club, S. W.
*Chance, P. A.	1857	N	S. Kilkenny	Solicitor	20, Gower St., S. W.
*Channing, F. A.	1841	GL	E. Northants.	Barrister	40, Eaton Place, S. W.
*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry	1840	C	Lincoln, Sleaford	Ex-Pres. Board of Ag.	21, Berkeley Square.
Charlesworth, J. A.	1854	C	Wakefield	Colliery Proprietor	1, Tilney St., W.
*Charrington, Spencer	1818	C	Tower Hamlets, Mile End.	Brewer	1, St. Peter's Road, Mile End, E. [Water, Glos.
Cheetham, J. M.	1835	GL	Oldham	Manufacturer	Eyford Pk., Bourton-on-15, Queen St., Mayfair, W.
Cheslea, Viscount	1802	C	Bury S. Edmunds	—	27, Inverness Terr. W.
Chesney, Gen. Sir Geo. K.C.B.	1833	C	Oxford	Army (Ind. Muty.)	—
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Ld. R.	1849	C	S. Paddington	Ex-Chan. of Excheqr.	50, Grosvenor Square.
*Clancy, J. J.	1847	PN	N. Dublin Co.	Journalist	Middle Abbey St. Dublin
*Clark, G. B., M.D.	1846	GL	Caithness	Doctor of Medicine	85, Addison Road, W
*Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C.	1841	C	Plymouth	Ex-Solicitor-General	37, Russell Sq., W. C.
Clough, W. O.	1846	GL	Portsmouth	Accountant	89, Gresham St., E. C.
*Cobb, H. P.	1835	GL	S. E. Warwicksh.	Solicitor	53, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Cochrane, Hon. T. H.	1857	LU	N. Ayrshire	Army (retired)	12, Queen's Gate, S. W.
*Coddington, William	1830	C	Blackburn	Manufacturer	43, Grosvenor Sq., W.
Cohen, B. L.	1844	C	E. Islington	Stockbroker	30, Hyde Pk. Gardens, W.
Coldwells, F. M.	1832	GL	N. Lambeth	Tailor (retired)	North End, Croydon.
*Coleridge, Hn. B. J., Q.C.	1851	GL	Sheffield, Attercl.	Barrister	8, Wetherby Pl., S. W.
*Collyer, B.	1838	N	N. Sligo	Wine Merchant	38, Craven St., W. C.
*Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse	1831	LU	Eham., Bordesly	Ex. Sec. Loc. Gvt. Bd.	Devonshire Club, S. W.
*Colman, Jeremiah J.	1836	GL	Norwich	Manufacturer	Belgrave Mans., S. W.
Colston, C. E. H. A.	1854	C	S. Gloucestershire	Landowner	7, Stratford Place, W.
*Combe, C. H.	1863	C	Surrey, Chertsey	Brewer	103, Jermyn St., S. W.
*Commins, A. LL.D.	1832	N	S. E. Cork	Barrister	Eldon Chhrs., Liverpool.
*Compton, Earl	1851	GL	Yorks., Barnsley	Ex-Diplom. Service	51, Lennox Gdns., S. W.
*Condon, T. J.	1850	N	E. Tipperary	Cattle D. & Victualler	6, Clapham Com. North.
Connor, C. C.	1842	C	N. Antrim	Manufacturer	Buckingham Pal. Hot. S. W.
*Conybeare, C. A. V.	1853	GL	N. W. Cornwall.	Barrister	47, Halsey Street, S. W.
*Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe	1841	C	Hereford	Barrister	3, Essex Ct., Tem., E. C.
*Corbett, A. Cameron	1856	LU	Glasgow, Tradestn	Emigration Commr.	24, Hans Place, S. W.
*Cornwallis, F. S. W.	1864	C	Maidstone	Landowner	2, Cadogan Sq., S. W.
*Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T.	1847	C	Cheshire, Wirral	Royal Artillery (rtd.)	14, Cadogan Sq., S. W.
*Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	1832	LU	Cornwall, Bodmin.	Ex-Chairman of Ways and Means.	15, Cheyne Walk, S. W.
*Cosens-Hardy, H. H. Q.C.	1838	GL	N. Norfolk	Barrister	50, Ladbroke Grove, W.
*Cranborne, Viscount	1861	C	Rochester	Yeomanry; Militia	9, Park Pl., St. James.
*Crawford, Donald	1837	GL	N. E. Lanark.	Advocate.	60, Pall Mall, S. W. [S. W.
Crean, E.	18—	N	Queen's County, Ossory.	Trades Union Sec.	H. of Commons, S. W.
*Cremier, W. R.	1828	GL	Shoreditch, Haggerston.	Publisher	23, Bedford St., W. C.
*Crilly, Daniel	1850	N	N. Mayo	Journalist	23, Bessborough St. S. W.
*Crombie, J. W.	1858	GL	Kincardineshire	Manufacturer	Reform Club, S. W.
Crosfield, W.	1838	GL	Lincoln	Merchant	Qn. Anne's Mans., S. W.
Crosland, Sir Joseph	1826	C	Huddersfield	Woolen Manufacturer	Grand Hotel, S. W.
Cross, A.	1846	LU	Glasg., Camlachie	Merchant	60, Redcliffe Gdns. S. W.
*Cross, H. Shepherd	1847	C	Bolton	Bleacher	19, Qn's Gte. Gdns., S. W.
Cubitt, Hon. Henry	1867	C	Surrey, Reigate	Volunteers	4, South Street, W.
Curran, T.	18—	N	N. Sligo	Colonial Mer. (rtd.)	207, Gt. Portland St., W.
Curran, T. B.	1870	N	Kilkenny	Mem. Sydney Univ.	61, Warwick St., S. W.
Currie, Sir Donald, Bt.	1825	LU	W. Perthshire	Shipowner	4, Hyde Park Place, W.
*Curzon, Hon. G. N.	1859	C	Lancs. Southport	Ex-Under Sec. India.	St. Ermin's Mans., S. W.
*Curzon, Viscount	1861	C	S. Bucks.	Yeomanry	23, Upper Brook St., W.
*Cust, H. J. C.	1861	C	Lines., Stamford	Journalist	8, Carlton Ho. Terr. S. W.
*Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bt.	1839	C	Ipswich	Ex-Lord of Treasury	5, Onslow Houses, S. W.
*Dalsiel, J. H.	1868	GL	Kirkcaldy Dist.	Journalist	94, Fleet Street, E. C.
Dane, K. M.	1852	C	N. Fermanagh	Barrister	31, Norfolk Street, W. C.
*Darling, C. J., Q.C.	1849	C	Deptford	Barrister	36, Grosvenor Road, S. W.
Darwin, Major L.	1850	LU	Staffordshire, Lichfield.	Army, R. E.	18, Wetherby Place, S. W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
Davies, W. Rees .....	1868	GL	Pembrokeshire ..	Barrister .....	17, Pall Mall, S.W.
*De Worms, Right Hon. Baron H.	1840	C	Liverpool, E. <i>Toxteth</i>	Ex-Under Sec. for Colonies .....	42, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Diamond, C. ....	1858	N	N. Monaghan ..	Newspaper Proprietor	276, Strand, W.C.
Digby, J. K. Wingfield ..	1859	C	N. Dorset .....	Landowner .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C., Bart.	1843	GL	Gloucestershire, <i>Forest of Dean</i>	Ex-Pres. Local Govt. Board .....	76, Sloane Street, S.W.
*Dillon, John .....	1851	N	E. Mayo .....	Surgeon .....	Westr. Pal. Hot., S.W.
*Disraeli, C. R. ....	1867	C	Cheshire, <i>Altrincham</i> .	Landowner .....	7, Park Pl.; St. James, S.W.
*Dixon, G. ....	1829	LU	Flam, <i>Edgbaston</i>	Merchant .....	41, Hyde Park Gate, W.
*Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bt. ....	1832	C	Middlesex, <i>Uxbridge</i> .	Banker .....	14, Chesham Pl., S.W.
Dodd, Cyril, Q.C. ....	1844	GL	Essex, <i>Maldon</i> ..	Barrister .....	28, Inverness Terr., W.
Donellan, Capt. A. J. C.	1846	N	E. Cork .....	Army (retired) ..	Ballynonsa, co. Cork.
*Donkin, R. S. ....	1836	C	Tynemouth .....	Shipowner .....	Albemarle, Wimbledon.
*Dorington, Sir J. E., Bart.	1832	C	N. Gloucestershire	Landowner .....	80, Q. Anne's Gate, S.W.
*Dunn, W. ....	1833	GL	Paisley .....	Merchant .....	34, Phillimore Gardens, S.W.
*Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart, Bt.	1837	C	N.W. Kent ....	Ex-Vice-Pres. Council of Education.	Carlton Club, S.W.
Edwards, F. ....	1852	GL	Radnorshire ....	Solicitor .....	42, Stanhope Gns., S.W.
*Egerton, Hon. A. de T.	1845	C	Cheshire, <i>Knutsford</i> .	Volunteers .....	9, Seamore Place, W.
*Elcho, Lord .....	1857	C	Ipwich .....	Landowner .....	62, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
*Elliot, George W. ....	1844	C	N. Yorkshire, <i>Richmond</i> .	Colliery Proprietor ..	17, Portland Place, W.
*Ellis, John E. ....	1841	GL	Notts. <i>Rushcliffe</i>	Colliery Proprietor ..	40, Pont Street, S.W.
*Ellis, T. E. ....	1860	GL	Merionethshire ..	Lord of Treasury ..	38, Ebury Street, S.W.
*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G., Bart.	1862	N	W. Kerry .....	Militia .....	National Liberal Club, S.W.
*Evans, Sir F. H., K.C.M.G.	1840	GL	Southampton ..	Shipping Director ....	4, Prince's Mansions, Westminster, S.W.
*Evans, S. T. ....	1859	GL	M. Glamorgan ..	Solicitor .....	6, Pump Ct., Temp., E.C.
Everett, R. L. ....	1833	GL	S.E. Suffolk ....	Tenant Farmer .....	Palace Chambers, S.W.
*Evershed, Sydney .....	1825	GL	Staffordshire <i>Burton</i> .	Brewer .....	Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
Farquharson, H. R. ....	1857	C	W. Dorset .....	Landowner .....	165, Victoria St., S.W.
*Farquharson, R., M.D. ....	1837	GL	W. Aberdeenshire	Physician .....	Migvie Ldge., Porchester Gardens, S.W.
*Felden, Lieut.-Gen. R. J., C.M.G.	1824	C	N. Lancashire, <i>Chorley</i> .	Army (Red River Ex- pedition).	82, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
*Fellowes, Hon. A. E. ..	1855	C	N. Huntingdonsh	Militia .....	3, Belgrave Sq., S.W.
*Fenwick, C. ....	1850	GL	Northumberland <i>Wansbeck</i> .	Miner; Sec. Trades Union Congress.	95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
Fenwick, Capt. H. T. ..	1868	GL	Durham, <i>Houghton-le-Spring</i> .	Army; Brewer .....	6, Charles Street, W.C.
*Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	1832	C	N.E. Manchester	Army (Crimea); Col. Gov.; Ex-Postm. Gen.	102, Eaton Place, S.W.
*Field, Vice-Admiral E. ....	1830	C	S. Sussex .....	Royal Navy (ret'd.) ..	United Serv. Club, S.W.
*Field, W. ....	1850	PN	Dublin S. Patrick	Victualler .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
*Finch, George H. ....	1835	C	Rutland .....	Landowner .....	70, Cadogan Gns., S.W.
*Finucane, J. ....	1842	N	E. Limerick .....	Farmer .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
*Fisher, W. Hayes .....	1854	C	Fulham .....	Barrister .....	2, Victoria Mans., W



NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
*Fitzgerald, R. U. P.....	1839	C	Cambridge.....	Landowner.....	35, Grosvenor Ed., S. W.
*Fitzwygram, Lt. Gen. Sir F. Bart.	1823	C	S. Hants.....	Army; (Crimes)....	9, Portman Square, London.
Fleming, C. J., Q.C. ....	1841	GL	S. W. Yorks., Doncaster	Barrister.....	8, Dr. Johnson's Build- ings, Temple, E.C.
*Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt.	1835	C	Mid Sussex.....	Landowner.....	14, Chester Square, S. W.
*Flynn, J. C.....	1852	N	N. Cork.....	Merchant.....	31, Camberwell New Road, S. W.
*Foley, P. J. ....	1836	N	Galway, Conne- mara.	Insurance Director..	6, Adelaide Place, E.C.
Folkestone, Vlsct. ....	1868	C	S. Wilts.....	Yeomanry.....	2, Balfour Place, Park Lane, W.
Forster, H. W. ....	1866	C	W. Kent.....	Landowner.....	2, Cadogan Terr., S. W.
*Forwood, Rt. Hon. A. B.	1836	C	S. W. Lancashire, Ormskirk.	Ship Owner; Ex. Sec. to Admiralty.	Junior Constitutional Club, W.
*Foster, Sir B. W., M.D..	1840	GL	Derbyshire, Ilkeston	Sec. Local Governmt. Board.	11, George Street, W.
Foster, H. S. ....	1855	C	N. Suffolk.....	Financial Agent.....	26, The Boltons, S. W.
*Fowler, Rt. Hon. H. H.	1830	GL	E. Wolveh'ton	Pres. Local Govt. Bd.	33, Queen's Gate, S. W.
Fowler, M. A. ....	1845	GL	Durham.....	Provision Merchant..	Nat. Lib. Club, S. W.
*Fox, J. F. ....	1853	N	King's County, Tullamore.	Surgeon.....	95, Warwick St., S. W.
Freeman-Mitford, A. B., C.B.	1837	C	S. W. Warwicksh.	Landowner; Ex. Civil Service.	84, Jermyn Street, S. W.
*Fry, Theodore.....	1836	GL	Darlington.....	Iron Manufacturer...	Reform Club, S. W.
Frye, F. C. ....	1845	GL	N. Kensington..	Grocer & Wine Mchrt.	19, All Saints Road, W.
*Fuller, G. P. ....	1833	GL	W. Wilts.....	Landowner & Brewer	47, Rutland Gate, S. W.
*Furness, Christopher ..	1852	GL	Hartlepool.....	Shipbuilder.....	5 and 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
*Gane, J. Lawrence, Q.C.	1837	GL	E. Leeds.....	Barrister.....	2, Garden Court, E.C.
*Gardner, Rt. Hon. H. C.	1847	GL	N. Essex.....	Pr. Bd. of Agriculture	43, Charles Street, W.
*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E., Q.C.	1845	C	N. Sussex.....	Barrister.....	22, Charles Street, W.
Gibbs, A. G. H. ....	1846	C	City of London..	Merchant.....	82, Portland Place, W.
Gibbs, Vicary.....	1853	C	Mid Herts.....	Merchant.....	15, Bishopsgate St., E.C.
Gibney, James.....	18—	N	N. Meath.....	Miller and Farmer ..	H. of Commons, S. W.
*Gillhooly, J. A. ....	1845	N	W. Cork.....	Draper.....	33, Fentiman Rd., S. W.
*Gilliat, J. S. ....	1829	C	S. W. Lancashire, Widnes.	Merchant.....	18, Prince's Gate, S. W.
*Gladstone, H. J. ....	1854	GL	W. Leeds.....	Und. Secy. Home Dep.	4, Cleveland Sq., S. W.
*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	1809	GL	Edinburgh Co. ..	First Lrd. of Treasury	10, Downing Street, S. W.
*Godson, A. F., Q.C. ....	1836	C	Kidderminster ..	Barrister.....	2, Pump Court, E.C.
*Goldamid, Sir Julian, Bt.	1838	LU	S. St. Pancras ..	Landowner.....	105, Piccadilly, W.
*Goldworthy, Maj.-Gen., C.M.G.	1837	C	Hammer-smith ..	Army (Ind. Muty., &c.)	22, Hertford Street, W.
*Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir J. E., Q.C.	1835	C	Cambridge Unity.	Ex-Finl. Sec. Treasury	98, Ashley Gdns, S. W.
*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J.	1831	LU	St. George's, H. Sq.	Ex-Chancellor Exchr.	69, Portland Place, W.
*Gourley, E. T. ....	1828	GL	Sunderland.....	Merchnt. & Shipowner	Union Club, S. W.
Graham, H. R. ....	1856	C	W. St. Pancras ..	Ex-Priv. Sec.; Militia	8, Marble Arch, W.
*Granby, Marquis of ....	1852	C	E. Leicestershire.	Barrister.....	23a, Bruton St., W.
Greene, H. D., Q.C. ....	1843	C	Shrewsbury.....	Und. Secy. Foreign Off.	13, Connaught Place, W.
*Grey, Sir Edward, Bart.	1862	GL	Northumberland, Berwick	Army (Zulu War)....	30, Hyde Park Gate, W.
*Grice-Hutchinson, Capt.	1848	C	Aston Manor....	Magazine Editor ....	14, Hans Road, S. W.
Grove, T. N. A. ....	18—	GL	N. West Ham ..	Barrister.....	96, Harley Street, W.
*Gully, W. C., Q.C. ....	1835	GL	Carlisle.....	Army (Crimes).....	86, Eaton Square, S. W.
Gunter, Col. R. ....	1831	C	W. R. Yorks., Barkston Ash	Landowner.....	10, Curzon Street, S. W.
Guthrie, D. C. ....	1861	GL	S. Northants.....		
*Haldane, R. B., Q.C. ....	1857	GL	Haddington Co. ..	Barrister.....	10, Old Sq., Lincoln's Inn.
*Hall, Sir Charles, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	1843	C	Finsbury, Holborn	Recorder of London	2, Mount Street, W.
*Halsey, T. F. ....	1839	C	W. Hertfordshire	Landowner.....	Carlton Club, S. W.
*Hamilton, Lord F. S. ..	1858	C	N. Tyrone.....	Ex-Diplom. Service..	78, St. Emn's Mns., S. W.
*Hamilton Rt. Hon. Lord G.	1845	C	Middlesex, Ealing	Ex-First Lord of the Admiralty.	17, Montagu Street, W.
*Hammond, John.....	1842	N	Co. Carlow.....	Merchant.....	4, Norfolk St., W.C.
Hamond, C. F. ....	1817	C	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Barrister (retd.)....	Grosvenor Hotel, S. W.
*Hambury, R. W. ....	1845	C	Preston.....	Landowner.....	Carlton Club, S. W.
*Hanson, Sir R., Bart. ..	1840	C	City of London..	Merchant.....	4, Bryanston Sq., S. W.
*Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon, Q.C.	1827	GL	Derby.....	Chancellor of Excheqr.	11, Downing St., S. W.
Hardie, J. Keir.....	1856	LB.	S. West Ham ..	Miner.....	H. of Commons, S. W.
Hardy, Lawrence.....	1854	C	Kent, Ashford ..	Ironmaster.....	42, Lowndes Sq., S. W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
Hare, T. Leigh .....	1859	C	<i>S. W. Norfolk ..</i>	Landowner .....	36, Duke Street, S.W.
*Harland, Sir E. J., Bt. ...	1831	C	<i>N. Belfast .....</i>	Shipbuilder .....	24, Kens. Pal. Gdns., W.
*Harrington, T. C. ....	1850	PN	<i>Dublin, Harbour Division</i>	Barrister: Sec. Irish Nat. League	H. of Commons, S.W.
*Hayden, L. P. ....	1850	PN	<i>S. Roscommon ..</i>	Newspaper Proprietor	150, Cambridge St., S.W.
Hayter, Sir A. D., Bt. ...	1835	GL	<i>Walsall .....</i>	Army (retired) .....	9, Grosvenor Square, W
*Healy, Maurice .....	1859	N	<i>Cork City .....</i>	Solicitor .....	South Mall, Cork.
*Healy, Thomas J. ....	1854	N	<i>N. Wexford .....</i>	Solicitor .....	Nat. Liberal Club, S.W.
*Healy, Timothy M. ....	1855	N	<i>N. Louth .....</i>	Barrister .....	Nat. Liberal Club, S.W.
Heath, James .....	1852	C	<i>N.W. Staffordsh.</i>	Ironmaster .....	54, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
*Heaton, J. Henniker ..	1848	C	<i>Canterbury .....</i>	Newspaper Proprietor	36, Eaton Square, S.W.
*Heneage, Right Hon. E.	1840	LU	<i>Great Grimsby ..</i>	Landowner .....	8, Grosvenor Gdns, S.W.
Herbert, Hon. Sidney ..	1853	C	<i>Croydon .....</i>	Ex-Lord of Treasury	Hillingdon, Uxbridge.
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., K.C.B.	1824	GL	<i>Oldham .....</i>	Finl. Sec. Treasury ..	Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
Hickman, Sir Alfred....	1830	C	<i>W. Wolverhampton.</i>	Ironmaster .....	22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Higgins, C., Q.C. ....	1844	GL	<i>Mid Norfolk....</i>	Barrister .....	5, Paper Buildings, E.C.
*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	1846	C	<i>W. Down .....</i>	Ex-Comptroller of H.M. Household	22, Chester St., S.W.
*Hill, Right Hon. A. Staveley, Q.C.	1825	C	<i>Staffordshire, King'swinford</i>	Barrister .....	4, Queen's Gate, S.W.
*Hill, Sir E. S., C.B. ....	1834	C	<i>S. Bristol .....</i>	Shipowner; Volrs. ....	1, St. James' St., S.W.
*Hingley, Sir Benj., Bt. ...	1830	GL	<i>N. Worcestershire</i>	Colliery Proprietor ..	Grand Hotel, S.W.
*Hoare, E. Brodie .....	1841	C	<i>Hampstead .....</i>	Banker .....	109, St. George's Sq., S.W.
Hoare, H. E. ....	1854	GL	<i>W. Cambridgesh.</i>	Brewer .....	117, Piccadilly, W.
*Hoare, Samuel .....	1841	C	<i>Norwich .....</i>	Banker .....	7, Hereford Gdns., S.W.
Hobhouse, C. E. H. ....	1862	GL	<i>E. Wiltshire .....</i>	Militia .....	39, St. George's Square, S.W.
*Hobhouse, H. ....	1854	LU	<i>E. Somerset .....</i>	Barrister .....	Reform Club, S.W.
Hogan, J. F. ....	1855	N	<i>Mid Tipperary ..</i>	Journalist .....	Imperial Chambers, Cursitor St., E.C.
Holden, Angus .....	1833	GL	<i>Yorks., Buckrose</i>	Manufacturer .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt. ...	1807	GL	<i>Yorks., Keighley</i>	Manufacturer .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Holland, W. H. ....	1850	GL	<i>N. Salford .....</i>	Manufacturer .....	2, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Hope, Capt. T. ....	1848	C	<i>Linlithgow .....</i>	Army (retired) .....	27, Halfmoon Street, W.
Hopwood, C. H., Q.C. ...	1829	GL	<i>S.E. Lancashire, Middleton</i>	Barrister .....	2, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
*Hornby, W. H. ....	1841	C	<i>Blackburn .....</i>	Manufacturer .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H., Bart.	1834	C	<i>N.W. Manchester</i>	Manufacturer .....	35, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.
Houston, R. P. ....	1853	C	<i>Liverpool, West Toxteth.</i>	Shipowner .....	44, Park Lane, W.
*Howard, Joseph .....	1834	C	<i>Middlesex, Tot- tenham.</i>	Iron Merchant .....	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
*Howell, G. ....	1833	GL	<i>N.E. Bethnal Gn.</i>	Mason; Ex. Sec. Lon- don Trades Council.	Hampden House, Eli- ingham Road, Shep- herd's Bush, W.
*Howorth, Sir H. H. ....	1842	C	<i>S. Salford .....</i>	Barrister .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Hozier, James H. C. ....	1851	C	<i>S. Lanarkshire ..</i>	Foreign Office (ret'd.)	22, Berkeley Square, W.
Hudson, G. B. ....	1845	C	<i>N. Herts. ....</i>	Barrister .....	15, Gloucester Sq., W.
*Hughes, Lt.-Col. E. ....	1832	C	<i>Woolwich .....</i>	Solicitor; Volunteers	32, Green's End, Wool- wich, S.E.
*Hulse, E. H. ....	1859	C	<i>Salisbury .....</i>	Yeomanry .....	26, Upper Brook St., W.
*Hunt, Sir F. Seager, Bt.	1838	C	<i>W. Marylebone ..</i>	Distiller .....	7, Cromwell Rd., S.W.
*Hunter, W. A., LL.D. ...	1844	GL	<i>N. Aberdeen .....</i>	Barrister .....	2, Brick Court, E.C.
Huntington, C. P. ....	1833	GL	<i>Lance., Darwen</i>	Paper Maker .....	8, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
Husband, John .....	1841	GL	<i>Wills., Cricklade</i>	Corn Merchant .....	Moreton Lodge, Upper Clapton, N.E.
Hutton, A. E. ....	1835	GL	<i>S. W. Yorkshire, Morley.</i>	Manufacturer .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Illingworth, A. ....	1826	GL	<i>W. Bradford ..</i>	Worsted Spinner ....	Q. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Ingram, Sir W. J., Bart.	1847	GL	<i>Boston .....</i>	Newspaper Proprietor	193, Strand, W.C.
*Imacsen, F. W. ....	1836	C	<i>Tower Hamlets, Stepney.</i>	Merchant (ret'd.) ....	18, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
Jacks, W. ....	1841	GL	<i>Stirlingshire .....</i>	Iron Merchant .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L.	1840	C	<i>N. Leeds .....</i>	Ex-Ch. Sec. for Ireland	27, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
*Jacoby, J. A. ....	1825	GL	<i>Mid Derbyshire</i>	Lace Manufacturer ..	45, Queen's Gate, S.W.
*James, Right Hon. Sir H., Q.C.	1823	LU	<i>Bury .....</i>	Ex-Attorney-General	41, Cadogan Sq., S.W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSIONS, &c.	ADDRESS.
*Jebb, Prof. R. C. ....	1840	C	<i>Camb. Univ.</i> ....	Professor of Greek .....	12, Walton Place, S.W.
*Jeffreys, A. F. ....	1848	O	<i>N. Hants</i> .....	Landowner .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. ....	1849	GL	<i>Leicestershire, Loughboro'</i> .....	Merchant .....	30, Cadogan Gdns, S.W.
*Johnston, W. ....	1829	C	<i>S. Belfast</i> .....	Ex-Insp. of Fisheries .....	Ballykilbeg, Down.
Johnstone, J. Heywood. ....	1850	C	<i>N. W. Sussex</i> .....	Landowner .....	2, Pump Court, E.C.
*Jolcey, Sir James, Bt. ....	1846	GL	<i>Durham, Chester- le-Street</i> .....	Colliery Proprietor .....	58, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
Jones, D. B., Q.C. ....	1852	GL	<i>M. Gloucestershire</i> .....	Barrister; Ex-County Court Judge. ....	47, Gloucester Sq., S.W.
Jones, Major E. R. ....	1840	GL	<i>Carmarthen Dist.</i> .....	Journalist .....	Effingham Ho., Arundel Street, W.C.
Jones, Sir P. Pryce ....	1884	C	<i>Montgom. Dist.</i> .....	Manufacturer .....	19, Chester Sq., S.W.
*Jordan, Jeremiah ....	1830	N	<i>S. Meath</i> .....	Provision Merchant .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
*Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U. J., Bart. ....	1844	GL	<i>N.E. Lancashire, Clitheroe</i> .....	Sec. to Admiralty ...	28, Princes Gdns, S.W.
Kearley, H. E. ....	1856	GL	<i>Devonport</i> .....	Tea Merchant .....	64, Warwick Sq., S.W.
*Keay, J. Seymour ....	1830	GL	<i>Elgin and Nairn</i> .....	Bank Agent (retd.) ..	44, Bassett Road, North Kensington, W.
*Kennaway, Sir J. H., Bt. ....	1837	C	<i>E. Devon</i> .....	Landowner .....	14, Hyde Park Sq., W.
Kennedy, P. J. ....	1864	N	<i>N. Kildare</i> .....	Farmer .....	15, Bedford Pl., W.C.
*Kenny, Dr. J. E. ....	1844	FN	<i>Dublin, Coll. Grn.</i> .....	Surgeon .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
*Kenny, M. J. ....	1861	N	<i>Mid Tyrone</i> .....	Barrister .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
Kenny, W., Q.C. ....	1846	LU	<i>Dublin, St. Stephen's Green</i> .....	Barrister .....	Brooks' Club, S.W.
*Kenrick, W. ....	1881	LU	<i>N. Birmingham</i> .....	Ironfounder .....	71, St. Ermin's Mans, S.W.
*Kenyon, Hon. G. T. ....	1840	C	<i>Denbigh District</i> .....	Landowner .....	Norfolk Pl., Pk. Lane, W.
*Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. ....	1847	C	<i>N. Shropshire</i> .....	Army (Egypt) .....	44, Loundes Sq., S.W.
*Kilbride, D. ....	1848	N	<i>S. Kerry</i> .....	Farmer .....	38, Claverton Sq., S.W.
*Kimber, H. ....	1834	C	<i>Wandsworth</i> .....	Solicitor .....	West Hill, Putney, S.W.
*King, Sir H. S., K.C.I.E. ....	1825	C	<i>Central Hull</i> .....	Banker & Merchant ..	25, Cornwall Gar., S.W.
*Kinloch, Sir James, Bt. ....	1835	GL	<i>E. Perthshire</i> .....	Landowner .....	Devonshire Club, S.W.
Kitson, Sir James, Bt. ....	1835	GL	<i>S.W. Yorks, Colne Valley</i> .....	Iron Manufacturer ..	105, Pall Mall, S.W.
*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T. ....	1835	C	<i>N.E. Kent</i> .....	Barrister .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Knowles, Lees ....	1857	C	<i>W. Salford</i> .....	Barrister .....	45, Upper George St., W.
*Knox, E. F. Vesey ....	1865	N	<i>W. Cavan</i> .....	Barrister .....	29, Church St., Chelsea, S.W.
*Labouchere, H. ....	1831	GL	<i>Northampton</i> .....	Newspaper Proprietor ..	5, Old Pal. Yd., S.W.
*Lambert, G. ....	1866	GL	<i>N. Devon</i> .....	Tenant Farmer .....	6, Upp. Belgrave St., S.W.
*Lawrence, W. F. ....	1844	C	<i>Liverpool, Aber- cromby</i> .....	Barrister .....	1, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
*Lawson, H. L. W. ....	1862	GL	<i>E. Gloucestersh.</i> .....	Barrister .....	37, Grosvenor Square.
Lawson, J. Grant ....	1866	C	<i>N. Yorks, Thirsk</i> .....	Barrister .....	14, Arlington St., S.W.
*Lawson, Sir W., Bt. ....	1829	GL	<i>Cumberland, Cockermouth</i> .....	Landowner .....	1, Grosvenor Cres., S.W.
*Lea, Sir Thomas, Bart. ....	1841	LU	<i>S. Londonderry</i> .....	Manufacturer .....	14, Elvaston Pl., S.W.
*Leake, R. ....	1824	GL	<i>Lanc., Radcliffe</i> .....	Engraver .....	Reform Club, S.W.
*Leachmere, Sir E. A. H., Bt. ....	1826	C	<i>W. Worcestershire</i> .....	Landowner .....	61, Curzon Street, W.
Leese, J. F., Q.C. ....	1845	GL	<i>Lanc., Accrington</i> .....	Barrister .....	80, St. Ermin's Mans, S.W.
*Legh, Hon. T. W. ....	1857	C	<i>Lanc., Newton</i> .....	Ex-Diplomatic Service ..	7, Up. Belgrave St., S.W.
Leigh, Joseph ....	1841	GL	<i>Stockport</i> .....	Manufacturer .....	Reform Club, S.W.
*Leighton, Stanley ....	1837	C	<i>W. Shropshire</i> .....	Landowner .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
Leigh, Sir John ....	1828	GL	<i>Dundee</i> .....	Newspaper Proprietor ..	186, Fleet St., E.C.
*Lennox, Lord W. G. ....	1865	C	<i>S. W. Sussex</i> .....	Ex-Treas. Household ..	28, Lr. Sloane St., S.W.
*Leon, H. S. ....	1850	GL	<i>N. Bucks</i> .....	Stockbroker .....	98, Mount Street, W.
*Leveson-Gower, Rt. Hon. G. W. ....	1858	GL	<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> .....	Compt. of Household ..	14, S. Audley St., W.
Lewis, J. H. ....	1859	GL	<i>Flint District</i> .....	Solicitor .....	8, Prince's Mans., S.W.
*Lewis, T. P. ....	1821	GL	<i>Anglesey</i> .....	Cornfactor .....	Natl. Lib. Club, S.W.
Little, T. S. ....	1845	GL	<i>Whitehaven</i> .....	Barrister .....	3, King's Beh. Wk., E.C.
Lloyd, Wilson ....	1835	C	<i>Wadnesbury</i> .....	Colliery Proprietor ..	Myddow House, Wadnesb.
*Lloyd-George, D. ....	1863	GL	<i>Carmarvon Dist.</i> .....	Solicitor .....	5, Essex Crt., Tam., E.C.
*Lockwood, F., Q.C. ....	1846	GL	<i>York</i> .....	Barrister .....	26, Lennox Gdns., S.W.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. M. ....	1847	C	<i>Essex, Epping</i> .....	Army .....	6, Audley Square, W.
Loder, G. W. E. ....	1861	C	<i>Brighton</i> .....	Barrister .....	48, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
*Logan, J. W. ....	1854	GL	<i>S. Leicestershire</i> .....	Contractor .....	2, Post's Corner, S.W.
*Long, W. H. ....	1854	C	<i>L'pool, W. Derby</i> .....	Ex-Sec. Loc. Govt. Bd. ..	20, Curzon Street, W.
Lopes, H. Y. B. ....	1859	C	<i>Grantham</i> .....	Yeomanry .....	16, Orvington Sq., W.
Lough, T. ....	1850	GL	<i>W. Islington</i> .....	Tea Dealer .....	71, Eastcheap, E.C.
*Lowther, J. W. ....	1855	C	<i>Mid Cumberland</i> .....	Ex-Und. Sec. Foreign Office. ....	16, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
*Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. ....	1840	C	<i>Kent, Thanet</i> .....	Ex-Ch. Sec. Ireland. ..	59, Grosvenor St., W.
Loyd, Col. L. V. ....	1852	C	<i>Chatham</i> .....	Army: Volunteers ..	8, Rutland Gate, S.W.
*Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt. ....	1834	LU	<i>London Univ.</i> .....	Banker .....	2, St. James' Sq., S.W.

NAME.	BORN	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
Luttrell, H. C. F. ....	1857	GL	Devon., Tavistock	Militia .....	Arthur's Club, S.W.
*Lyell, L. ....	1850	GL	Orkney & Shetl'd	Landowner .....	48, Eaton Place, S.W.
*McArthur, W. A. ....	1857	GL	Mid Cornwall ..	Lord of Treasury .....	14, Sicane Gardens, S.W.
*McCalmont, Capt. J. M.	1847	C	E. Antrim .....	Army (ret'd.) .....	89, Jermyn Street, S.W.
*McCartan, M. ....	1849	N	S. Down .....	Solicitor .....	67, Denbigh St., S.W.
*McCarthy, Justin .....	1830	N	N. Longford .....	Author .....	73, Eaton Terr., S.W.
*Macartney, W. G. E. ....	1852	C	S. Antrim .....	Barrister .....	Palace Chambers, S.W.
*McDermott, P. ....	1859	N	N. Kilkenny .....	Tenant Farmer .....	38, Claverton St., S.W.
Macdonald, J. Cumming ..	1836	C	Southwark, Rotherhithe.	Barrister .....	1, Garden Ct., Tem. E.C.
Macdonald, J. A. M. ....	1854	GL	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley	.....	15, Thurlow Road, N.W.
McDonnell, M. A., M.D.	1854	N	Queen's Co. Leiz.	Surgeon .....	145, Harley Street, W.
*McEwan, W. ....	1827	GL	Centl. Edinburgh	Brewer .....	38, Hill St., Berkly Sq., W.
Macfarlane, D. H. ....	1830	GL	Argyllshire .....	East India Merchant.	46, Portman Sq., W.
Macgregor, D. ....	1839	GL	Inverness Co. ....	Surgeon (ret'd.) .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
McGilligan, P. ....	1847	N	S. Fermanagh .....	.....	Coleraine.
McHugh, E. ....	18—	N	S. Armagh .....	.....	H. of Commons, S.W.
McHugh, P. A. ....	1823	N	N. Leitrim .....	Newspaper Proprietor	Sligo.
*MacInnes, M. ....	1830	GL	Northd., Hexham	Railway Director .....	H. of Commons, S.W.
McLaren, C. B. ....	1850	GL	W. Leicestershire.	Barrister .....	45, Harrington Gdns, S.W.
*McLaren, W. S. B. ....	1851	GL	Cheshire, Crewe ..	Manufacturer .....	3a, Post's Corner, S.W.
*MacLure, J. W. ....	1835	C	Lanc. Stratford ..	Railway Director .....	4, St. James' Place, S.W.
*MacNeill, J. G. S., Q.C.	1851	N	S. Donegal .....	Barrister .....	4, Halsey Street, S.W.
*Maden, J. H. ....	1862	GL	Lanc. Rossendale	Manufacturer .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Maguire, J. R. ....	1855	PN	W. Clare .....	Barrister .....	5, Half Moon St., W.
Mains, J. ....	1857	N	N. Donegal .....	Manure Manufacturer	Ardeavin, Portrush.
*Maitland, W. Fuller. ....	1844	GL	Brecknockshire ..	Landowner .....	Garth House, Bultth.
*Mallock, E. ....	1843	C	Devon, Torquay ..	Army (ret'd.) .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
Mandeville, F. ....	1850	N	S. Tipperary .....	Tenant Farmer .....	Carrick.
*Mandell, M. P. ....	1827	GL	Northampton .....	Boot Manufacturer ..	Natnl. Lib. Club, S.W.
*Maple, Sir J. Blundell..	1845	C	Camberwell, Dulwich.	Manufacturer .....	8, Clarence Terrace, Regents Park, N.W.
*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt. ..	1821	GL	S.W. Yorks, Hq-l- lamshire.	Manufacturer .....	38, Princes Gate, S.W.
*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hn. E.	1849	GL	Berwickshire .....	Parl. Sec. to Treasury	134, Piccadilly, W.
*Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. T., Q.C. ....	1834	C	Brighton .....	Ex-Judge Advocate General	56, Enniamore Gdns., W.
Martin, R. Biddulph. ....	1838	LU	Mid Worcestershr.	Banker .....	10, Hill St., Berkly Sq., W.
*Mather, W. ....	1838	GL	S.E. Lanc. Gorton	Manufacturer .....	Devonshire Club, S.W.
*Matthews, Rt. Hon. H.	1826	C	E. Birmingham ..	Ex-Home Secretary ..	6, Carlton Gardens, S.W.
*Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bt. ..	1845	C	Wigtownshire .....	Ex-Lord of Treasury ..	52, Eaton Place, S.W.
Maxwell, W. J. ....	1832	LU	Dumfriesshire .....	Advocate .....	37, Ebury Street, S.W.
Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W., Q.C. ....	1855	GL	N.W. Yorks., Sowerby	Chairman of Ways and Means	68, St. George's Sq., S.W.
Meysse - Thompson, Sir H., Bart. ....	1845	LU	Staffordshire, Handsworth	Landowner .....	2, Hamilton Pl., W.
*Mildmay, F. B. ....	1861	LU	S. Devon .....	Banker .....	46, Berkeley Square, W.
*Milner, Sir F., Bt. ....	1849	C	Notts., Bassettlaw	Landowner .....	22, Pont Street, S.W.
Minch, M. J. ....	1856	N	S. Kildare .....	Merchant .....	Athy.
*Molloy, B. C. ....	1842	N	King's Co., Birr	Barrister .....	4, Paper Buildings, E.C.
*Montagu, S. ....	1832	GL	Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.	Banker .....	12, Palace Gardens, S.W.
Moorsom, J. M., Q.C. ....	1837	GL	St. Yarmouth .....	Barrister .....	14, Essex Villa, Kens. W.
*More, R. Jasper .....	1836	LU	S. Shropshire .....	Landowner .....	14, Arlington St., S.W.
*Morgan, Col. Hon. F.C.	1834	C	S. Monmouthshire ..	Army (ret'd.) .....	Ruperra Castle, Monm.
*Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Bt., Q.C. ....	1826	GL	E. Denbighshire ..	Ex-Und. Sec. Colonies	59, Green Street, W.
*Morgan, J. Lloyd .....	1861	GL	W. Carmarthen .....	Barrister .....	4, Harcourt Bldgs., E.C.
*Morgan, W. Pritchard ..	1844	GL	Merthyr Tydfil ..	Merchant .....	1, Queen Vict. St., E.C.
*Morley, Rt. Hon. Arnold	1849	GL	E. Nottingham .....	Post-Master General ..	7, Stratton St., W.
*Morley, Rt. Hon. John	1838	GL	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Chief Sec. for Ireland	95, Elm Pk. Gdns., S.W.
*Morton, Alphæus C. ....	1840	GL	Peterborough .....	Architect & Surveyor	29, Sibella Road, S.W.
Morton, E. J. C. ....	1856	GL	Devonport .....	Barrister .....	47, Halsey Street, S.W.
*Mount, W. G. ....	1824	C	S. Berkshire .....	Landowner .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir John R., Bart. ....	1815	C	Oxford University	Chn. Stand. Ord. Com.	47, Onslow Gdns., S.W.
*Mowbray, E. G. C. ....	1850	C	Lanc., Prestwich ..	Barrister .....	10, Lit. Stanhope St., W.
*Mulholland, Hon. H. L.	1854	C	N. Londonderry ..	Militia .....	7, Eaton Square, S.W.
*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A.J.	1825	GL	Sheff'd, Brightsd.	Pres. Board of Trade.	15, Elvaston Place, S.W.
*Munro-Ferguson, R. C.	1860	GL	Leith District .....	Landowner .....	48, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
Muntz, Philip A. ....	1839	C	N. Warwickshire ..	Manufacturer .....	17, St. James' Pl., S.W.
*Murray, A. Graham, Q.C.	1849	C	Buteshire .....	Ex-Sol.-Gen., Scotland	21, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
Murray, Col. C. W. ....	1844	C	Bath .....	Army (Zululand, Afghanistan). ....	10, Rutland Gate, S.W.
Myers, W. H. ....	1854	C	Winchester .....	Barrister .....	Swanmore Ho., Bishop Waltham, Hants.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSIONS, &c.	ADDRESS.
Nasroji, D. ....	1825	GL	Central Finsbury	Merchant .....	Nat. Lib. Club, S.W.
Napier, Hon. Mark F. ...	1852	GL	Roeburghshire ..	Barrister .....	Mulgrave House, Ful- ham, S.W.
Naylor-Leyland, Capt. ...	1864	C	Colchester .....	Army .....	Hyde Pk. House, W.
*Neville, E. Q.C. ....	1838	GL	Liverpool, Each.	Barrister .....	42, Cadogan Terr., S.W.
*Newark, Viscount. ....	1854	C	Notts., Newark ..	Army (ret'd.) .....	6, Titney Street, W.
Newdigate, F. A. ....	1862	C	N.E. Warwicksh.	Army (ret'd.) .....	83, Bruton Street, W.
*Newnes, G. ....	1851	GL	E. Cambridgesh.	Newspaper Proprietor	Wildcroft, Patney Hth., S.W.
*Noble, Wilson .....	1854	C	Hastings .....	Barrister .....	52, Sloane Street, S.W.
*Nolan, Col. J. P. ....	1838	PN	N. Galway .....	Army (ret'd.) .....	Ballinderry, Tuam.
*Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S., Bt., C.B. ....	1846	C	Exeter .....	Ex-Surv. Gen. of Or- dnance.	7, Seamore Place, W.
Norton, Captain C. W. ..	1850	GL	W. Newington ..	Army (ret'd.) .....	51, Queen's Gate, S.W.
Nussey, T. W. ....	1868	GL	Pontefract .....	Barrister .....	Howard Ho., Arundel Street, W.C.
*O'Brien, J. F. X. ....	1831	N	S. Mayo .....	Tea and Wine Dealer	81, Wellington Sq., S.W.
*O'Brien, P. J. ....	1835	N	N. Tipperary ..	Merchant .....	158, York Road, S.E.
*O'Brien, W. ....	1852	N	Cork City .....	Journalist .....	15, Montague St., W.C.
*O'Connor, Arthur .....	1844	N	E. Donegal .....	Civil Ser. (ret.) ; Bar.	5, Essex Court, E.C.
*O'Connor, James .....	18—	N	W. Wicklow .....	Journalist .....	Natl. Librl. Club, S.W.
*O'Connor, Thos. P. ....	1848	N	Liverpool, Scot'd	Journalist .....	Oakley Lodge, Chelsea.
*O'Driscoll, Florence .....	1858	N	S. Monaghan ..	Civil Engineer .....	18, Gower Street, W.C.
*O'Keefe, F. A. ....	1856	N	Limerick .....	Solicitor .....	Limerick.
*Oldroyd, Mark .....	1843	GL	Devonbury .....	Woollen Manufr. ....	Belgrave Mansions, S.W.
*O'Neill, Hon. E. T. ....	1845	C	Mid Antrim .....	Militia .....	4, King St., S. James', W.
Owen, T. ....	1840	GL	N.E. Cornwall ..	Paper Manufacturer	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Paget, Sir R. H., Bt. ...	1832	C	Somerset, Wells	Army; Landowner ..	58, Queen Anne St., W.
*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. ...	1822	GL	Durham, Jarrow	Ship Builder .....	51, Grosvenor Square, W.
Palmer, G. W. ....	1818	GL	Reading .....	Manufacturer .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Palmer, J. Dampier .....	1851	C	GraveSEND .....	Manufacturer .....	10, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
*Parker, Hon. F. ....	1851	C	S. Oxfordshire ..	Barrister .....	Wilton Ho., Eaton Sq., S.W.
Paul, H. W. ....	1853	GL	S. Edinburgh ..	Journalist .....	46, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
*Paulton, J. M. ....	1857	GL	Durham, Bishop Auckland.	Ex-Private Secretary	4, W. Chapel Street, W.
Pearce, Sir W. G., Bart.	1861	C	Plymouth .....	Ship Builder .....	1, Hyde Pk. Gdns., W.
*Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir C., Q.C. ....	1843	C	Edin. & St. And. Universities.	Ex-Lord Advocate of Scotland.	Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
*Pease, H. F. ....	1838	GL	N. York., Clevel'd	Manufr. & Col. Prop.	19, Collingm. Gdns., S.W.
*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart. ...	1828	GL	Durham, Barn'rd Castle.	Colliery Proprietor ..	44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Pease, J. A. ....	1860	GL	Northumberland, Tyne-side	Colliery Proprietor ..	44, Grosv'r. Gdns., S.W.
*Peel, Right Hon. A. W. ..	1829	LU	Warwick & Leam- ington	Speaker, Ho. of Com.	Speaker's Court, S.W.
Pender, Sir John K.C.M.G. ....	1816	LU	Wick District ..	Chairman Telegr. Co.	18, Arlington St., S.W.
*Penn, John .....	1848	C	Lewisham .....	Marine Engineer .....	22, Carlton Ho. Ter., S.W.
Perks, R. W. ....	1849	GL	Lincs., Louth .....	Solicitor .....	9, Clement's Lane, E.C.
*Phillips, J. W. ....	1860	GL	Mid Lanark .....	Barrister .....	24, Qn. Anne's Gate, S.W.
*Pickard, B. ....	1842	GL	Yorks., Norm'tn.	Sec. Miners' Assocn. ..	97, Kennington Rd., S.E.
*Pickersgill, E. H. ....	1850	GL	S.W. Bethnal Gn.	Barrister; Ex-Civ. Serv	110, Parleigh Road, N.
*Pictou, J. A. ....	1832	GL	Leicester .....	Author .....	80, Regent's Pk. Rd., N.W.
Pierpoint, E. ....	1845	C	Warrington .....	Barrister .....	45, Glasshouse St., W.
*Pinkerton, J. ....	1845	N	Galway City .....	Tenant-Farmer .....	Ballymore, Antrim.
*Plunket, Rt. Hon. D. R. ...	1838	C	Dublin Univ. ....	Ex-First Commis- sioner of Works.	12, Mandeville Pl., W.
Plunkett, Hon. H. C. ....	1845	C	S. Dublin Co. ..	Mem. of Irish Con- gested Districts Bd.	104B, Mount St., W.
*Potter, T. B. ....	1817	GL	Rochdale .....	Merchant (ret'd.) .....	81, Courtfild Gdns., S.W.
*Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. ...	1827	C	Wigan .....	Landowner .....	1, Cambridge Square, W.
*Power, P. J. ....	1850	N	E. Waterford ..	Landowner .....	13, Templeton Pl., S.W.
Poynder, Sir J. D., Bart.	1866	C	N.W. Wiltshire ..	Landowner .....	6, Eaton Place, S.W.
Price, R. J. ....	1844	GL	E. Norfolk .....	Barrister .....	104, Sloane Street, S.W.
*Price, T. P. ....	1844	GL	N. Monmouthsh.	Barrister .....	135, Sloane Street, S.W.
*Priestley, Briggs .....	1831	GL	Yorks., Pudsey	Worsted Manufr. ....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Provand, A. D. ....	1838	GL	Glasgow, Blackf.	Merchant .....	2, Whitehall Ct., S.W.
*Quilter, W. C. ....	1841	LU	S. Suffolk .....	Stockbroker .....	74, South Audley St., W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
*Randell, D. ....	1854	GL	W. Glamorgan..	Solicitor .....	223, Camden Rd., N. W.
*Rankin, J. ....	1842	C	N. Herefordshire	Landowner .....	35, Ennismore Gds., S. W.
*Rasch, Major F. C. ....	1845	C	S. E. Essex .....	Army (retd.) .....	Danbury, Chelmsford.
*Rathbone, W. ....	1819	GL	N. Carnarvonsh.	Merchant .....	18, Princes Gdns., S. W.
*Redmond, J. E. ....	1856	PN	Waterford City..	Barrister .....	15, Upp. Fitzwilliam St., Dublin. (Terrace, W.
*Redmond, W. H. K. ....	1880	PN	E. Clare .....	Law Student .....	34, St. Mary Abbott's
*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. ....	1830	GL	Cardiff District	Ex-Ch. Constr. Navy	Broadway Chmbrs., S. W.
*Reid, R. T., Q.C. ....	1846	GL	Dumfries Dist..	Barrister .....	1, Chapel Pl., Delahay St., S. W.
*Rendel, S. ....	1834	GL	Montgomeryshire	Engineer .....	1, Carlton Gdns., S. W.
Renshaw, C. B. ....	1848	C	W. Renfrewshire.	Manufacturer .....	8, Cadogan Sq., S. W.
*Rentoul, J. A. ....	1851	C	E. Down .....	Barrister .....	1, Pump Court, E. C.
*Reynolds, W. J. ....	1856	N	E. Tyrone .....	Solicitor .....	Dungannon.
Richardson, J. ....	1880	GL	S. E. Durham ..	Merchant .....	Potto Hall, Northallerton
*Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. W., Bt. ....	1842	C	N. Lancashire, Blackpool	Ex-Finl. Sec. Treasury	10, Carlton Ho. Ter., S. W.
Rigby, Sir John, Q.C. ..	1834	GL	Foggarshire .....	Solicitor-General .....	76, Jermyn Street, S. W.
*Roberts, John Bryn	1843	GL	S. Carnarvonsh.	Solicitor .....	17, Orchard St., W.
Roberts, J. H. ....	1853	GL	W. Denbighshire	Timber Merchant .....	Bryngwennall, Abergole.
*Robertson, E. ....	1846	GL	Dundee .....	Bar.; Civ. Ld. of Admy.	4, Essex Court, E. C.
*Robinson, Brooke .....	1836	C	Dudley .....	Solicitor (retd.) .....	40, Eaton Sq., S. W.
*Robinson, T. ....	1827	GL	Gloucester .....	Corn Merchant .....	Longford Pk., Glo'ster.
*Rohy, H. J. ....	1830	GL	S. E. Lanc., Eccles	Manufacturer .....	Pendleton, Manchester.
*Roche, John .....	1848	N	E. Galway .....	Farmer .....	Woodford, Galway.
*Roe, T. ....	1832	GL	Derby .....	Timber Merchant .....	Litchurch, Derby.
*Rolfitt, Sir Albert K. ....	1842	C	S. Islington .....	Solicitor .....	Dunster House, Mark Lane, E. C.
*Roscoe, Sir H. E. ....	1833	GL	S. Manchester ..	Prof. Chemistry .....	10, Bramham Gdns., S. W.
Ross, John, Q.C. ....	1854	C	Londonderry ..	Barrister .....	Marlboro' Mans., S. W.
*Rothschild, Baron F. de	1842	LU	Mid Bucks. ....	Landowner .....	143, Piccadilly, W.
*Round, James .....	1842	C	N. E. Essex .....	Landowner .....	81, De Vere Gdns., S. W.
Roundell, C. S. ....	1827	GL	N. W. Yorks., Skipton	Barrister (retd.) .....	16, Curzon Street, W.
*Rowlands, James .....	1851	GL	East Finsbury ..	Sec. Leasehold En- franchisement Assoc.	18, Adam St., Strand, W. C.
*Rowlands, W. B., Q.C. ....	1836	GL	Cardiganshire ..	Barrister .....	83, Belisle Park, N. W.
*Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C.	1833	GL	S. Hackney .....	Attorney General .....	10, New Court, W. C.
*Russell, Sir George, Bt.	1828	C	E. Berks .....	Ex-Co. Court Judge ..	Carlton Club, S. W.
Russell, G. W. E. ....	1853	GL	N. Beds. ....	Under Sec. for India ..	18, Wilton St., S. W.
*Russell, T. W. ....	1841	LU	S. Tyrone .....	Insurance Agent .....	99, Ashley Gdns., S. W.
*Samuelson, Sir B., Bart.	1820	GL	N. Oxfordshire ..	Ironmaster & Engrn.	56, Prince's Gate, S. W.
*Sands, Col. T. M. ....	1837	C	S. W. Lanc. Bootle	Army (Indian Mutiny)	37, Jermyn St., S. W.
Saunders, W. ....	1823	GL	Newington, Wal- worth	Newspaper Proprietor (retd.) .....	Leigham Court Rd., S. W.
*Saunderson, Col. E. J. ....	1837	C	N. Armagh .....	Army (retd.) .....	145, Victoria St., S. W.
Savory, Sir J., Bart. ....	1843	C	N. Westmorland	Goldsmith; Ex-Lord Mayor .....	54, Cadogan Place, S. W.
*Schwann, C. E. ....	1844	GL	N. Manchester ..	Merchant .....	4, Princes Gdns., S. W.
Scoble, Sir A. R., Q.C. ....	1831	C	Central Hackney	Ex-Legal Memb. Council of Viceroy of India	21, Kensington Gdns. Terrace, W.
Scott-Montagu, Hon. J.	1866	C	Hants., N. Forest	Volunteers .....	131, Victoria St., S. W.
*Seale-Hayne, Rt. Hon. C.	1833	GL	Mid Devon .....	Paymaster General .....	6, Upr. Belgrave St., S. W.
Seely, Colonel O. ....	1859	LU	W. Nottingham ..	Colliery Proprietor ..	1, Carlton Ho. Terr., S. W.
*Seton-Karr, H. ....	1853	C	St. Helen's .....	Barrister .....	13, Southwell Gdns., S. W.
*Sexton, T. ....	1848	N	N. Kerry .....	Journalist .....	6, Gloucester Walk, W.
Shaw, C. E. ....	1859	GL	Stafford .....	Merchant .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S. W.
Shaw, T. ....	1850	GL	Hawick District	Barrister .....	Qn. Anne's Mans., S. W.
Shaw, W. E. ....	1860	GL	Halifax .....	Woolen Manufr. ....	Allangate, Halifax.
*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J. ....	1832	GL	Central Bradford	First Comr. of Works	18, Bryanston Sq., W.
*Shaw-Stewart, M. H. ....	1854	C	E. Renfrewshire	Landowner .....	7, Charles Street, W.
*Sheehan, J. D. ....	18—	N	E. Kerry .....	Hotel Proprietor .....	175, Fentiman Rd., S. W.
*Sheehy, D. ....	1844	N	S. Galway .....	Tradesman .....	Mallow.
*Sidebottom, J. W. ....	1857	C	Chester, Hyde ..	Colliery Proprietor ..	83, Elizabeth St., S. W.
*Sidebottom, T. H. ....	1826	C	Stalybridge .....	Cotton Spinner .....	Hadfield, nr. M'chester.
*Sidebottom, Col. W. ....	1841	C	Derbyshire, High Peak .....	Colliery Proprietor ..	Harewood Lodge, Broad- bottom.
Sinclair, Capt. John .....	1860	GL	Dumbartonshire	Army, retd. (Egypt)	76, Jermyn St., S. W.
Sitwell, Sir G. E., Bt. ....	1860	C	Scarborough .....	Yeomanry .....	3, Arlington St., S. W.
*Smith, Abel .....	1829	C	E. Hertfordshire	Landowner .....	35, Chesham Place, S. W.
*Smith, Abel H. ....	1862	C	Christchurch .....	Yeomanry .....	10, West Eaton Pl., S. W.
Smith, Clarence .....	1849	GL	E. Hull .....	Stockbroker .....	4, Qn. Victoria St., E. C.
Smith, Harry .....	18—	GL	Falkirk District.	Advocate .....	50, South Eaton Pl., S. W.
*Smith, J. Parker .....	1854	LU	Lanark, Partick	Barrister .....	11, Cadogan Mans., S. W.
*Smith, Samuel .....	1836	GL	Flintshire .....	Merchant .....	11, Delahay Street, S. W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSION, &c.	ADDRESS.
Smith, William .....	1849	GL	<i>N. Lancashire, North Lonsdale</i>	Miller & Merchant ..	Cable St., Lancaster
*Smith, Hon. W. F. D. ...	1869	C	<i>Strand</i> .....	Publisher .....	3, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
*Smith-Barry, A. H. ....	1843	C	<i>S. Huntingdon</i> .....	Landowner .....	20, Hill Street, W.
Snapc, T. ....	1835	GL	<i>Lancs. Heywood</i> .....	Manufacturer (rtd.) ..	Croxteth Rd., Liverpool.
*Spencer, Rt. Hon. C. E. ..	1857	GL	<i>Mid Northants</i> .....	Vice-Chamberlain ..	28, St. James' Pl., S.W.
*Spencer, J. Ernest .....	1848	C	<i>W. Bromwich</i> .....	Barrister .....	3, Knarsboro' Pl., S.W.
Spicer, Albert .....	1847	GL	<i>Monmouth Dist.</i> .....	Merchant .....	10, Lancaster Gate, W.
*Stanhope, Rt. Hon. E. ....	1840	C	<i>Lincs., S. Lindsey</i> ..	Ex-Sec. State for War	111, Eaton Sq., S.W.
*Stanhope, Hon. P. ....	1847	GL	<i>Burnley</i> .....	Civil Engineer (ret'd.)	2, Gt. Cumberland Pl., W.
Stanley, Lord .....	1865	C	<i>Lancs. W. Houghton</i> ..	Army .....	36, Gt. Cumberland Pl., W.
*Stanley, Edward J. ....	1826	C	<i>Somerset, Bridgton</i> ..	Landowner .....	14, Grosvenor Sq., W.
*Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. J. ....	1820	GL	<i>Halifax</i> .....	Ex-Frs. Loc. Govt. Bd.	41, Hyde Park Gate, W.
*Stephens, H. C. ....	1841	C	<i>Midx., Hornsey</i> .....	Manufacturer .....	Avenue Ho., Finchley.
*Stern, Sydney J. ....	1845	GL	<i>N. W. Suffolk</i> .....	Financier (retired) ..	10, Gt. Stanhope St., W.
*Stevenson, Francis S. ....	1862	GL	<i>N. E. Suffolk</i> .....	—	233, Cromwell Rd., S.W.
*Stevenson, James C. ....	1825	GL	<i>South Shields</i> .....	Manufacturer .....	33 Devonshire Place, W.
*Stewart, Halley .....	1841	GL	<i>Lincs., Spalding</i> .....	Seed-crusher .....	St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
*Stewart, Sir M. J., Bt. ....	1833	C	<i>Kirkcudbrightsh.</i> ..	Landowner .....	1, Whitehall Gdns, S.W.
Stock, J. H. ....	1855	C	<i>Liverpool, Walton</i> ..	Barrister .....	5, Leondes Square, S.W.
*Storey, Samuel .....	1840	GL	<i>Sunderland</i> .....	Newspaper Proprietor	Ormsdale, Sydenham.
Strachey, E. ....	1858	GL	<i>S. Somerset</i> .....	Militia; Landowner ..	24, Mount Street, W.
*Stuart, James .....	1843	GL	<i>Shoreditch, Hoxton</i> ..	Ex-Professor, Camb.	24, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
*Stuart-Wortley, C.B., Q.C. ....	1851	C	<i>Sheffield, Hallam</i> ..	Ex-Under-Sec. State Home Dept.	7, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
*Sturt, Hon. H. N. ....	1859	C	<i>E. Dorset</i> .....	Yeomanry .....	6, Up. Grosvenor St., W.
*Sullivan, Donal .....	1838	N	<i>S. Westmeath</i> .....	Journalist .....	74, Denbigh Street, S.W.
*Sullivan, Timothy D. ....	1829	N	<i>W. Donegal</i> .....	Journalist .....	Dublin.
*Sutherland, A. ....	1848	GL	<i>Sutherlandshire</i> .....	Schoolmaster .....	69, Agincourt Court Rd., Hampstead, N.W.
*Sutherland, Sir Thos., K.C.M.G. ....	1834	LU	<i>Greenock</i> .....	Shipowner .....	167, Cromwell Rd., S.W.
Sweetman, J. ....	1844	N	<i>E. Wicklow</i> .....	Brewer .....	54, South Street, W.
*Talbot, J. G. ....	1830	C	<i>Oxford Univ.</i> .....	Landowner; Eccl. Com.	10, Gt. George St., S.W.
*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. ....	1851	N	<i>Mid Cork</i> .....	Physician .....	Coleherne Mans., S.W.
*Taylor, Francis .....	1846	LU	<i>S. Norfolk</i> .....	Brewer .....	54, Victoria St., S.W.
*Temple, Sir R., Bart., G.C.S.I. ....	1826	C	<i>Surrey, Kingston</i> ..	Ex-Gov. Bombay .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Theobald, J. ....	1829	C	<i>S. Essex</i> .....	Landowner .....	Carlton Club, S.W.
*Thomas, Abel, Q.C. ....	1848	GL	<i>E. Carmarthen</i> .....	Barrister .....	7, King's B. Walk, E.C.
*Thomas, Alfred .....	1840	GL	<i>E. Glamorgansh.</i> ..	Merchant .....	51, Gloucester Place, W.
*Thomas, D. A. ....	1856	GL	<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> .....	Colliery Proprietor ..	Devonshire Club, S.W.
*Thorburn, Walter .....	1842	LU	<i>Peebles &amp; Selkirk</i> ..	Manufacturer .....	9, Brechin Place, S.W.
Thornton, P. M. ....	1841	C	<i>C. Clapham</i> .....	Author .....	Battersea Rise, S.W.
*Tollemache, H. J. ....	1846	C	<i>Cheshire, Eddisb.</i> ..	Landowner .....	42, Halfmoon St., W.
*Tomlinson, Wm. E. M. ....	1838	C	<i>Preston</i> .....	Barrister .....	3, Richmond Terr., S.W.
Townsend, C. ....	1832	GL	<i>N. Bristol</i> .....	Wholesale Druggist ..	St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop
*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Bart. ....	1838	GL	<i>Glasgow, Bridge- ton</i> .....	Secretary for Scotland	8, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
Tritton, C. E. ....	1845	C	<i>Lambeth, Norw'd</i> ..	Bill Broker .....	68, Cromwell Rd., S.W.
*Tuite, James .....	1848	N	<i>N. Westmeath</i> .....	Watchmaker .....	Mullingar.
Tully, Jasper .....	1859	N	<i>S. Leitrim</i> .....	Newspaper Proprietor	Roscommon.
*Usborne, T. ....	1840	C	<i>Mid Essex</i> .....	Brewer .....	36, Chester Terr., S.W.
*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P. ....	1802	LU	<i>S. Wolverhampton</i> ..	Ex-Pres. Bd. of Trade	50, Cadogan Place, S.W.
*Vincent, C. E. Howard, C.B. ....	1849	C	<i>Central Sheffield</i> ..	Civil Ser. (ret.) Volrs.	1, Grosvenor Sq., W.
*Waddy, S. D. Q.C. ....	1830	GL	<i>Lincolnsk., Briggs</i> ..	Barrister .....	27, Maresfield Gdns, N.W.
*Wallace, J. S. ....	1840	GL	<i>Tower Hamlets, Limehouse</i> .....	Merchant (retired) ..	Cliftonville, Belfast.
*Wallace, R. ....	1832	GL	<i>E. Edinburgh</i> .....	Barrister .....	6, Templeton Pl., S.W.
*Wallond, Sir Wm. H., Bt.	1849	C	<i>N. E. Devonshire</i> ..	Ex-Lord of Treasury	66, Cadogan Sq., S.W.
Walton, J. L., Q.C. ....	1852	GL	<i>S. Leeds</i> .....	Barrister .....	5, Paper Bldgs., Temple.
Warde, Major C. E. ....	1845	C	<i>Mid Kent</i> .....	Army (retired) .....	17, Lennox Gdns., S.W.
*Waring, Lt.-Col. T. ....	1838	C	<i>N. Down</i> .....	Landowner .....	51, Lr. Belgrave St., S.W.
*Warrington, O. M., Q.C.	1842	GL	<i>W. Monmouthsh.</i> ..	Barrister .....	43, Courtfield G'ds., S.W.
Warner, T. C. T. ....	1857	GL	<i>N. Somerset</i> .....	Landowner .....	56, Cadogan Sqrs., S.W.
Wason, Eugene .....	1846	GL	<i>S. Ayrshire</i> .....	Barrister .....	8, Sussex Gardens, W.
*Watkin, Sir Ed. W., Bt.	1819	LU	<i>Hythe</i> .....	Railway Director .....	Charing C. Hotel, W.C.
Weyman, T. ....	1832	GL	<i>York, Elland</i> .....	Woolstapler .....	Oakdale, Cliphm Pk., S.W.

NAME.	BORN.	PARTY.	CONSTITUENCY.	PUBLIC SERVICES, OFFICES, PROFESSIONS, &C.	ADDRESS.
*Webb, Alfred.....	1834	N	W. Waterford ..	Merchant.....	31, South St., Thurloe Square, S.W.
*Webster, Sir R. E., Q.C.	1842	C	Isle of Wight ..	Ex-Attorney General	2, Pump Court, E.C.
*Webster, R. G. ....	1846	C	E. St. Pancras ..	Barrister ..	33, Belgrave Rd., S.W.
Wedderburn, Sir W. Bart	1838	GL	Banffshire .....	Ex-Indian Civ. Ser. ..	84, Palace Chmbs, S.W.
Weir, J. G. ....	1839	GL	Ross & Cromarty ..	Inventor (retd.) .....	Upper Fgnal Ln., Hapd.
*Weston, Sir J. Dodge ..	1822	GL	E. Bristol ..	Ironmaster ..	21, Warwick Sqre., S.W.
*Wharton, J. L. ....	1838	C	W.R. York, Ripon ..	Barrister ..	Bramham, Tadcaster.
*Whitbread, S. ....	1830	GL	Bedford ..	Brewer ..	10, Ennismore Gds., S.W.
Whitbread, S. Howard ..	1858	GL	S. Bedfordshire ..	.....	11, Park Lane, W.
Whitehead, Sir J., Bart.	1834	GL	Leicester ..	Merchant ..	9, Cambridge Gate, N.W.
Whitelaw, G. A. L. ....	1863	C	N.W. Lanarksh. ..	Militia ..	25, Hans Place, S.W.
Whitelaw, W. ....	1838	C	Perth ..	Yeomanry ..	23, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
Whiteley, G. ....	1858	C	Stockport ..	Cotton Spinner ..	Blackburn.
*Whitmore, C. A. ....	1851	C	Chelsea ..	Barrister ..	76, Cadogan Pl., S.W.
Whittaker, T. P. ....	1850	GL	W. Yorkshire, Spen Valley	Journalist ..	9, Taviton St., W.C.
Wickham, W. ....	1831	C	E. Hampshire ..	Barrister ..	41, Eaton Place, S.W.
*Will, J. Shireass, Q.C. ..	1840	GL	Montrose District ..	Barrister ..	13, W. Cromwell Rd., S.W.
*Williams, A. J. ....	1836	GL	S. Glamorgansh. ..	Barrister ..	Reform Club, S.W.
Williams, J. Carvell ..	1821	GL	Notts., Mansfield ..	Chn. Liberation Socy. ..	2, Sergeant's Inn, E.C.
Williams, J. Charles ..	1861	LU	Cornwall, Truro ..	Landowner ..	Werrington Pk., Launceston
*Williams, J. Powell ..	1840	LU	S. Birmingham ..	Manufacturer ..	81, St. Ermins Mns, S.W.
Williams, W. ....	1840	GL	Swansea Dist. ....	Manufacturer ..	Morriston, Swansea.
*Williamson, James ..	1844	GL	N. Lancashire, Lancaster	Manufacturer ..	Alford Ho., Prince Gate, S.W.
*Williamson, S. ....	1827	GL	Kilmarnock Dist. ..	Shipowner ..	16, Lr. Berkeley St., W.
*Willox, J. A. ....	1842	C	Liverpool, Everton ..	Newspaper Proprietor	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
*Wilson, C. H. ....	1833	GL	W. Hull ..	Shipowner ..	41, Grosvenor Sq., S.W.
*Wilson, H. J. ....	1833	GL	York, Holmfirth ..	Iron Manufacturer ..	Pitmoor, Sheffield.
*Wilson, John ..	1837	GL	Mid Durham ..	Treas. Miners' Assn. ..	97, Kenington Rd., S.E.
*Wilson, John ..	1823	GL	Lanarksh., Govan ..	Tube Manufacturer ..	Qn. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Wilson, Joseph H. ....	1837	LB.	Middlesbrough ..	Pres. Sailors' and Firemen's Union.	19, Buckghm St., Std. W.C.
Wilson-Todd, Col. W.H.	1828	C	E. Yorkshire, Hovdeshire	Army (retd.) ..	14, Eaton Place, S.W.
*Wodehouse, E. R. ....	1835	LU	Bath ..	Barrister ..	56, Chester Square, S.W.
*Wolf, G. W. ....	1834	C	E. Belfast ..	Shipbuilder ..	Walsingham Ho., Pic., S.W.
*Wolmer, Viscount ..	1859	LU	W. Edinburgh ..	Militia ..	9, John Street, W.
Woodall, W. ....	1832	GL	Hanley ..	Finl. Sec. War Dept. ..	Q. Anne's Mans., S.W.
Woods, S. ....	1846	LB.	S.W. Lanc., Ince ..	Miners' Agent ..	13, Ryl Avne Chels, S.W.
*Wright, Caleb ..	1810	GL	S. Lanc., Leigh ..	Manufacturer ..	Tyldesley, Lancashire.
*Wright, H. Smith ..	1839	C	S. Nottingham ..	Banker ..	4, Chelsea Embkt., S.W.
Wrightson, T. ....	1839	C	Stockton-on-Tees ..	Bridge Builder ..	22, Ryder Street, S.W.
*Wroughton, P. ....	1844	C	N. Berks. ....	Landowner ..	71, Eaton Square, S.W.
*Wyndham, George ....	1833	C	Dover ..	Ex-Private Secretary.	35, Park Lane, W.
*Yerburgh, R. A. ....	1853	C	Chester ..	Barrister ..	27, Princes Gate, S.W.
Young, S. ....	1822	N	E. Cavan ..	Distiller ..	Natl. Libral. Club, S.W.

## STATE OF PARTIES.

1st NOVEMBER, 1893.

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Gladstonian Liberals & Labour.	Nationalists.	Parnellite Nationalists.
England—					
Counties.....	113	17	104	—	—
Boroughs .....	118	16	91	1	—
Wales—					
Counties .....	—	—	19	—	—
Boroughs .....	2	—	9	—	—
Scotland—					
Counties .....	8	5	26	—	—
Burghs .....	2	6	23	—	—
Ireland—					
Counties.....	18	2	—	65	5
Boroughs .....	4	2	—	6	4
Universities .....	8	1	—	—	—
Total .....	268	49	272	72	9

Gladstonians and Nationalists..... 353

Conservatives and Liberal Unionists ..... 317

Gladstonian Majority ..... 36



## COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The distribution of the Members of the House of Commons at various periods is shown by the two following tables, which are in part taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's *Hand-book of English Political History*.

PERIOD.	County Members	Borough Members	University Members	TOTAL.
Elizabeth (1603).....	90	872	...	462
James I. (1625).....	90	895	4	489
Charles I. (1649).....	90	413	4	507
Charles II. (1685).....	92	417	4	513
The Union with Scotland (1707).....	122	432	4	558
" Ireland (1801).....	186	467	5	658
From 1826 to 1832.....	188	465	5	658
After the Reform Act of 1832.....	258	399	6	658
From 1867 to 1868.....	256	396	6	658
From 1868 to 1885.....	283	366	9	658
After the Redistribution Act, 1885.....	377	284	9	670

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
1707-1800.....	489	24	45	...	558
1801-1832.....	489	24	45	100	658
1832-1868.....	471	29	53	105	658
1868-1885.....	463	30	60	105	658
Since 1885.....	465	30	72	103	670

## ANALYSIS.

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893.

	O.	L.U.	G.L.	N.	Total.
Landed Interest (country gentlemen, sons of peers, &c.)	93	9	18	1	121
Army.....	23	1	3	2	29
Navy.....	2	—	—	—	2
Civil, Diplomatic, Indian, and Colonial Services.....	12	—	5	—	17
Professions—					
Barristers and Advocates.....	54	11	61	14	140
Solicitors.....	4	1	10	6	21
Medical.....	—	—	5	7	12
Teaching.....	1	—	7	—	8
Architects and Surveyors.....	—	—	1	—	1
Literature—					
Newspaper Proprietors.....	4	—	9	4	17
Printers and Publishers.....	1	—	2	—	3
Authors and Journalists.....	1	—	9	11	21
Trade and Commerce—					
Bankers.....	6	5	2	—	13
Merchants.....	9	4	32	4	49
Manufacturers.....	18	6	42	1	67
Colliery Proprietors.....	5	1	8	—	14
Brewers, Maltsters, Distillers, and Wine Trade.....	9	2	14	6	31
Shipping Interests.....	8	2	6	—	16
Engineers and Contractors.....	2	—	6	1	9
Tenant Farmers.....	—	—	2	9	11
Retail Traders.....	—	—	2	7	9
Ironmasters.....	7	—	2	—	9
Manual Labour.....	—	—	12	2	14
Other Commercial Interests.....	1	3	2	1	7
Accountants, Financial Agents, &c.....	1	—	2	—	3
Stockbrokers, &c.....	3	1	8	—	7
No Profession.....	4	3	7	1	15
Not classified.....	—	—	—	4	4
	268	49	272	81	670

N.B.—The above must be regarded as approximate only, as many names may properly be included more than one class.

# CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTIONS.

The Lists below contain particulars of the Population and Electorate of each Constituency together with the Polls at the General Elections of 1885, 1892, and at Bye-Elections since the redistribution of the Constituencies in 1885. The names of probable candidates for the next General Election are also given, so far as they have been publicly stated.

ABBREVIATIONS—P., Population, 1891. EL, Electors, 1893. Soc., Socialist. Ls., Labour.

Bye Elections are denoted by an asterisk. Unsuccessful Candidates are printed in *italics*.

The addition of a title within brackets shows that the holder acquired it subsequent to the election.

(d) Since deceased.

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES.

### Bedfordshire (2).

N. or Biggleswade Div. P., 64,457. EL, 13,747.	
1885. C. Magniac (d)..... L. 6,037	
<i>Capt. W. G. Barttelot</i> ... C. 4,422	
1886. Viscount Baring.....LU. .. 4,853	
C. Magniac (d).....GL. ... 4,371	
1892. G. W. E. Russell.....GL. 5,600	
<i>Viscount Baring</i> .....LU. 5,056	

### S. or Luton Division. P., 68,249. EL, 12,433.

1885. Cyril Flower..... L. 6,080	
<i>Sydney Gedge</i> ..... C. 3,871	
* 1890. Feb. 13. Mr. Flower re-elected on accepting office.	
1886. Cyril Flower.....GL. .. 4,275	
<i>Capt. W. G. Barttelot</i> C. .. 3,602	
1892. Cyril Flower.....GL. 5,296	
<i>Col. O. T. Duke</i> .....LU. 4,277	
* 1892. Sep. 29. Mr. Flower being created a peer, S. H. Whitbread.....GL. .. 4,838	
<i>Col. O. T. Duke</i> .....LU. .. 4,596	
Cand. Col. O. T. Duke.....LU.	

### Berkshire (3).

N. or Abingdon Div. P., 49,077. EL, 8,577.	
1885. P. Wroughton..... C. 4,245	
<i>R. Purvis</i> ..... L. 2,986	
1886. P. Wroughton..... C. .. 3,899	
<i>E. C. Keevil</i> .....GL. .. 1,914	
1892. P. Wroughton..... C. 3,565	
<i>C. A. Pryce</i> .....GL. 3,239	

### S. or Newbury Div. P., 55,846. EL, 10,524.

1885. W. G. Mount..... C. 4,681	
<i>G. Palmer</i> ..... L. 4,429	
1886. W. G. Mount..... C. .. unop.	
1892. W. G. Mount..... C. 4,588	
<i>T. Stevens</i> .....GL. 3,938	

### E. or Wokingham Div. P., 59,104 EL, 10,493.

1885. Sir G. Russell, Bt. .... C. 4,710	
<i>E. Lawrence</i> ..... L. 3,062	
1886. Sir G. Russell, Bt. .... C. .. unop.	
1892. Sir G. Russell, Bt. .... C. 4,966	
<i>F. J. Patton</i> .....GL. 2,738	

### Buckinghamshire (3).

N. or Buckingham Div. P., 57,389. EL, 11,551.	
1885. Capt. E. H. Verney.... L. 5,462	
<i>Sir Samuel Wilson</i> .... C. 4,006	
1886. Hn. Egerton Hubbard C. .. 4,490	
<i>Capt. E. H. Verney</i> ....GL. .. 4,389	
* 1889. Oct. 11. Mr. E. Hubbard becoming a Peer, Capt. E. H. Verney....GL. 4,855	
<i>Hon. Evelyn Hubbard</i> .. C. 4,647	
* 1891. May 28. On Capt. Verney's expulsion, H. S. Leon.....GL. .. 5,018	
<i>Hon. Evelyn Hubbard</i> .. C. .. 4,632	
1892. H. S. Leon.....GL. 5,153	
<i>W. W. Carlile</i> ..... C. 4,704	

### Buckinghamshire—Continued.

Mid or Aylesbury Div. P., 58,510. EL, 11,116.	
1885. Baron F. de Rothschild L. 5,476	
<i>F. Charsley</i> (d)..... C. 2,624	
<i>C. J. Clarke</i> ..... R. 296	
1886. Bar. F. de Rothschild LU. .. 4,723	
<i>C. D. Hodgson</i> .....GL. ... 1,780	
1892. Baron F. de Rothschild LU. 5,515	
<i>T. H. Dobbey</i> .....GL. 2,992	
S. or Wycombe Div. P., 66,792. EL, 11,877.	
1885. Viscount Curzon..... C. 5,092	
<i>Hon. R. Carington</i> .... L. 4,239	
1886. Viscount Curzon..... C. .. 4,620	
<i>A. Gilbey</i> .....GL. ... 3,537	
1892. Viscount Curzon..... C. 5,030	
<i>A. H. Hawkins</i> .....GL. 3,988	

### Cambridgeshire (3).

N. or Wisbech Div. P., 49,556. EL, 10,347.	
1885. (Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. .... L. 3,919	
<i>Capt. Selwyn</i> (d)..... C. 3,596	
1886. Captain Selwyn (d).... C. .. 4,169	
<i>(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C.</i> ...GL. .. 3,082	
* 1891. July 23. On Capt. Selwyn's retirement, Hon. A. G. Brand.....GL. .. 3,979	
<i>S. W. Duncan</i> ..... C. .. 3,719	
1892. Hon. A. G. Brand.....GL. 4,311	
<i>S. W. Duncan</i> ..... C. 4,189	
Cand. S. G. Stupford Sackville C.	
W. or Chesterton Div. P., 46,041. EL, 10,257.	
1885. C. Hall, Q.C. .... C. 4,246	
<i>N. Goodman</i> (d)..... L. 4,161	
1886. (Sir) C. Hall, Q.C. .... C. .. 4,248	
<i>Clarence Smith</i> .....GL. .. 3,272	
1892. H. E. Hoare.....GL. 4,350	
<i>Sir C. Hall, Q.C.</i> ..... C. 3,952	
E. or Newmarket Div. P., 48,878. EL, 9,302	
1885. G. Newnes..... L. 3,931	
<i>E. Hicks</i> (d)..... C. 2,960	
1886. G. Newnes.....GL. .. 3,405	
<i>Marg. of Carmarthen</i> .. C. .. 3,105	
<i>W. H. Hall</i> .....LU. ... 298	
1892. G. Newnes.....GL. 4,391	
<i>H. A. Giffard, Q.C.</i> .... C. 3,168	
Cand. Col. H. McCalmont.... C.	

### Cheshire (3).

Wirral Division. P., 73,725. EL, 11,898.	
1885. Capt. E. T. D. Cotton... C. 4,756	
<i>J. Tomkinson</i> ..... L. 3,261	
1886. Col. Cotton-Jodrell... C. .. unop.	
1892. Col. Cotton-Jodrell... C. 5,509	
<i>B. C. de Lisle</i> .....GL. 3,051	
Eddisbury Division. P., 55,249. EL, 10,371.	
1885. H. J. Tollemahe..... C. 4,235	
<i>L. Irwell</i> ..... C. 4,164	
1886. H. J. Tollemahe..... C. .. 4,357	
<i>J. Tomkinson</i> .....GL. ... 3,678	
1892. H. J. Tollemahe..... C. 4,578	
<i>J. Tomkinson</i> .....GL. 4,042	

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Cheshire—Continued.**

Macclesfield Division. P., 53,147. EL., 8,752.	
1885. W. C. Brocklehurst . . . . . L.	3,311
Sir W. C. Brooks . . . . . C.	2,846
1886. W. Bromley Davenport C. . . . .	2,283
W. C. Brocklehurst . . . . . GL.	2,756
1892. W. Bromley Davenport C. . . . .	4,532
J. C. McCoan . . . . . GL.	3,396

Crewe Division. P., 64,434. EL., 11,803.	
1885. G. W. Latham (d) . . . . . L.	5,089
O. L. Stephen . . . . . C.	4,231
1886. W. S. B. McLaren . . . . . GL.	4,600
F. R. Twemlow . . . . . C.	4,045
1892. W. S. B. McLaren . . . . . GL.	5,558
H. W. Chatterton . . . . . C.	3,990

Northwich Division. P., 69,893. EL., 11,970.	
1885. J. T. Brunner . . . . . L.	5,023
W. H. Verdin . . . . . C.	3,995
1886. R. Verdin (d) . . . . . LU.	4,416
J. T. Brunner . . . . . GL.	3,758
* 1887. Aug. 13. On the death of Mr. R. Verdin,	
J. T. Brunner . . . . . GL.	5,112
Lord H. Grosvenor . . . . . LU.	3,983
1892. J. T. Brunner . . . . . GL.	5,580
G. Whiteley . . . . . C.	4,325

Altrincham Division. P., 63,390. EL., 11,135.	
1885. John Brooks (d) . . . . . C.	4,798
I. S. Leadam . . . . . L.	4,046
* 1886, Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Brooks,	
Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt. C. . . . .	4,508
I. S. Leadam . . . . . GL.	3,925
1886. Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt. . . . . C.	unop.
1892. C. E. Disraeli . . . . . C.	5,056
I. S. Leadam . . . . . GL.	4,258

Hyde Division. P., 57,468. EL., 9,898.	
1885. T. G. Ashton . . . . . L.	4,546
W. J. Legh . . . . . C.	3,990
1886. J. W. Sidebotham . . . . . C.	4,323
T. G. Ashton . . . . . GL.	3,885
1892. J. W. Sidebotham . . . . . C.	4,525
T. G. Ashton . . . . . GL.	4,220

Knutsford Division. P., 55,073. EL., 9,444.	
1885. Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . . . C.	4,663
J. E. Barlow . . . . . L.	3,419
1886. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. . . . .	unop.
1892. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. . . . .	4,754
A. M. Latham . . . . . GL.	2,792

**Cornwall (6).**

W. or St. Ives Div. P., 50,160. EL., 7,497.	
1885. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. . . . . L.	3,313
C. C. Ross . . . . . C.	2,576
1886. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. LU. . . . .	3,395
S. Barrow . . . . . GL.	888
* 1887, July 9. Sir J. St. Aubyn becoming a Peer,	
T. B. Bolitho . . . . . LU.	unop.
1892. T. B. Bolitho . . . . . LU.	unop.

N.W. or Camborne Div. P., 54,192. EL., 8,070.	
1885. C. A. V. Conybeare . . . . . R.	2,926
A. P. Pivian . . . . . L.	2,577
1886. C. A. V. Conybeare . . . . . GL.	3,056
J. Drew Gay (d) . . . . . LU.	1,969
1892. C. A. V. Conybeare . . . . . GL.	3,073
A. Strauss . . . . . LU.	2,635

Truro Division. P., 50,715. EL., 8,895.	
1885. W. Bickford-Smith . . . . . L.	3,816
W. M. St. Aubyn . . . . . C.	2,883
1886. W. Bickford-Smith . . . . . LU.	3,522
Thomas Lough . . . . . GL.	1,546
1892. J. C. Williams . . . . . LU.	4,029
J. H. Lile . . . . . GL.	2,518

Mid or St. Austell Div. P., 49,517. EL., 9,222.	
1885. W. C. Borlase . . . . . L.	4,464
J. Heywood Johnstone C. . . . .	2,183
1886. W. C. Borlase . . . . . GL.	unop.
* 1887, May 18. On Mr. Borlase's retirement,	
W. A. McArthur . . . . . GL.	3,540
E. B. Williams . . . . . LU.	3,329

**Cornwall—Mid. or St. Austell Div.—Con.**

1892. W. A. McArthur . . . . . GL.	4,201
J. Westlake, Q.C. . . . . LU.	2,593

\* 1892. August 23rd, Mr. W. A. McArthur  
re-elected on accepting office.

S. E. or Bodmin Div. P., 52,386. EL., 9,579.	
1885. L. H. Courtney . . . . . L.	4,254
Col. Hn. C. E. Edgecombe C. . . . .	3,101

1886. Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU. . . . .	3,763
J. Abraham . . . . . GL.	2,101

1892. Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU. . . . .	3,809
J. McDougall . . . . . GL.	3,578

N. E. or Launceston Div. P., 48,086.	
EL., 9,394.	

1885. C. T. Dyke-Acland . . . . . L.	4,690
T. N. Lawrence (d) . . . . . C.	2,587

1886. C. T. Dyke-Acland . . . . . GL.	unop.
1892. T. Owen . . . . . GL.	3,897
Sir L. Milesworth, Bt. LU.	2,918

**Cumberland (4).**

N. or Eskdale Div. P., 45,300. EL., 9,415.	
1885. R. A. Allison . . . . . L.	4,749
S. P. Foster . . . . . C.	3,163

1886. R. A. Allison . . . . . GL.	4,112
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther . . . . . C.	3,226

1892. R. A. Allison . . . . . GL.	3,976
H. C. Howard . . . . . LU.	3,163

Cand. H. C. Howard . . . . . LU.	
Mid or Penrith Div. P., 45,636. EL., 9,145.	

1885. H. C. Howard . . . . . L.	3,921
J. W. Lowther . . . . . C.	3,443

1886. J. W. Lowther . . . . . C.	3,676
Wilfrid Lawson, Jr. . . . . GL.	3,032

1892. J. W. Lowther . . . . . C.	3,549
Dr. T. S. Douglas . . . . . GL.	3,424

Cockermouth Div. P., 63,592. EL., 10,243.	
1885. C. J. Valentine . . . . . C.	3,845
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt. L.	3,835

1886. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . . . LU.	4,130
H. F. Curwen . . . . . GL.	3,126

1892. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . . . GL.	4,599
Maj. Hon. J. S. Napier C. . . . .	3,828

W. or Egremont Div. P., 53,629. EL., 9,310.	
1885. Lord Muncaster . . . . . C.	3,990
D. Ainsworth . . . . . L.	3,453

1886. Lord Muncaster . . . . . C.	
D. Ainsworth . . . . . GL.	3,583
1892. D. Ainsworth . . . . . GL.	3,349
Lord Muncaster . . . . . C.	3,373

Cand. Hon. H. Duncombe . . . . . C.	
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**Derbyshire (7).**

High Peak Division. P., 60,740. EL., 10,256.	
1885. Capt. W. Sidebottom . . . . . C.	4,199
J. F. Cheetham . . . . . L.	4,190

1886. Major W. Sidebottom C. . . . .	4,162
H. Rhodes . . . . . GL.	4,001

1892. Col. W. Sidebottom . . . . . C.	4,609
J. F. Cheetham . . . . . GL.	4,243

North Eastern Div. P., 61,995. EL., 10,456.	
1885. Admiral Hon. F. Egerton L.	4,999
C. Gould . . . . . C.	2,536

1886. T. D. Bolton . . . . . GL.	3,879
C. Markham . . . . . LU.	3,153

1892. T. D. Bolton . . . . . GL.	5,206
F. G. Barnes . . . . . C.	3,036

Chesterfield Div. P., 61,294. EL., 9,950.	
1885. A. Barnes . . . . . L.	3,406
J. C. Macdonald . . . . . C.	2,136
J. Haslam . . . . . Lab.	1,907

1886. A. Barnes . . . . . LU.	3,567
T. Bayley . . . . . GL.	3,453

1892. T. Bayley . . . . . GL.	4,249
A. Barnes . . . . . LU.	4,069

Western Division. P., 56,987. EL., 10,628.	
1885. Lord E. Cavendish . . . . . L.	5,020
F. C. Arkwright . . . . . C.	4,133

1886. Lord E. Cavendish . . . . . LU.	unop.
* 1891, June 2. On Lord E. Cavendish's death,	
V. C. W. Cavendish . . . . . LU.	unop.

1892. V. C. W. Cavendish LU. . . . .	5,961
The Mucedmott, Q.C. GL.	2,763

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Derbyshire—Continued.**

<b>Mid Division.</b> P., 59,716. EL., 10,175.			
1885.	J. A. Jacoby .....	L.	5,447
	J. B. Barrow .....	C.	3,067
1886.	J. A. Jacoby .....	GL.	4,569
	C. H. Seely .....	LU.	3,706
1892.	J. A. Jacoby .....	GL.	4,899
	J. S. Sanders .....	C.	3,907
<b>Ilkeston Division.</b> P., 69,192. EL., 12,427.			
1885.	T. Watson (d) .....	L.	5,780
	W. Drury-Lowe .....	C.	3,793
1886.	T. Watson (d) .....	GL.	4,621
	Samuel Leeke .....	C.	3,793
* 1887.	Mar. 24. On Mr. T. Watson's death,		
	Sir B. W. Foster .....	GL.	5,572
	Samuel Leeke .....	C.	4,180
1892.	Sir B. W. Foster .....	GL.	6,185
	Samuel Leeke .....	C.	4,402
<b>Southern Division.</b> P., 63,816. EL., 12,798.			
1885.	H. Wardle (d) .....	L.	6,186
	Hon. G. N. Curzon .....	C.	4,094
1886.	H. Wardle (d) .....	GL.	5,102
	Hon. E. Coke .....	LU.	3,949
* 1892.	March 4th. On Mr. H. Wardle's death,		
	H. E. Broad .....	GL.	5,803
	Beresford V. Melville .....	C.	4,553
1892.	H. E. Broad .....	GL.	unop.

**Devonshire (8).**

<b>E. or Honiton Div.</b> P., 52,025. EL., 9,128.			
1885.	Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	4,540	
	Sir J. B. Phear .....	L.	2,957
1886.	Sir J. H. Kennaway .....	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. H. Kennaway .....	C.	4,591
	Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey .....	GL.	2,565
<b>N. E. or Tiverton Div.</b> P., 52,762. EL., 9,260.			
1885.	Col. W. H. Walrond .....	C.	4,563
	Sydney J. de Stern .....	L.	3,460
1886.	Sir W. H. Walrond .....	C.	unop.
* 1886.	Aug. 12. Sir W. Walrond re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
1892.	Sir W. H. Walrond .....	C.	4,433
	Sir J. B. Phear .....	GL.	3,100
<b>N. or South Molton Div.</b> P., 46,718. EL., 8,654.			
1885.	Viscount Lynton .....	L.	4,925
	Col. Hon. W. R. Trefusis .....	C.	2,924
1886.	Viscount Lynton .....	LU.	4,041
	H. W. Walker .....	GL.	2,352
* 1891.	Nov. 13. Visc. Lynton succeeding		
	to the Peerage,		
	G. Lambert .....	GL.	4,222
	C. W. Buller .....	LU.	3,010
1892.	G. Lambert .....	GL.	4,278
	A. R. Moore-Stevens .....	C.	2,939
<b>N.W. or Barnstaple Div.</b> P., 61,349. EL., 10,596.			
1885.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C. .....	L.	4,577
	Sir A. Kekewich, Q.C. .....	C.	3,734
1886.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C. .....	LU.	4,222
	I. S. Leadam .....	GL.	2,960
1892.	A. Billson .....	GL.	4,383
	W. Leedham White .....	LU.	4,236
Cand.	Sir W. C. Gull .....	LU.	
<b>W. or Tavistock Div.</b> P., 50,716. EL., 12,050.			
1885.	Viscount Ebrington .....	L.	5,390
	F. C. Imbert-Terry .....	C.	3,172
1886.	Viscount Ebrington .....	LU.	8,917
	Sir J. B. Phear .....	GL.	2,722
1892.	H. F. Luttrell .....	GL.	4,458
	Col. R. T. White-Thomson .....	LU.	4,241
<b>S. or Totnes Div.</b> P., 49,615. EL., 9,445.			
1885.	F. B. Mildmay .....	L.	4,387
	H. Y. B. Lopes .....	C.	3,252
1886.	F. B. Mildmay .....	LU.	4,652
	E. R. P. Edgcumbe .....	GL.	1,141
1892.	F. B. Mildmay .....	LU.	4,815
	A. H. Lush .....	GL.	2,384
<b>Torquay Division.</b> P., 57,463. EL., 9,974.			
1885.	L. McIver .....	L.	3,509
	R. Mallock .....	C.	3,161
1886.	R. Mallock .....	C.	3,135
	L. McIver .....	LU.	3,055

**Devonshire—Torquay Division.—Con.**

1892.	R. Mallock .....	C.	4,157
	Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt. ....	GL.	3,793
<b>Mid or Ashburton Div.</b> P., 53,005. EL., 9,558			
1885.	C. Seale-Hayne .....	L.	4,433
	W. J. Harris .....	C.	3,128
1886.	C. Seale-Hayne .....	GL.	3,413
	R. B. Martin .....	LU.	3,007
1892.	(Rt.Hn.) C. Seale-Hayne .....	GL.	4,361
	C. R. Collins .....	C.	3,649

**Dorsetshire (4).**

<b>Northern Div.</b> P., 45,740. EL., 8,713.			
1885.	Hon. E. B. Portman .....	L.	4,520
	Hon. H. Sturt .....	C.	3,081
1886.	Hon. E. B. Portman .....	GL.	3,571
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley .....	LU.	3,336
1892.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby .....	C.	3,981
	Arthur Arnold .....	GL.	3,456
<b>Eastern Div.</b> P., 57,202. EL., 10,646.			
1885.	Hon. P. C. Glyn .....	L.	4,543
	G. H. Bond (d) .....	C.	3,846
1886.	G. H. Bond (d) .....	C.	4,317
	Hon. P. C. Glyn .....	GL.	3,622
* 1891.	Nov. 27th. On Mr. G. H. Bond's death,		
	Hon. H. N. Sturt .....	C.	4,421
	Hon. P. C. Glyn .....	GL.	4,074
1892.	Hon. H. N. Sturt .....	C.	unop.
<b>Southern Div.</b> P., 49,897. EL., 8,653.			
1885.	H. P. Sturgis .....	L.	3,128
	Colonel Hambro (d) .....	C.	3,095
1886.	Colonel Hambro (d) .....	C.	3,477
	H. P. Sturgis .....	GL.	2,486
* 1891.	May 7. On Col. Hambro's death,		
	W. E. Brymer .....	C.	3,278
	E. R. P. Edgcumbe .....	GL.	3,238
1892.	W. E. Brymer .....	C.	3,667
	E. R. P. Edgcumbe .....	GL.	3,489
<b>Western Div.</b> P., 41,648. EL., 7,799.			
1885.	H. R. Farquharson .....	C.	3,507
	H. C. G. Batten .....	L.	3,365
1886.	H. R. Farquharson .....	C.	3,672
	H. C. G. Batten .....	GL.	2,467
1892.	H. R. Farquharson .....	C.	3,691
	C. T. Gatty .....	GL.	2,813

**Durham County (8).**

<b>Jarrow Div.</b> P., 80,532. EL., 14,387.			
1885.	(Sir) C. M. Palmer .....	L.	5,702
	M. T. Johnson .....	Lab.	1,731
1886.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. ....	GL.	unop.
1892.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. ....	GL.	7,343
	E. Dillon Lewis .....	Lab.	2,416
<b>Houghton-le-Spring Div.</b> P., 69,235.			
	EL., 13,968.		
1885.	John Wilson .....	Lab.	6,511
	Nicholas Wood (d) .....	C.	4,767
1886.	Nicholas Wood (d) .....	C.	5,871
	John Wilson .....	GL.	5,059
	Capt. H. T. Fenwick .....	GL.	6,256
	Nicholas Wood (d) .....	C.	4,823
	J. Hargrove .....	IL.	810
<b>Chester-le-Street Div.</b> P., 70,206. EL., 13,812			
1885.	(Sir) J. Joicey .....	L.	4,409
	R. Lloyd-Jones (d) .....	L.	3,606
	W. Ashworth .....	C.	2,118
1886.	(Sir) J. Joicey .....	GL.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. Joicey .....	GL.	6,453
	Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. ....	LU.	4,066
<b>North Western Div.</b> P., 65,987. EL., 10,065.			
1885.	L. Atherley-Jones .....	L.	5,081
	A. B. Wilbraham .....	C.	3,085
1886.	L. Atherley-Jones .....	GL.	unop.
1892.	L. Atherley-Jones .....	GL.	5,121
	J. D. Dunville .....	LU.	2,891

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Durham County—Continued.**

Mid Division. P., 67,635. EL., 12,144.	
1885. W. Crawford (d) ..... Lab. 5,799	
A. Vane-Tempest ..... C. 3,245	
1886. W. Crawford (d) ..... GL. .... unop.	
* 1890, July 17. On Mr. Crawford's death,	
John Wilson ..... GL. .... 5,469	
A. Vane-Tempest ..... C. .... 3,375	
1892. John Wilson ..... GL. 5,661	
C. E. Hunter ..... C. 3,699	
South Eastern Div. P., 63,830. EL., 14,731.	
1885. Sir H. Havelock-Allan L. 5,603	
Sir G. Elliot, Bt. .... C. 4,854	
1886. Sir H. Havelock-Allan L. .... 4,964	
Hugh Boyd ..... GL. .... 4,045	
1892. J. Richardson ..... GL. 5,560	
Sir H. Havelock-Allan L. .... 5,396	
Bishop Auckland Division. P., 61,833.	
EL., 11,333.	
1885. J. M. Paulton ..... L. 5,907	
M. D'Arcy Wyvill ..... C. 2,280	
1886. J. M. Paulton ..... GL. .... unop.	
1892. J. M. Paulton ..... GL. 5,784	
E. Waddington ..... C. 2,607	
Barnard Castle Div. P., 59,459. EL., 11,060.	
1885. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. .... L. 5,962	
Hon. P. Boves-Lyon ..... C. 2,457	
1886. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. .... GL. .... unop.	
1892. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. .... GL. 5,337	
W. Rolley ..... C. 2,924	

**Essex (8).**

S. W. or Walthamstow Div. P., 101,236.	
EL., 16,682.	
1885. E. N. Buxton ..... L. 4,300	
T. C. Baring (d) ..... C. 4,125	
1886. Col. W. T. Makins ..... C. .... 4,461	
A. Spicer ..... GL. .... 2,639	
1892. E. W. Byrne, Q.C. .... C. 6,115	
W. B. Whittingham ..... GL. 4,965	
S. or Romford Div. P., 103,543. EL., 18,318.	
1885. J. Westlake, Q.C. .... L. 4,370	
J. Theobald ..... C. 3,306	
1886. J. Theobald ..... C. .... 4,233	
J. Hume Webster (d) ..... GL. .... 1,755	
J. Westlake, Q.C. .... L. .... 1,457	
1892. J. Theobald ..... C. 6,724	
H. H. Raphael ..... GL. 5,542	
W. or Epping Div. P., 55,416. EL., 9,757.	
1885. Rt. Hn. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson ..... C. 4,659	
E. B. Barnard ..... L. 2,915	
1886. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson C. .... unop.	
* 1892. Sir H. S. Ibbetson being created a peer, the writ was not issued till the Dissolution of Parliament.	
1892. Lt. Col. Lockwood ..... C. 4,536	
S. B. Heward ..... GL. 2,733	
N. or Saffron Walden Div. P., 47,422.	
EL., 8,980.	
1885. H. C. Gardner ..... L. 4,755	
Hon. C. H. Strutt ..... C. 3,006	
1886. H. C. Gardner ..... GL. .... 4,059	
G. W. Brewis ..... C. .... 3,319	
1892. H. C. Gardner ..... GL. 4,564	
P. F. Smith ..... C. 2,983	
* 1892. September 19. The Right Hon. H. C. Gardner re-elected on accepting office.	
N. E. or Harwich Div. P., 55,612. EL., 11,234.	
1885. J. Round ..... C. 4,584	
J. Jackson ..... L. 3,824	
1886. J. Round ..... C. .... 4,623	
J. Wicks ..... GL. .... 2,322	
1892. J. Round ..... C. 4,112	
R. Varty ..... GL. 3,807	
Cand. H. Heldmann ..... GL. ....	
E. or Maldon Div. P., 54,672. EL., 10,141.	
1885. A. G. Kitching ..... L. 4,509	
C. W. Gray ..... C. 3,878	
1886. C. W. Gray ..... C. .... 4,143	
E. B. Barnard ..... GL. .... 3,686	

**Essex—E. or Maldon Div.—Continued.**

1892. C. Dodd, Q.C. .... GL. 4,321	
C. W. Gray ..... C. 4,153	
Cand. Hon. C. H. Strutt ..... C. ....	
Mid or Chelmsford Div. P., 58,813.	
EL., 9,607.	
1885. W. J. Beadel (d) ..... C. 4,321	
R. B. Martin ..... L. 3,079	
1886. W. J. Beadel (d) ..... C. .... unop.	
* 1892. April 30th. On Mr. Beadel's death,	
T. Usborne ..... C. .... unop.	
1892. T. Usborne ..... C. 4,168	
Dr. W. E. Grinby ..... GL. 2,779	
South Eastern Div. P., 69,824. EL., 12,667.	
1885. Col. W. T. Makins ..... C. 3,707	
(Sir) W. H. Wills ..... L. 3,500	
1886. Major F. C. Rasch ..... C. .... 3,758	
(Sir) W. H. Wills ..... GL. .... 2,916	
1892. Major F. C. Rasch ..... C. 4,901	
E. W. Brooks ..... GL. 4,359	
Gloucestershire (5).	
Mid or Stroud Div. P., 56,488. EL., 11,457.	
1885. Hon. H. R. Brand ..... L. 4,646	
G. Holloway (d) ..... C. 4,333	
1886. G. Holloway (d) ..... C. .... 4,620	
W. J. Stanton ..... GL. .... 3,811	
1892. D. B. Jones, Q.C. .... GL. 4,612	
G. Holloway (d) ..... C. 4,409	
Cand. H. Cripps, Q.C. ....	
N. or Tewkesbury Division. P., 50,325	
EL., 11,877.	
1885. J. R. Yorke ..... C. 4,666	
G. B. Samuelson ..... L. 4,484	
1886. Sir J. E. Dorington ..... C. .... unop.	
1892. Sir J. E. Dorington ..... C. 5,028	
G. B. Samuelson ..... GL. 4,125	
E. or Cirencester Div. P., 53,364. EL., 10,048.	
1885. A. B. Winterbotham (d) L. 4,732	
Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C. 4,035	
1886. A. B. Winterbotham (d) † L. .... unop.	
† Returned as L.U., but afterwards became G.L.	
1892. A. B. Winterbotham (d) GL. 4,207	
Col. T. W. C. Master ..... C. 4,054	
* 1892. Oct. 13. On Mr. Winterbotham's death,	
Col. T. W. C. Master ..... C. 4,277	
H. L. W. Lawson ..... GL. 4,274	
* 1893. Feb. 23. On petition and scrutiny, votes declared equal and new election ordered,	
H. L. W. Lawson ..... GL. 4,637	
Col. T. W. C. Master ..... C. 4,445	
Forest of Dean Div. P., 62,791. EL., 10,656.	
1885. T. Blake ..... L. 5,143	
Hon. J. W. Plunkett (Lord Dunsany) ..... C. 2,421	
1886. T. Blake ..... GL. .... 3,882	
F. L. Lucas ..... L. .... 2,415	
* 1887. July 29. On Mr. Blake's retirement,	
G. B. Samuelson ..... GL. .... 4,286	
E. Wyndham ..... C. .... 2,736	
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke ..... GL. 5,360	
M. W. Colchester-Wemyss C. 2,942	
S. or Thornbury Div. P., 63,587. EL., 11,960.	
1885. E. S. Howard ..... L. 4,834	
B. St. J. Ackers ..... C. 4,689	
1886. Hon. J. W. Plunkett (Lord Dunsany) ..... C. .... 4,935	
E. S. Howard ..... GL. .... 4,054	
1892. C. E. H. Colston ..... C. 5,202	
E. S. Howard ..... GL. 4,978	
Hampshire (5).	
N. or Basingstoke Div. P., 70,497. EL., 9,280.	
1885. Rt. Hn. G. Selater-Booth C. 3,892	
R. Eve ..... L. 2,313	
1886. Rt. Hn. G. Selater-Booth C. .... unop.	
* 1887. July 18. On Mr. Selater-Booth being created a peer,	
A. F. Jeffreys ..... C. .... 3,158	
R. Eve ..... GL. .... 2,426	
1892. A. F. Jeffreys ..... C. 4,064	
G. Judd ..... GL. 2,555	

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Hampshire—Continued.**

W. or Andover Div. P.	51,225.	El.	9,018.
1885. W. W. B. Beach	C.	4,569	
F. W. Buxton	L.	3,108	
1886. W. W. B. Beach	C.	unop.	
1892. W. W. B. Beach	C.	unop.	
E. or Petersfield Div. P.	47,165.	El.	8,437.
1885. Viscount Wolmer	C.	3,414	
W. Nicholson	C.	3,253	
D. Henty	C.	179	
1886. Viscount Wolmer	L.U.	3,188	
W. Nicholson	C.	3,077	
1892. W. Wickham	C.	3,912	
J. Bonham-Carter	GL.	3,008	
S. or Fareham Div. P.	65,987.	El.	14,469.
1885. Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram	C.	5,177	
R. G. Wilberforce	L.	4,518	
1886. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	C.	unop.	
1892. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	C.	6,086	
F. G. Niven	GL.	4,547	
New Forest Div. P.	51,300.	El.	10,410.
1885. F. Compton	C.	4,281	
H. M. Bompas, Q.C.	L.	3,511	
1886. F. Compton	C.	unop.	
1892. Hon. J. Scott-Montagu	C.	4,481	
J. King	GL.	3,726	

**Herefordshire (2).**

N. or Leominster Div. P.	45,830.	El.	9,849.
1885. T. Duckham	L.	3,871	
J. Rankin	C.	3,750	
1886. J. Rankin	C.	4,287	
E. S. Lucas	GL.	2,894	
1892. J. Rankin	C.	4,318	
J. T. Southall	GL.	2,918	
S. or Ross Div. P.	49,889.	El.	10,987.
1885. M. Biddulph	L.	4,415	
Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	3,643	
1886. M. Biddulph	L.U.	3,968	
T. Duckham	GL.	1,670	
1892. M. Biddulph	L.U.	4,326	
(Sir) J. Pulley	GL.	3,869	

**Hertfordshire (4).**

N. or Hitchin Div. P.	48,437.	El.	9,215.
1885. Hon. Baron Dimsdale	C.	4,418	
H. G. Fordham	L.	2,869	
1886. Hon. Baron Dimsdale	C.	unop.	
1892. G. B. Hudson	C.	4,187	
J. Watridge	Lab.	2,728	
E. or Hertford Div. P.	54,571.	El.	9,584.
1885. Abel Smith	C.	4,263	
Hon. H. F. Cowper (d.)	L.	3,027	
1886. Abel Smith	C.	unop.	
1892. Abel Smith	C.	4,276	
E. R. Spiers	GL.	2,818	
Mid or St. Albans Div. P.	53,239.	El.	9,848.
1885. Viscount Grimston	C.	4,107	
J. Coles	L.	3,037	
1886. Viscount Grimston	C.	unop.	
1892. V. Gibbs	C.	3,417	
T. M. Harvey	GL.	2,573	
W. H. Bingham Cox	IC.	1,570	
W. or Watford Div. P.	63,878.	El.	11,041.
1885. T. F. Halsey	O.	4,032	
G. F. Phillips	L.	3,712	
1886. T. F. Halsey	C.	unop.	
1892. T. F. Halsey	C.	4,802	
J. Marnham	GL.	3,627	

**Huntingdonshire (2).**

N. or Ramsey Div. P.	29,558.	El.	6,556.
1885. Capt. W. H. Fellowes	C.	2,775	
Lord Esme Gordon	L.	2,410	
1886. Cpt. Hn. W. H. Fellowes	C.	unop.	
* 1887. Aug. 30. Capt. Fellowes becoming a Peer.			
Hon. A. E. Fellowes	C.	2,700	
J. H. Sanders	GL.	2,414	
1892. Hon. A. E. Fellowes	C.	2,482	
Prof. J. P. Sheldon	GL.	2,445	

**Huntingdonshire—Continued.**

S. or Huntingdon Div. P.	25,422.	El.	5,530.
1885. T. Coote, jun.	L.	2,374	
Col. Hon. O. Montagu (d.)	C.	2,208	
1886. A. H. Smith-Barry	C.	2,302	
T. Coote	GL.	2,141	
1892. A. H. Smith-Barry	C.	2,251	
S. H. Whitbread	GL.	2,229	
Isle of Wight (1). P.	73,718.	El.	13,291.
1885. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.	C.	4,495	
Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	L.	5,059	
1886. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.	C.	5,271	
J. Stuart	GL.	4,013	
* 1886. Aug. 12. Sir R. Webster re-elected on accepting office.			
1892. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.	C.	5,699	
S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,238	
Cand. Godfrey Baring	G.L.		
Kent (8).			
W. or Sevenoaks Div. P.	80,062.	El.	13,879.
1885. C. W. Mills	C.	4,651	
(Sir) P. Nickalls	L.	3,956	
1886. Hon. C. W. Mills	C.	unop.	
1892. H. W. Forster	C.	6,036	
T. Johnston	GL.	3,908	
N. W. or Dartford Div. P.	79,850.	El.	13,689.
1885. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart	C.	4,488	
Dyke, Bt.	L.	4,006	
1886. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke	C.	4,198	
J. E. Saunders	GL.	2,965	
* 1887. Feb. 2. Sir W. H. Dyke re-elected on accepting office.			
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke	C.	5,294	
Jeremiah Lyon	GL.	4,722	
S. W. or Tunbridge Div. P.	72,596.	El.	11,808.
1885. E. Norton	C.	4,533	
R. W. Verney	L.	4,210	
1886. R. Norton	C.	unop.	
1892. A. S. Griffith-Boscawen	C.	4,821	
Captain F. Pavy	GL.	3,888	
Mid or Medway Div. P.	64,178.	El.	13,875.
1885. Hon. J. S. G. Hardy	C.	6,212	
Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bt.	L.	5,118	
1886. Hon. J. S. G. Hardy	C.	unop.	
1892. Major C. E. Warde	C.	6,337	
W. C. Steadman	Lab.	4,391	
N. E. or Faversham Div. P.	69,343.	El.	13,792.
1885. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	5,067	
F. F. Belsey	L.	4,123	
1886. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	unop.	
1892. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	4,844	
S. Hallifax	GL.	4,640	
Cand. F. Gorell Barnes	C.		
S. or Ashford Div. P.	67,946.	El.	12,930.
1885. W. P. Pomfret	C.	6,020	
G. C. Whiteley	L.	4,895	
1886. W. P. Pomfret	C.	unop.	
1892. L. Hardy	C.	5,512	
J. U. Bugler	GL.	4,281	
E. or St. Augustine's Division. P.	68,011.	El.	13,644.
1885. A. Akers-Douglas	C.	5,842	
A. Simmons	L.	3,582	
1886. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	C.	unop.	
1892. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	C.	unop.	
Isle of Thanet Div. P.	60,617.	El.	8,972.
1885. Col. Rt. Hn. E. R. King-Harman (d.)	C.	3,381	
E. F. Davis	L.	2,670	
1886. Col. King-Harman (d.)	C.	3,396	
Rev. E. G. Banks	GL.	1,311	

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Kent—Isle of Thanet Div.—Continued.**

* 1888.	June 29. On Col. King-Harman's death,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,547	
	<i>Hon. E. Knatchbull</i>		
	<i>Hugessen</i> .....	GL.	2,889
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther .. C.	3,901	
	<i>H. L. Hart</i> .....	GL.	2,857

**Lancashire, North (4).**

	North Lonsdale Div. P., 51,181.	EL.	9,560.
1885.	W. G. Ainslie (d) .....	C.	4,106
	<i>Sir F. Herschell, Q.C.</i> ..	L.	3,941
1886.	W. G. Ainslie (d) .....	C.	4,063
	<i>W. M. Edmunds</i> .....	GL.	3,263
1892.	W. Smith .....	GL.	4,203
	<i>W. D. Crewdson</i> .....	C.	3,426
	Lancaster Div. P., 64,279.	EL.	10,249.
1885.	Major G. B. H. Marton C.	4,887	
	<i>J. C. McCoan</i> .....	L.	3,530
188	J. Williamson .....	GL.	3,886
	<i>Col. G. B. H. Marton C.</i>		3,691
1892.	J. Williamson .....	GL.	4,755
	<i>Sir T. Storey</i> .....	LU.	4,076
	Blackpool Div. P., 72,926.	EL.	13,395.
1885.	Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hn. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.	
* 1886.	Aug. 20. Col. Stanley being made a Peer,		
	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C.	6,263	
	<i>J. O. Pilkington</i> .....	GL.	2,513
1892.	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. C.	6,536	
	<i>T. Walker</i> .....	GL.	3,487
	Chorley Div. P., 67,854.	EL.	10,778.
1885.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden ..	C.	5,867
	<i>Harold Wright</i> .....	L.	2,808
1886.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden ..	C.	unop.
1892.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden ..	C.	unop.

**Lancashire, North East (4).**

	Darwen Div. P., 70,475.	EL.	13,925.
1885.	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	5,878	
	<i>J. G. Potter</i> .....	L.	5,873
1886.	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	6,085	
	<i>J. Slagg</i> .....	GL.	5,350
1892.	C. P. Huntington .....	GL.	6,637
	<i>Viscount Cranborne</i> ..	C.	6,463
	Clitheroe Div. P., 89,331.	EL.	15,582.
1885.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttle-		
	worth, Bt. ....	L.	6,821
	<i>J. O. S. Thursby</i> .....	C.	4,462
* 1886.	April 19. Sir U. K. Shuttleworth re-		
	-elected on accepting office.		
1886.	Sir U. K. Shuttleworth GL.	unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. K.		
	Shuttleworth .....	GL.	7,657
	<i>W. E. Briggs</i> .....	LU.	5,506
	Accrington Div. P., 75,712.	EL.	12,361.
1885.	F. W. Grafton (d) .....	L.	5,820
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i> ..	C.	4,842
1886.	R. T. Hermon-Hodge C.	4,971	
	<i>J. F. Leese</i> .....	GL.	4,751
1892.	J. F. Leese, Q.C. ....	GL.	6,019
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i> ..	C.	5,472
	Rossendale Div. P., 70,567.	EL.	11,683.
1885.	Marquis of Hartington L.	6,060	
	<i>W. F. Ecroyd</i> .....	C.	4,223
1886.	Marq. of Hartington, LU.	5,399	
	<i>T. Newbigging</i> .....	GL.	3,949
* 1892.	Jan. 23. On Marquis of Hartington		
	succeeding to the Peerage,		
	J. H. Maden .....	GL.	6,066
	<i>Sir T. Brooks</i> .....	LU.	4,841
1892.	J. H. Maden .....	GL.	6,058
	<i>A. G. Sparrow</i> .....	C.	4,334

**Lancashire, South East (8).**

	Westhoughton Div. P., 83,063.	EL.	13,376.
1885.	F. Hardcastle .....	C.	6,011
	<i>E. Cross</i> .....	L.	3,741
1886.	F. Hardcastle .....	C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. E. (Lord) Stanley C.	6,711	
	<i>L. Haslam</i> .....	GL.	4,871
	Heywood Div. P., 56,794.	EL.	9,081.
1885.	Isaac Hoyle .....	L.	4,538
	<i>J. Kenyon</i> .....	C.	3,955
1886.	Isaac Hoyle .....	GL.	4,206
	<i>J. Grant Lawson</i> .....	C.	3,962
1892.	T. Snape .....	GL.	4,366
	<i>Sir H. Lawrence, Bt.</i> ..	LU.	3,745
	Middleton Div. P., 68,540.	EL.	12,074.
1885.	Col. Sallis-Schwabe ....	L.	5,882
	<i>T. Fielden</i> .....	C.	4,885
1886.	T. Fielden .....	C.	5,126
	<i>C. H. Hopwood, Q.C.</i> GL.		4,908
1892.	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. ...	GL.	5,889
	<i>T. Fielden</i> .....	C.	5,273
	Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div. P., 72,940.		
	EL., 10,969.		
1885.	R. Leake .....	L.	5,092
	<i>W. W. B. Hulton</i> .....	C.	4,579
1886.	R. Leake .....	GL.	4,695
	<i>Sir F. Milner, Bart.</i> ..	C.	4,559
1892.	R. Leake .....	GL.	4,999
	<i>Col. J. J. Mellor</i> .....	C.	4,904
	Eccles Div. P., 78,133.	EL.	12,243.
1885.	Hon. A. J. Egerton (d) C.	4,559	
	<i>V. K. Armitage</i> .....	L.	4,312
1886.	Hon. A. J. Egerton (d) C.	4,277	
	<i>E. D. Gosling</i> .....	GL.	3,985
* 1890, Oct. 22.	On the death of Mr. Egerton,		
	H. J. Roby .....	GL.	4,901
	<i>Hon. A. F. Egerton (d)</i> C.		4,696
1892.	H. J. Roby .....	GL.	5,340
	<i>O. Leigh Clare</i> .....	C.	5,071
	Stretford Div. P., 67,004.	EL.	15,702.
1885.	W. Agnew .....	L.	4,860
	<i>J. W. Maclure</i> .....	C.	4,676
1886.	J. W. Maclure .....	C.	4,750
	<i>W. Agnew</i> .....	GL.	4,011
1892.	J. W. Maclure .....	C.	6,623
	<i>S. Hall, Q.C.</i> .....	GL.	5,273
	Gorton Div. P., 77,890.	EL.	12,147.
1885.	R. Peacock (d) .....	L.	5,300
	<i>D. J. Flattely</i> .....	C.	3,552
1886.	R. Peacock (d) .....	GL.	4,592
	<i>Visc. Grey de Wilton</i> C.		4,135
* 1889, Mar. 22.	On the death of Mr. Peacock,		
	W. Mather .....	GL.	5,155
	<i>E. F. G. Hatch</i> .....	C.	4,309
1892.	W. Mather .....	GL.	5,255
	<i>E. F. G. Hatch</i> .....	C.	5,033
	Prestwich Div. P., 79,497.	EL.	13,186.
1885.	Abel Buckley .....	L.	5,414
	<i>R. G. C. Mowbray</i> .....	C.	4,686
1886.	R. G. C. Mowbray .....	C.	4,843
	<i>A. Buckley</i> .....	GL.	4,704
1892.	R. G. C. Mowbray .....	C.	5,718
	<i>W. Agnew</i> .....	GL.	5,563
	Lancashire, South West (7).		
	Southport Div. P., 76,581.	EL.	10,719.
1885.	(Sir) G. A. Pilkington L.	3,741	
	<i>J. E. Edwards-Moss</i> ..	C.	3,581
1886.	Hon. G. N. Curzon .....	C.	3,723
	<i>(Sir) G. A. Pilkington</i> GL.		3,262
1892.	Hon. G. N. Curzon .....	C.	4,732
	<i>Dr. G. H. Pollard</i> .....	GL.	4,148
	Ormskirk Div. P., 64,096.	EL.	9,765.
1885.	A. B. Forwood .....	C.	5,133
	<i>Prof. J. P. Sheldon</i> .....	L.	2,943
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. B. Forwood L.	unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood C.	4,613	
	<i>J. Middlehurst</i> .....	GL.	2,101

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Lancashire—South West—Continued.**

<b>Bootle Div. P., 97,552. EL, 15,868.</b>			
1885.	Colonel T. M. Sandys .. C.	6,715	
	<i>S. H. Whitbread</i> .. L.	3,915	
1886.	Col. T. M. Sandys .. C.		unop.
1892.	Col. T. M. Sandys .. C.	6,532	
	<i>A. McDougall</i> .. GL.	4,460	
<b>Widnes Div. P., 64,507. EL, 9,102.</b>			
1885.	T. C. Edwards-Moss .. C.	4,527	
	<i>E. K. Muspratt</i> .. L.	2,650	
1886.	T. C. Edwards-Moss .. C.		3,719
	<i>A. Birrell</i> .. GL.		2,927
1892.	J. S. Gilliat .. C.	3,866	
	<i>H. W. Deacon</i> .. GL.	3,661	
<b>Newton Div. P., 63,296. EL, 10,413.</b>			
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir R. A. Cross .. C.	4,414	
	<i>Col. McCorquodale</i> .. L.	4,031	
1886.	Sir R. A. Cross .. C.		4,302
	<i>Sir G. Errington, Bt.</i> GL.		3,486
* 1886, Aug. 16.	Sir R. Cross becoming a Peer,		
	<i>T. W. Legh</i> .. C.		4,062
	<i>D. O'C. French, Q.C.</i> GL.		3,355
1892.	(Hon.) T. W. Legh .. C.	4,713	
	<i>W. Neill</i> .. GL.	3,819	
<b>Ince Div. P., 67,021. EL, 10,390.</b>			
1885.	Colonel H. B. Blundell .. C.	4,271	
	<i>C. McL. Percy</i> .. L.	3,725	
1886.	Col. H. B. Blundell .. C.		4,308
	<i>G. P. Taylor</i> .. GL.		3,228
1892.	S. Woods .. Lab.	4,579	
	<i>Col. H. B. Blundell</i> .. C.	4,352	
<b>Leigh Div. P., 65,155. EL, 10,312.</b>			
1885.	Caleb Wright .. L.	4,621	
	<i>Lees Knowles</i> .. C.	3,275	
1886.	Caleb Wright .. GL.		4,297
	<i>W. H. Myers</i> .. C.		3,134
1892.	Caleb Wright .. GL.	4,899	
	<i>W. C. Jones</i> .. C.	3,995	

**Leicestershire (4).**

<b>E. or Melton Div. P., 59,352. EL, 11,616.</b>			
1885.	Rt. Hn. Ld. J. Manners .. C.	5,150	
	<i>D. R. Radcliffe</i> .. L.	3,868	
* 1886.	Lord J. Manners .. C.		unop.
* 1886, Aug. 13.	Lord J. Manners re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
* 1888, Mar. 21.	On Lord J. Manners' accession		
	to the Peerage,		
	Marquis of Granby .. C.		unop.
1892.	Marquis of Granby .. C.		unop.
<b>Mid. or Loughborough Div. P., 55,164.</b>			
<b>EL, 10,089.</b>			
1885.	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson .. L.	4,733	
	<i>Major Hon. M. Curzon</i> .. C.	3,693	
1886.	E. P. de Lisle .. C.		4,075
	<i>J. E. J. Ferguson</i> .. GL.		3,940
1892.	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson .. GL.	4,715	
	<i>E. P. De Lisle</i> .. C.	3,994	
<b>W. or Bosworth Div. P., 57,240. EL, 10,687.</b>			
1885.	James Ellis .. L.	5,648	
	<i>S. G. Stopford Sackville</i> .. C.	3,051	
1886.	James Ellis .. GL.		4,730
	<i>Harrington Hulton</i> .. C.		3,440
1892.	C. B. McLaren .. GL.	5,370	
	<i>Harrington Hulton</i> .. C.	3,846	
<b>S. or Harborough Div. P., 59,368.</b>			
<b>EL, 13,865.</b>			
1885.	T. T. Paget .. L.	5,502	
	<i>T. K. Tapling (d)</i> .. C.	5,336	
1886.	T. K. Tapling (d) .. C.		5,708
	<i>J. H. Sanders</i> .. GL.		4,570
* 1891, May 8.	On the death of Mr. Tapling,		
	<i>J. W. Logan</i> .. GL.		5,982
	<i>G. H. Hardy</i> .. C.		5,493
1892.	J. W. Logan .. GL.	6,244	
	<i>F. W. Lowe</i> .. C.	5,588	

**Lincolnshire (7).**

<b>W. Lindsey or Gainsborough Division.</b>			
<b>P., 49,595. EL, 11,557.</b>			
1885.	Joseph Bennett .. L.	4,955	
	<i>Major-General C. A. Sim</i> .. C.	3,850	
1886.	Col. H. Eyre .. C.		4,123
	<i>Joseph Bennett</i> .. GL.		4,038
1892.	Joseph Bennett .. GL.	4,945	
	<i>Col. H. Eyre</i> .. C.	4,307	
<b>N. Lindsey or Brigg Div. P., 49,151. EL, 10,503.</b>			
1885.	Sir H. Meysey-Thomp-		
	son, Bart. .. L.	5,648	
	<i>H. J. Farmer-Atkinson</i> .. C.	3,690	
1886.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C. .. GL.		3,887
	<i>J. M. Richardson</i> .. C.		3,722
1892.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C. .. GL.	4,448	
	<i>J. M. Richardson</i> .. C.	4,021	
<b>E. Lindsey or Louth Div. P., 46,868.</b>			
<b>EL, 9,694.</b>			
1885.	F. Otter .. L.	4,801	
	<i>Rt. Hon. J. Louth</i> .. C.	3,690	
1886.	A. R. Heath .. C.		unop.
1892.	R. W. Perks .. GL.	4,284	
	<i>A. R. Heath</i> .. C.	3,445	
	Candidate—Col. Lucas, L.U.		
<b>S. Lindsey or Horncastle Div. P., 46,079.</b>			
<b>EL, 9,646.</b>			
1885.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope .. C.	4,824	
	<i>T. Threlfall</i> .. L.	3,959	
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope .. C.		unop.
* 1886, Aug. 12.	Mr. Stanhope re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
1892.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope .. C.	4,438	
	<i>F. Otter</i> .. GL.	3,700	
<b>N. Kesteven or Sleaford Div. P., 45,474.</b>			
<b>EL, 9,596.</b>			
1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,761	
	<i>C. Sharpe</i> .. L.	3,460	
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.		unop.
* 1889, Sept. 26.	On Mr. Chaplin accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.		4,386
	<i>F. Otter</i> .. GL.		3,078
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,157	
	<i>W. S. Fox</i> .. GL.	3,250	
<b>S. Kesteven or Stamford Div. P., 47,647.</b>			
<b>EL, 9,565.</b>			
1885.	J. C. Lawrance, Q.C. .. C.	4,631	
	<i>J. S. Cudlip</i> .. L.	3,530	
1886.	J. C. Lawrance, Q.C. .. C.		unop.
* 1890, Mar. 7.	On Mr. Lawrance being ap-		
	pointed a Judge,		
	H. J. C. Cust .. C.		4,236
	<i>A. Priestley</i> .. GL.		3,954
1892.	H. J. C. Cust .. C.	4,150	
	<i>A. Priestley</i> .. GL.	4,026	
<b>Holland or Spalding Div. P., 49,279.</b>			
<b>EL, 13,354.</b>			
1885.	Hon. M. Finch-Hatton .. C.	4,658	
	<i>H. Stewart</i> .. L.	4,580	
1886.	Hon. M. Finch-Hatton .. C.		4,561
	<i>H. Stewart</i> .. GL.		4,273
* 1887, July 1.	On Mr. Finch-Hatton's acces-		
	sion to the peerage,		
	H. Stewart .. GL.		5,110
	<i>Adm. Sir G. Tryon</i> .. C.		4,363
1892.	H. Stewart .. GL.	4,660	
	<i>H. F. Pollock</i> .. LU.	4,334	
<b>Middlesex (7).</b>			
<b>Enfield Div. P., 34,388. EL, 13,164.</b>			
1885.	Viscount Folkestone .. C.	3,644	
	<i>J. Kempster</i> .. L.	2,684	
1886.	Visc. Folkestone .. C.		3,287
	<i>J. T. Edgcombe</i> .. GL.		1,267
* 1886, Aug. 12.	Visc. Folkestone re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
* 1889, Mar. 30.	On Visc. Folkestone's accession		
	to the Peerage,		
	H. F. Bowles .. C.		5,124
	<i>W. H. Fairbairns</i> .. GL.		3,612
1892.	H. F. Bowles .. C.	5,491	
	<i>A. S. Hatchett Jones</i> .. GL.	3,660	



## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Middlesex—Continued.**

Tottenham Div. P., 97,166. EL., 17,196.	
1885. Joseph Howard..... C. 4,441	
W. S. Caine..... L. 3,706	
1886. Joseph Howard..... C. .. 3,941	
C. E. Bretherton..... GL. .. 2,061	
1892. Joseph Howard..... C. 5,794	
T. H. Chance..... GL. 4,074	

Hornsey Div. P., 78,043. EL., 13,774.	
1885. Sir J. McGarel-Hogg (d) C. 4,619	
Lord Kensington..... L. 3,299	
1886. Sir J. McGarel-Hogg (d) C. .. unop.	
1887, July 19. Sir J. Hogg being created a peer,	
H. C. Stephens..... C. .. 4,476	
Horatio Bottomley .. GL. .. 2,488	
1892. H. C. Stephens..... C. 6,192	
Dr. Sydenham Jones .. GL. 2,913	

Harrow Div. P., 96,720. EL., 15,536.	
1885. W. Ambrose, Q.C. .... C. 4,214	
Alfred Milner..... L. 3,241	
1886. W. Ambrose, Q.C. .... C. .. unop.	
1892. W. Ambrose, Q.C. .... C. 6,047	
T. Sadler..... GL. 3,423	

Ealing Div. P., 70,756. EL., 12,671.	
1885. Lord G. Hamilton .... C. 4,353	
Dr. Gordon Hogg..... L. 2,691	
1886. Lord G. Hamilton .... C. .. unop.	
* 1886, Aug. 12. Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	
re-elected on accepting office.	
1892. Right Hon. Lord G.	
Hamilton..... C. 5,547	
S. Holman..... GL. 2,112	

Brentford Div. P., 69,792. EL., 10,371.	
1885. O. E. Coope (d)..... C. 3,563	
J. Haysman..... L. 2,267	
1886. O. E. Coope (d)..... C. .. 3,043	
J. Haysman..... GL. .. 1,409	
1886, Dec. 23. On the death of Mr. Coope,	
J. Bigwood..... C. .. 2,572	
J. Haysman..... GL. .. 1,316	
1892. J. Bigwood..... C. 4,417	
H. Heldmann..... GL. 2,625	

Uxbridge Div. P., 67,754. EL., 11,923.	
1885. F. D. Dixon-Hartland.. C. 5,093	
J. P. Rickman..... L. 2,615	
1886. F. D. Dixon-Hartland C. .. unop.	
1892. (Sir) F. Dixon-Hartland C. 5,172	
L. C. Probyn..... GL. 2,029	

**Monmouthshire (4).**

Northern Div. P., 62,690. EL., 11,611.	
1885. T. P. Price..... L. 5,692	
J. A. Rolls..... C. 3,226	
1886. T. P. Price..... GL. .. 4,688	
E. Jones..... C. .. 2,384	
1892. T. P. Price..... GL. 5,020	
J. A. Rolls..... C. 3,860	

Western Div. P., 64,695. EL., 11,146.	
1885. C. M. Warrington, Q.C. L. 6,732	
B. F. Williams, Q.C. .... C. 1,341	
1886. C. M. Warrington .. GL. .. unop.	
1892. C. M. Warrington .. GL. 7,019	
W. H. Meredith..... C. 1,700	

Southern Div. P., 66,133. EL., 13,511.	
1885. Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C. 4,391	
Sir H. M. Jackson .... L. 4,293	
1886. Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C. .. 5,230	
O. Bryant..... GL. .. 2,235	
1892. Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C. 6,421	
Baron Profumo..... GL. 3,535	

**Norfolk (6).**

North Western Div. P., 51,273. EL., 10,367.	
1885. Joseph Arch..... L. 4,461	
Lord H. Bentinck..... C. 3,821	
1886. Lord H. Bentinck..... C. .. 4,034	
Joseph Arch..... GL. .. 4,064	
1892. Joseph Arch..... GL. 4,911	
Lord H. Bentinck..... C. 3,822	

South Western Div. P., 47,133. EL., 9,249.	
1885. W. A. Tyssen-Amherst C. 4,036	
Sir W. B. Gurdon..... L. 3,776	
1886. W. A. Tyssen-Amherst C. .. unop.	
1892. T. L. Hare..... C. 4,077	
H. Lee-Warner..... GL. 3,739	
Cand. R. Winfrey..... GL.	

Northern Div. P., 51,072. EL., 9,715.	
1885. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. L. 5,023	
S. Hoare..... C. 3,342	
1886. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. GL. .. 4,084	
Hon. A. E. Fellowes..... C. .. 3,324	
1892. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. GL. 4,561	
John Cator..... C. 3,373	

Eastern Div. P., 50,693. EL., 10,952.	
1885. E. Birkbeck..... C. 4,682	
P. Falk..... L. 4,440	
1886. Sir E. Birkbeck, Bart. C. .. 4,570	
H. Lee-Warner..... GL. .. 4,000	
1892. R. J. Price..... GL. 4,743	
Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt. .... C. 4,303	

Mld Div. P., 49,604. EL., 9,540.	
1885. R. T. Gurdon..... L. 5,275	
(Hon.) A. E. Fellowes .. C. 2,872	
1886. R. T. Gurdon..... LU. .. 3,032	
J. Toller..... GL. .. 2,625	
1892. C. Higgins, Q.C. .... GL. 4,069	
R. T. Gurdon..... LU. 2,599	

Southern Div. P., 49,730. EL., 9,784.	
1885. F. Taylor..... L. 4,530	
Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. C. 3,533	
1886. F. Taylor..... LU. .. unop.	
1892. F. Taylor..... LU. 4,233	
A. G. Kitching..... GL. 3,535	

**Northamptonshire (4).**

Northern Div. P., 46,723. EL., 10,056.	
1885. Lord Burghley..... C. 4,467	
Sir Jas. Carmichael, Bt. L. 4,236	
1886. Lord Burghley..... C. .. unop.	
* 1886, Aug. 16. Lord Burghley re-elected on	
accepting office.	
1892. Lord Burghley..... C. 4,505	
J. T. Stockburn..... GL. 3,836	

Eastern Div. P., 65,499. EL., 11,963.	
1885. F. A. Channing..... L. 5,414	
R. Ramsden..... C. 3,359	
1886. F. A. Channing..... GL. .. 4,423	
Hon. G. Agar-Ellis .. LU. .. 3,012	
1892. F. A. Channing..... GL. 5,332	
W. Potter, Q.C. .... C. 4,348	

Cand. W. Potter, Q.C. .... C.	
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Mld Div. P., 48,790. EL., 11,081.	
1885. Hon. C. R. Spencer..... L. 5,446	
P. Phipps (d)..... C. 4,347	
* 1886, Feb. 12. Mr. Spencer re-elected on	
accepting office.	
1886. Hon. C. R. Spencer .. GL. .. 4,837	
W. C. Cartwright .. LU. .. 3,931	
1892. Hon. C. R. Spencer .. GL. 4,731	
J. D. Pender..... C. 4,299	

\* 1892, Aug. 24. Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer re-elected on accepting office.

Southern Div. P., 46,623. EL., 9,237.	
1885. Sir R. Knightley, Bart. C. 4,074	
Sir M. Fitzgerald, Bart. L. 4,012	
1886. Sir Rainald Knightley C. .. 4,003	
Sir J. Carmichael, Bt. GL. .. 3,637	
1892. D. C. Guthrie..... GL. 3,330	
T. L. Melville-Cartwright C. 3,332	

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Northumberland (4).**

Wansbeck Div. P., 69,701.	EL., 11,690.
1885. C. Fenwick .....	L. 5,858
J. B. Cookson .....	C. 2,708
1886. C. Fenwick .....	GL. .. 5,235
W. Wight .....	LU. .. 1,710
1892. C. Fenwick .....	GL. 5,606
S. McC. Hill .....	C. 2,920
Tyneside Div. P., 69,042.	EL., 15,052.
1885. A. H. G. Grey .....	L. 5,782
(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C.	3,440
1886. W. B. Beaumont .....	GL. .. 4,112
A. H. G. Grey .....	LU. .. 3,990
1892. J. A. Pease .....	GL. 5,468
Arnold H. White .....	LU. 5,018
Hexham Div. P., 51,587.	EL., 10,494.
1885. M. MacInnes .....	L. 5,198
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. C.	3,668
1886. M. MacInnes .....	GL. .. 4,177
Lord Melgund .....	LU. .. 3,220
1892. N. G. Clayton .....	C. 4,092
M. MacInnes .....	GL. 4,010
* 1893, Feb. 18, Mr. N. Clayton being unseated,	
M. MacInnes .....	GL. 4,804
R. Clayton .....	C. 4,386
Berwick-on-Tweed Division. P., 52,442.	EL., 9,219.
1885. Sir E. Grey, Bart. ....	L. 4,729
Rt. Hon. Earl Percy .....	C. 3,316
1886. Sir E. Grey, Bart. ....	GL. .. 4,131
Hon. F. W. Lambton LU. ....	3,709
1892. Sir E. Grey, Bart. ....	GL. 4,002
W. Askew Robertson .....	C. 3,560

**Nottinghamshire (4).**

Bassettlaw Div. P., 51,452.	EL., 9,890.
1885. W. Beckett-Denison .....	C. 4,367
F. J. S. Foljambe .....	L. 4,072
1886. W. Beckett .....	C. .. unop.
* 1890. Dec. 15. On the death of Mr. Beckett,	
Sir F. Milner, Bart. ....	C. 4,381
Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor .....	GL. 3,653
1892. Sir F. Milner, Bart. ....	C. .. 4,446
J. H. Yoxall .....	GL. .. 4,044
Newark Div. P., 50,035.	EL., 10,296.
1885. Viscount Newark .....	C. 5,228
Thomas Earp .....	L. 3,519
1886. Viscount Newark .....	C. .. unop.
1892. Viscount Newark .....	C. unop.
Rushcliffe Div. P., 66,617.	EL., 12,300.
1885. J. E. Ellis .....	L. 5,944
J. H. B. Warner .....	C. 3,808
1886. J. E. Ellis .....	GL. .. 4,784
G. S. Foljambe .....	LU. .. 3,387
1892. J. E. Ellis .....	GL. 5,380
C. H. Seely .....	LU. 4,588
Mansfield Div. P., 65,790.	EL., 11,818.
1885. C. G. S. Foljambe .....	L. 6,120
J. Horne Payne .....	C. 2,305
1886. C. G. S. Foljambe .....	GL. .. 4,876
L. Rolleston .....	C. .. 2,332
1892. J. Carvell Williams .....	GL. 5,781
D. Warde .....	C. 3,235

**Oxfordshire (3).**

N. or Banbury Div. P., 43,861.	EL., 8,273.
1885. Sir B. Samuelson, Bart. L.	4,436
L. M. Wynne .....	C. 2,944
1886. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt. GL.	.. 3,677
L. M. Wynne .....	C. .. 3,184
1892. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt. GL.	3,640
L. M. Wynne .....	C. 3,453
Mid or Woodstock Div. P., 50,464.	EL., 9,532.
1885. F. W. Maclean .....	L. 4,327
Viscount Valentia .....	C. 4,138
1886. F. W. Maclean .....	LU. .. unop.
* 1891, Apl. 21. On Mr. Maclean's appointment	
as a Master in Lunacy,	
G. H. Morrell .....	C. .. 4,448
G. R. Benson .....	GL. .. 3,768
1892. G. R. Benson .....	GL. 4,278
G. H. Morrell .....	C. 4,167

**Oxfordshire—Continued.**

S. or Henley Div. P., 43,145.	EL., 8,893.
1885. E. W. Harcourt, d. ....	C. 3,773
F. W. Maude .....	L. 3,253
1886. Hon. F. Parker .....	C. .. 3,674
Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. GL.	.. 2,600
1892. Hon. F. Parker .....	C. 3,688
Sir W. Phillimore, Bart. GL.	3,269

**Rutland (1). P., 20,659. EL., 4,228.**

1885. G. H. Finch .....	C. 2,366
M. C. Buszard, Q.C. ....	L. 1,110
1886. G. H. Finch .....	C. .. unop.
1892. G. H. Finch .....	C. unop.

**Shropshire (4).**

W. or Oswestry Div. P., 54,178.	EL., 9,980.
1885. Stanley Leighton .....	C. 4,753
H. Jephson .....	L. 3,772
1886. Stanley Leighton .....	C. .. unop.
1892. Stanley Leighton .....	C. unop.
N. or Newport Div. P., 53,035.	EL., 10,577
1885. R. Bickersteth .....	L. 4,694
Viscount Newport .....	C. 3,333
1886. Col. Kenyon-Slaney .....	C. .. 4,460
C. Higgins, Q.C. ....	GL. .. 2,834
1892. Col. Kenyon-Slaney .....	C. 4,815
W. H. Lander .....	GL. 3,530
Mid or Wellington Division. P., 46,224.	EL., 8,292.
1885. A. H. Brown .....	L. 4,301
Lt.-Col. Kenyon-Slaney C.	2,671
1886. A. H. Brown .....	LU. .. unop.
1892. A. H. Brown .....	LU. 3,964
J. H. Sanders .....	GL. 2,681
S. or Ludlow Div. P., 55,920.	EL., 10,518.
1885. R. J. More .....	L. 4,642
Sir B. Leighton, Bart. ....	C. 4,073
1886. R. J. More .....	LU. .. unop.
1892. R. J. More .....	LU. 5,965
F. S. Morris, d. ....	GL. 2,146

**Somersetshire (7).**

Northern Division. P., 53,418.	EL., 10,056.
1885. E. H. Llewellyn .....	C. 4,176
E. Strachey .....	L. 3,491
1886. E. H. Llewellyn .....	C. .. 4,252
J. D. Marshall .....	GL. .. 2,087
1892. T. C. T. Warner .....	GL. 3,920
E. H. Llewellyn .....	C. 3,901
Wells Division. P., 55,560.	EL., 10,603.
1885. Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. ....	C. 4,201
P. Rallt .....	L. 3,336
1886. Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. ....	C. .. unop.
1892. Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. ....	C. 4,335
B. Morice .....	GL. 3,395
Frome Division. P., 53,552.	EL., 11,324.
1885. L. J. Baker .....	L. 4,785
Viscount Weymouth .....	C. 3,973
1886. Viscount Weymouth .....	C. .. 4,349
G. B. Samuelson .....	GL. .. 3,645
1892. J. E. Barlow .....	GL. 4,747
Viscount Weymouth .....	C. 4,260
Eastern Division. P., 50,152.	EL., 9,327.
1885. H. Hobhouse .....	L. 4,732
Sir H. Hoare, Bart. ....	C. 3,280
1886. H. Hobhouse .....	LU. .. unop.
1892. H. Hobhouse .....	LU. 4,330
C. Morley .....	GL. 3,575
Southern Division. P., 51,300.	EL., 9,823.
1885. Viscount Kilcourse .....	L. 4,534
J. K. W. Digby .....	C. 3,268
* 1886, Feb. 24. Viscount Kilcourse re-elected	
on accepting office,	
1886. Viscount Kilcourse	
(Earl of Cavan) .....	GL. .. 3,739
H. M. Imbert-Terry .....	C. .. 3,532
1892. E. Strachey .....	GL. 4,330
H. M. Imbert-Terry .....	C. 3,925

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Somersetshire—Continued.**

<b>Bridgwater Div.</b> P., 48,226. EL., 10,346.		
1885.	E. J. Stanley .....	C. 3,935
	E. C. Trevilian .....	L. 3,835
1886.	E. J. Stanley .....	C. unop.
1892.	E. J. Stanley .....	C. 4,555
	J. D. Walker .....	GL. 3,392
<b>W. or Wellington Div.</b> P., 48,122. EL., 9,565.		
1885.	Right Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. ....	L. 4,299
	C. I. Elton, Q.C. ....	C. 3,760
1886.	C. I. Elton, Q.C. ....	C. 4,117
	Sir T. D. Acland .....	GL. 3,220
1892.	Capt. Sir A. Acland-Hood C.	4,369
	W. Latham, Q.C. ....	GL. 3,485

**Staffordshire (7).**

<b>Leek Division.</b> P., 56,711. EL., 11,880.		
1885.	C. Crompton .....	L. 4,225
	H. T. Davenport .....	C. 4,063
1886.	H. T. Davenport (aftds. Hinckes) .....	C. 4,324
	C. Crompton, Q.C. ....	GL. 3,669
1892.	C. Bill .....	C. 4,576
	J. O. Nicholson .....	GL. 4,213
<b>Burton Division.</b> P., 53,640. EL., 10,004.		
1885.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt. ....	L. 5,295
	Gerald H. Hardy .....	C. 5,543
1886.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt. ....	GL. unop.
* 1886.	Aug. 20. On Sir M. Bass' retirement, being created a peer, S. Evershed .....	GL. 4,792
	Gerald H. Hardy .....	C. 2,319
1892.	S. Evershed .....	GL. unop.

<b>Western Division.</b> P., 56,546. EL., 10,604.		
1885.	H. A. Bass .....	L. 4,820
	F. Monckton .....	C. 4,106
1886.	H. A. Bass .....	LU. unop.
1892.	H. A. Bass .....	LU. 5,227
	J. Kempster .....	GL. 2,879

<b>North Western Div.</b> P., 63,166. EL., 14,761.		
1885.	G. Leveson-Gower .....	L. 5,757
	Capt. J. E. Heathcote .....	C. 4,720
1886.	Capt. J. E. Heathcote .....	C. 5,252
	G. Leveson-Gower .....	GL. 4,459
1892.	J. Hest .....	C. 5,638
	K. Shobridge .....	GL. 5,406

<b>Lichfield Division.</b> P., 52,006. EL., 8,977.		
1885.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. ....	L. 4,126
	T. Mosley .....	C. 3,013
1886.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. ....	GL. 3,391
	Viscount Anson .....	LU. 2,765
1892.	Major L. Darwin .....	LU. 3,576
	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. ....	GL. 3,572

<b>Kingswinford Div.</b> P., 47,665. EL., 11,997.		
1885.	A. S. Hill, Q.C. ....	C. 5,161
	G. K. Harrison .....	L. 4,530
1886.	A. S. Hill, Q.C. ....	C. unop.
1892.	(Rt.Hn.) A. S. Hill, Q.C. C.	5,371
	T. Parker .....	GL. 3,800

<b>Handsworth Div.</b> P., 84,782. EL., 16,750.		
1885.	(Sir) H. Wiggins .....	L. 7,057
	H. R. Graham .....	C. 4,107
1886.	(Sir) H. Wiggins .....	LU. unop.
1892.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Bt. ....	LU. 7,370
	(Sir) H. G. Reid .....	GL. 5,433

**Suffolk (5).**

<b>N. or Lowestoft Div.</b> P., 61,654. EL., 11,852.		
1885.	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt. ....	L. 4,324
	Col. Bagot-Chester .....	C. 3,743
1886.	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt. ....	LU. unop.
1892.	H. S. Foster .....	C. 5,099
	J. Judd .....	GL. 3,909

**Suffolk—Continued.**

<b>N.E. or Eye Div.</b> P., 54,825. EL., 10,340.		
1885.	F. S. Stevenson .....	L. 5,356
	B. B. Hunter-Rodwell, d. C.	3,360
86.	F. S. Stevenson .....	GL. 4,544
	J. Colquhoun Reade .....	LU. 2,938
1892.	F. S. Stevenson .....	GL. 4,701
	Hon. L. Holland .....	C. 3,431
<b>N. W. or Stowmarket Div.</b> P., 55,099. EL., 11,087.		
1885.	F. T. Cobbold .....	L. 4,606
	Sir T. Thornhill, Bt. ....	C. 3,475
1886.	E. Greene .....	C. 3,906
	E. N. Buxton .....	GL. 3,363
* 1891.	May 5, on the death of Mr. Greene, Sydney Stern .....	GL. 346
	E. W. Greene .....	C. 4,132
1892.	Sydney Stern .....	GL. 4,630
	Viscount Chelsea .....	C. 4,486
<b>S. or Sudbury Div.</b> P., 55,655. EL., 10,594.		
1885.	W. C. Quilter .....	L. 4,913
	T. W. Foley .....	C. 3,461
1886.	W. C. Quilter .....	LU. unop.
1892.	W. C. Quilter .....	LU. 5,111
	A. G. Ogilvie .....	GL. 2,905
<b>S. E. or Woodbridge Div.</b> P., 56,539. EL., 11,863.		
1885.	R. L. Everett .....	L. 4,978
	Lord Rendlesham .....	C. 4,810
1886.	Col. R. L. Anstruther C.	4,854
	R. L. Everett .....	GL. 4,541
1892.	R. L. Everett .....	GL. 5,223
	Lt.-Col. R. L. Anstruther C.	4,483

**Surrey (6).**

<b>N.W. or Chertsey Div.</b> P., 61,968. EL., 10,843.		
1885.	F. A. Hankey, d. ....	C. 4,540
	Sir H. D. Le Marchant L.	2,560
1886.	F. A. Hankey, d. ....	C. unop.
* 1892.	March 3. On the death of Mr. Hankey, C. H. Combe .....	C. 4,589
	L. J. Baker .....	GL. 2,751
1892.	C. H. Combe .....	C. unop.
<b>S.W. or Guildford Div.</b> P., 67,722. EL., 11,564.		
1885.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick .....	C. 4,485
	E. D. Gosling .....	L. 3,750
1886.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick .....	C. 5,191
	G. P. Lawrence .....	GL. 3,720
<b>S.E. or Reigate Div.</b> P., 64,453. EL., 11,214.		
1885.	Sir Trevor Lawrence .....	C. 4,726
	Dr. A. Carpenter .....	L. 2,762
1886.	Sir J. J. T. Lawrence C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. H. Cubitt .....	C. 4,786
	F. E. Barnes .....	GL. 3,097

<b>Mid. or Epsom Div.</b> P., 70,103. EL., 10,794.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Geo. Cubitt .....	C. 4,621
	R. Harris .....	L. 2,369
1886.	Rt. Hon. Geo. Cubitt .....	C. unop.
1892.	T. T. Bucknill, Q.C. ....	C. 5,023
	Hon. T. A. Brassey .....	GL. 2,723

<b>Kingston Div.</b> P., 85,367. EL., 13,421.		
1885.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt. ....	C. 4,915
	C. D. Hodgson .....	L. 3,206
1886.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt. ....	C. unop.
1892.	Sir R. Temple, Bt. ....	C. 5,100
	C. D. Hodgson .....	GL. 4,357

<b>N.E. or Wimbledon Div.</b> P., 69,236. EL., 10,454.		
1885.	H. C. O. Bonsor .....	C. 6,189
	Alderman J. Cooper .....	L. 3,745
1886.	H. C. O. Bonsor .....	C. unop.
1892.	H. C. O. Bonsor .....	C. 7,397
	T. A. Meates .....	GL. 2,602

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

## Sussex (6).

N.W. or Horsham Div. P., 52,977. EL, 9,157.		
1885.	Sir W. Barttelot, Bt., d. C.	4,483
	<i>S. Barrow</i> .....	L. 2,468
1886.	Sir W. Barttelot, d. C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Barttelot, Bt., d. ....	C. 5,100
	<i>R. G. Wilberforce</i> .....	GL. 2,268
* 1893, Feb. 24th.	On Sir W. Barttelot's death.	
	J. Heywood Johnstone C.	4,150
	<i>R. G. Wilberforce</i> .....	GL. 2,066
S.W. or Chichester Div. P., 54,357. EL, 9,051.		
1885.	Earl of March .....	C. 4,760
	<i>F. W. Gibbs</i> .....	L. 2,470
1886.	Earl of March .....	C. unop.
* 1886, Mar. 14.	On Lord March's retirement,	
	Lord W. G. Lennox .....	C. unop.
* 1891, Dec. 9th.	Lord W. G. Lennox re-elected on accepting office.	
1892.	Lord W. G. Lennox ....	C. 4,236
	<i>H. J. Reid</i> .....	GL. 2,361
N. or East Grinstead Div. P., 52,525. EL, 8,873.		
1885.	G. B. Gregory, d. ....	C. 3,530
	<i>C. J. Heald</i> .....	L. 2,579
1886.	Hon. A. G. Hardy .....	C. 3,289
	<i>C. J. Heald</i> .....	GL. 1,877
1892.	Hon. A. G. Hardy .....	C. 3,987
	<i>Sir E. G. Jenkinson</i> .....	GL. 2,349
Mid or Lewes Div. P., 64,026. EL, 12,111.		
1885.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt. ....	C. 5,312
	<i>W. E. Hubbard</i> .....	L. 3,181
1886.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt. ....	C. unop.
1892.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt. ....	C. 5,621
	<i>H. Prince</i> .....	GL. 2,322
S. or Eastbourne Div. P., 66,468. EL, 10,554.		
1885.	Capt. E. Field, E.N. ....	C. 3,561
	<i>W. G. A. Wallis</i> .....	L. 3,497
1886.	Rear-Adm. E. Field .....	C. 3,760
	<i>Col. J. C. Brown</i> .....	GL. 2,501
1892.	Rear-Adm. E. Field .....	C. 4,087
	<i>Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand</i> .....	GL. 3,674
E. or Rye Div. P., 57,090. EL, 11,354.		
1885.	A. M. Brookfield .....	C. 4,526
	<i>F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.</i> .....	L. 4,303
1886.	A. M. Brookfield .....	C. 4,592
	<i>G. Reuter</i> .....	GL. 3,094
1892.	A. M. Brookfield .....	C. 4,699
	<i>G. M. Ball</i> .....	GL. 3,988

## Warwickshire (4).

N. or Tamworth Div. P., 54,134. EL, 10,211.		
1885.	P. A. Muntz .....	C. 4,338
	<i>W. P. Beale</i> .....	L. 3,858
1886.	P. A. Muntz .....	C. unop.
1892.	P. A. Muntz .....	C. 5,128
	<i>W. Johnson</i> .....	Lab. 2,702
N.E. or Nuneaton Div. P., 53,280. EL, 10,679.		
1885.	J. W. Johns .....	L. 4,445
	<i>J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.</i> .....	C. 4,169
1886.	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C. ....	C. 4,662
	<i>J. W. Johns</i> .....	GL. 3,608
1892.	F. A. Newdigate .....	C. 4,899
	<i>C. Vero</i> .....	GL. 4,258
S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div. P., 46,440. EL, 9,479.		
1885.	Lord W. (Earl) Compton L.	4,639
	<i>S. S. Lloyd</i> .....	C. 3,738
1886.	F. Townsend .....	C. 3,833
	<i>Ld. W. (Earl) Compton</i> .....	GL. 3,344
1892.	A. B. Freeman-Mitford C.	4,157
	<i>G. S. Warmington</i> .....	GL. 3,293
S.E. or Rugby Div. P., 49,130. EL, 9,880.		
1885.	H. P. Cobb .....	L. 4,877
	<i>J. Darlington</i> .....	C. 3,533
1886.	H. P. Cobb .....	GL. 4,006
	<i>M. C. Buszard, Q.C.</i> .....	LU. 3,528
1892.	H. P. Cobb .....	GL. 4,519
	<i>W. J. Galloway</i> .....	C. 3,831

## Westmorland (2).

N. or Appleby Div. P., 31,176. EL, 6,570.		
1885.	Hon. W. Lowther ....	C. 2,694
	<i>Alderman Whitehead</i> .....	L. 2,684
1886.	Hon. W. Lowther .....	C. 2,748
	<i>(Sir) J. Whitehead</i> .....	GL. 2,562
1892.	Sir J. Savory, Bt. ....	C. 2,963
	<i>Hon. A. Tufton</i> .....	GL. 2,256
S. or Kendal Div. P., 34,922. EL, 6,075.		
1885.	Earl of Bective .....	C. 2,600
	<i>J. Cropper</i> .....	L. 2,427
1886.	Earl of Bective .....	C. unop.
1892.	Capt. J. F. Bagot .....	C. 2,838
	<i>J. A. Farrer</i> .....	GL. 2,209

## Wiltshire (5).

N. or Cricklade Div. P., 59,414. EL, 10,399.		
1885.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne ..	L. 4,541
	<i>W. Stone</i> .....	C. 2,770
1886.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne LU.	3,401
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe</i> .....	GL. 1,683
	<i>Sir J. Bennett</i> .....	GL. 1,247
1892.	J. Husband .....	GL. 4,569
	<i>M. H. N. S. Maskelyne</i> .....	LU. 3,571
N.W. or Chippenham Div. P., 44,356. EL, 8,259.		
1885.	B. Fletcher .....	L. 3,880
	<i>Lord A. Somerset</i> .....	C. 3,574
1886.	Lord Henry Bruce .....	C. 3,657
	<i>B. Fletcher</i> .....	GL. 3,120
1892.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt. ....	C. 3,684
	<i>J. M. Fuller</i> .....	GL. 3,455
W. or Westbury Div. P., 52,669. EL, 9,837.		
1885.	G. P. Fuller .....	L. 5,333
	<i>Lord H. Thynne</i> .....	C. 3,639
1886.	G. P. Fuller .....	GL. 4,663
	<i>T. G. P. Hallett</i> .....	LU. 3,670
1892.	G. P. Fuller .....	GL. 4,554
	<i>W. H. Laverton</i> .....	C. 3,930
E. or Devizes Div. P., 48,267. EL, 9,348.		
1885.	W. H. Long .....	C. 3,849
	<i>W. Barber, Q.C.</i> .....	L. 3,752
1886.	W. H. Long .....	C. 4,122
	<i>J. W. Philipps</i> .....	GL. 2,397
1892.	C. E. Hobbhouse .....	GL. 3,896
	<i>W. H. Long</i> .....	C. 3,758

S. or Wilton Div. P., 42,901. EL, 8,452.		
1885.	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt. ....	L. 4,151
	<i>Hon. Sidney Herbert</i> .....	C. 3,329
1886.	† Sir T. F. Grove, Bt. LU.	unop.
	† Returned as LU. but afterwards became GL.	
1892.	Viscount Folkestone ..	C. 3,743
	<i>Sir T. F. Grove, Bt.</i> .....	GL. 3,336

## Worcestershire (5).

W. or Bewdley Div. P., 52,018. EL, 9,960.		
1885.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt. ....	C. 4,525
	<i>J. Fell</i> .....	L. 3,015
1886.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt. ....	C. unop.
1892.	A. Baldwin .....	C. unop.
S. or Evesham Div. P., 49,538. EL, 9,651.		
1885.	Sir R. Temple, Bt. ....	C. 4,080
	<i>A. Chamberlain</i> .....	L. 3,848
1886.	Sir R. Temple, Bt. ....	C. 4,127
	<i>D. Pidgeon</i> .....	GL. 2,391
1892.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt. ....	C. 4,170
	<i>F. Impey</i> .....	GL. 3,590
Mid or Droitwich Div. P., 48,231. EL, 9,838.		
1885.	J. Corbett .....	L. unop.
1886.	J. Corbett .....	LU. 4,031
	<i>A. J. Dadson</i> .....	GL. 2,761
1892.	R. B. Martin .....	LU. 3,980
	<i>T. E. Stephens</i> .....	GL. 3,410

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

## Worcestershire—Continued.

Northern Div. P., 58,437. EL, 10,972.			
1885.	(Sir) B. Hingley	..... L.	5,774
	<i>J. W. Willis-Bund</i>	..... C.	2,155
1886.	(Sir) B. Hingley	..... LU.	unop.
	† Returned as LU. but afterwards became GL.		
1892.	(Sir) B. Hingley	..... GL.	5,329
	<i>W. C. Bridgeman</i>	..... C.	3,171
** Eastern Div. P., 59,357. EL, 5,197.			
1885.	G. W. Hastings	..... L.	3,685
	<i>F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C.</i>	..... C.	3,194
1886.	G. W. Hastings	..... LU.	unop.
* 1892.	March 30. On expulsion of Mr. Hastings, J. A. Chamberlain .. LU. .. unop.		
1892.	J. A. Chamberlain	..... LU.	5,111
	<i>O. Browning</i>	..... GL.	2,517

## Yorkshire, East Riding (3).

Holderness Div. P. 41,479. EL, 9,903.			
1885.	Comr. G. R. Bethell, R.N. C.	4,166	
	<i>Colonel G. Smith</i>	..... L.	3,537
1886.	Comr. G. R. Bethell	..... C.	unop.
1892.	Comr. G. R. Bethell	..... C.	4,158
	<i>J. H. Anderson</i>	..... GL.	3,693
Buckrose Div. P., 50,676. EL, 9,126.			
1885.	Christopher Sykes	..... C.	4,031
	<i>J. J. Cousins</i>	..... L.	3,785
1886.	W. A. McArthur	..... GL.	3,742
	<i>Christopher Sykes</i>	..... C.	3,741
* 1886.	On petition and scrutiny, the seat was awarded to Mr. Sykes.		
1892.	A. Holden	..... GL.	4,294
	<i>F. W. Fison</i>	..... C.	3,642
Howdenshire Div. P., 49,627. EL, 9,705.			
1885.	A. Duncombe	..... C.	4,525
	<i>A. G. Sheil</i>	..... L.	3,334
1886.	A. Duncombe	..... C.	unop.
1892.	Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd	C.	3,998
	<i>J. T. Woodhouse</i>	..... GL.	3,648

## Yorkshire, North Riding (4).

Thirsk and Malton Div. P., 57,191. EL, 12,354.			
1885.	Col. Hon. L. P. Dawney	C.	5,966
	<i>E. R. Turton</i>	..... L.	4,503
1886.	Col. Hon. L. Dawney	..... C.	unop.
1892.	J. G. Lawson	..... C.	5,890
	<i>H. J. Reckitt</i>	..... GL.	3,541
Richmond Div. P., 54,450. EL, 10,842.			
1885.	Sir F. A. Milbank, Bt. L.	4,869	
	<i>G. W. Elliot</i>	..... C.	4,320
1886.	G. W. Elliot	..... C.	4,810
	<i>E. R. Turton</i>	..... GL.	3,815
1892.	G. W. Elliot	..... C.	4,340
	<i>E. R. Turton</i>	..... GL.	4,181
Cleveland Div. P., 55,917. EL, 11,108.			
1885.	H. F. Pease	..... L.	6,948
	<i>Hon. Guy Dawney, d.c.</i>	C.	2,845
1886.	H. F. Pease	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	H. F. Pease	..... GL.	4,397
	<i>A. J. Dorman</i>	..... C.	4,049
Whitby Div. P., 54,781. EL, 10,881.			
1885.	E. W. Denison	..... C.	5,049
	<i>A. Pease</i>	..... L.	4,709
1886.	E. W. Beckett (formerly Denison)	..... C.	5,078
	<i>Col. Clayhills</i>	..... GL.	3,940
1892.	E. W. Beckett	..... C.	4,909
	<i>H. F. Pyman</i>	..... GL.	3,826

## Yorkshire, West Riding (N.) (5).

Skipton Division. P., 58,213. EL, 11,025.			
1885.	Sir Matthew Wilson, Bt. L.	5,059	
	<i>S. C. Lister</i>	..... C.	4,289
1886.	W. Morrison	..... LU.	4,423
	<i>Sir Matthew Wilson</i>	..... GL.	4,239
1892.	C. S. Roundell	..... GL.	4,700
	<i>W. Morrison</i>	..... LU.	4,608
Keighley Division. P., 63,263. EL, 11,713.			
1885.	(Sir) Isaac Holden	..... L.	5,068
	<i>W. H. C. Dunhill</i>	..... C.	2,813
1886.	(Sir) Isaac Holden	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) Isaac Holden	..... GL.	unop.
Shipley Division. P., 62,166. EL, 14,536.			
1885.	J. Craven	..... L.	7,022
	<i>Lawrence Hardy</i>	..... C.	4,825
1886.	J. Craven	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	W. P. Byles	..... Lab.	5,746
	<i>Theo. Peel</i>	..... LU.	5,464
Sowerby Division. P., 63,192. EL, 11,361.			
1885.	E. Crossley	..... L.	6,418
	<i>Sir F. Milner, Bart.</i>	..... C.	2,960
1886.	E. Crossley	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mallor	GL.	5,754
	<i>H. T. Crook</i>	..... LU.	3,324
Elland Division. P., 64,632. EL, 12,370.			
5.	T. Wayman	..... L.	6,516
	<i>Capt. F. C. Rasch</i>	..... C.	3,458
1886.	T. Wayman	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	T. Wayman	..... GL.	5,497
	<i>J. F. Hope</i>	..... C.	3,676

## Yorkshire, West Riding (S.) (8).

Morley Division. P., 65,219. EL, 12,824.			
1885.	C. Milnes Gaskell	..... L.	6,634
	<i>J. J. D. Jefferson</i>	..... C.	3,177
1886.	C. Milnes Gaskell	..... GL.	unop.
1892.	A. E. Hutton	..... GL.	5,818
	<i>W. Carr, jun.</i>	..... C.	3,656
Normanton Div. P., 72,013. EL, 12,635.			
1885.	B. Pickard	..... Lab.	5,608
	<i>Major Charlesworth</i>	..... C.	3,706
1886.	B. Pickard	..... GL.	4,771
	<i>Major Charlesworth</i>	..... C.	3,724
1892.	B. Pickard	..... GL.	6,134
	<i>P. Tew</i>	..... C.	3,803
Colne Valley Div. P., 59,344. EL, 10,701.			
1885.	H. F. Beaumont	..... L.	5,398
	<i>Col. T. Brooke</i>	..... C.	4,541
1886.	H. F. Beaumont	..... LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. Kitson	..... GL.	4,987
	<i>J. Sugden</i>	..... LU.	4,281
Holmfirth Division. P., 65,160. EL, 11,203.			
1885.	H. J. Wilson	..... L.	6,206
	<i>Col. Hon. H. Legge</i>	..... C.	3,063
1886.	H. J. Wilson	..... GL.	5,322
	<i>W. Armitage</i>	..... LU.	2,780
1892.	H. J. Wilson	..... GL.	5,640
	<i>Harold Thomas</i>	..... C.	3,317
Barnsley Division. P., 73,844. EL, 13,341.			
1885.	C. S. Kenny	..... L.	6,705
	<i>B. C. V. Wentworth</i>	..... C.	2,722
1886.	C. S. Kenny	..... GL.	5,425
	<i>B. C. V. Wentworth</i>	..... C.	2,917
* 1889, Mar. 11.	On Mr. Kenny's retirement, Earl Compton .. GL. .. 6,232		
	<i>E. C. V. Wentworth</i>	..... C.	3,731
1892.	Earl Compton	..... GL.	6,739
	<i>F. J. S. Foljambe</i>	..... LU.	3,498
Hallamshire Div. P., 73,254. EL, 14,293.			
1885.	F. T. Mappin	..... L.	6,454
	<i>Hon. C. Fitzwilliam</i>	..... C.	4,457
1886.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.	unop.	
1892.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.	unop.	

\*\* The numbers are given as shewn in the Parliamentary Return, No. 365, of 1893. They are, however, clearly erroneous. The number of Electors in 1892 was 9,827.

## ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Yorkshire, West Riding (S.)—Continued.**

Rotherham Div. P., 78,578. EL, 13,412.		
1885.	A. H. Dyke-Acland..... L.	6,801
	Major Hoole..... C.	2,257
1886.	A. H. Dyke-Acland.....GL.	5,155
	F. J. S. Foljambe.....LU.	2,070
1892.	A. H. Dyke-Acland.....GL.	6,567
	G. S. Foljambe.....LU.	2,839
* 1892.	August 25th, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke-Acland re-elected on accepting office.	
Doncaster Div. P., 73,157. EL, 13,709.		
1885.	W. S. Shirley, d..... L.	5,680
	Hon. A. E. Gathorne- Hardy, Q.C..... C.	4,700
1886.	W. S. Shirley, d.....GL.	5,060
	Hon. H. Fitzwilliam...LU.	4,792
* 1888, Feb. 23.	On Mr. Shirley's retirement, Hon. H. Fitzwilliam LU. .. 5,634	
	Jabez S. Baifour.....GL.	5,428
1892.	C. J. Fleming.....GL.	5,818
	Hon. H. Fitzwilliam...LU.	5,552

**Yorkshire, West Riding (E.) (6).**

Ripon Division. P., 64,925. EL, 9,777.		
1885.	W. Harker..... L.	3,985
	J. L. Wharton..... C.	3,820
1886.	J. L. Wharton..... C.	4,113
	C. Ponsonby.....GL.	3,125
1892.	J. L. Wharton..... C.	4,268
	H. Leatham.....GL.	3,657
Otley Division. P., 61,746. EL, 10,713.		
1885.	Sir A. Fairbairn, Bt. .. L.	5,048
	F. W. Fison..... C.	3,639
1886.	J. Barran.....GL.	4,245
	Sir A. Fairbairn, Bt. LU. ..	3,861
1892.	J. Barran.....GL.	4,713
	M. D'Arcy Wryill..... C.	4,023

**Yorkshire, West Riding (E.)—Continued.**

Barkston Ash Div. P., 43,470. EL, 8,993.		
1885.	Col. Gunter..... C.	4,600
	T. Batley..... L.	2,694
1886.	Col. Gunter..... C.	unop.
1892.	Col. Gunter..... C.	4,161
	Ald. Scarr.....GL.	2,920
Osgoldcross Div. P., 60,779. EL, 12,333.		
1885.	Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bt. L.	5,153
	Reginald Hardy..... C.	3,053
1886.	J. Austin.....GL.	4,008
	Sir J. Ramsden, Bt. LU. ..	3,010
1892.	J. Austin.....GL.	5,160
	C. B. Dobson..... C.	3,284
Pudsey Division. P., 49,252. EL, 13,645.		
1885.	B. Priestley..... L.	6,363
	S. W. Duncan..... C.	4,039
1886.	B. Priestley.....GL.	5,207
	A. W. Rucker.....LU.	4,036
1892.	B. Priestley.....GL.	5,523
	E. Woodhouse.....LU.	4,924
Spenn Valley Div. P., 57,402. EL, 10,252.		
1885.	J. Woodhead..... L.	5,826
	J. E. Gladstone..... C.	2,732
1886.	J. Woodhead.....GL.	4,542
	S. C. Boulter.....LU.	2,200
1892.	T. P. Whittaker.....GL.	4,952
	F. Ellis..... C.	3,404

## ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

**Battersea and Clapham (2).**

<b>Battersea Division. P., 97,204. EL, 12,981.</b>	
1885. O. V. Morgan .....	L. 4,259
J. E. Cooke .....	C. 3,547
* 1886. March 1. On Mr. Morgan's resignation, O. V. Morgan .....	L. Unop.
1886. O. V. Morgan .....	GL. 3,683
E. C. Willis, Q.C. ....	C. 3,497
1892. John Burns .....	Lab. 5,616
W. M. Chinnery .....	C. 4,526
<b>Clapham Division. P., 96,952. EL, 13,190.</b>	
1885. J. F. Moulton, Q.C. ....	L. 3,976
Hon. A. Bourke .....	C. 3,650
1886. J. S. Gilliat .....	C. 3,816
J. F. Moulton, Q.C. ....	GL. 3,347
1892. P. M. Thornton .....	C. 5,170
R. McKenna .....	GL. 4,526

**Bethnal Green (2).**

<b>North East Division. P., 66,804. EL, 7,128.</b>	
1885. G. Howell .....	L. 3,095
J. D. Mayne .....	C. 1,844
1886. G. Howell .....	GL. 2,278
E. J. Stoneham .....	LU. 1,906
1892. G. Howell .....	GL. 2,898
H. H. Marks .....	C. 2,321
H. R. Taylor .....	Lab. 106
R. Ballard .....	Ind. 23
<b>South West Division. P., 62,330. EL, 7,976.</b>	
1885. E. H. Pickersgill .....	L. 3,068
Captain J. E. F. Aylmer C.	2,200
1886. E. H. Pickersgill .....	GL. 2,551
Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer C.	2,001
1892. E. H. Pickersgill .....	GL. 3,206
T. Benskin .....	C. 2,171

**Camberwell (3).**

<b>North Division. P., 88,982. EL, 11,377.</b>	
1885. R. Strong .....	L. 3,137
W. S. Blunt .....	C. 2,975
1886. J. E. Kelly .....	C. 2,717
E. H. Bayley .....	GL. 2,852
W. Pirie Duff .....	LU. 246
1892. E. H. Bayley .....	GL. 4,295
J. R. Kelly .....	C. 3,450
<b>Peckham Division. P., 83,483. EL, 11,436.</b>	
1885. A. A. Baumann .....	L. 3,362
W. Willis, Q.C. ....	L. 2,929
E. D. Rogers, d. ....	L. 580
1886. A. A. Baumann .....	C. 3,439
W. Willis, Q.C. ....	GL. 2,688
1892. F. G. Banbury .....	C. 3,847
E. Jones .....	GL. 3,664
B. Ellis .....	Lab. 95
<b>Dulwich Division. P., 83,272. EL, 11,877.</b>	
1885. J. M. Howard, Q.C., d. .	C. 4,406
G. Collins .....	L. 2,71
1886. J. M. Howard, Q.C., d. .	C. unop.
* 1887. Dec. 1. On Mr. Howard's appointment as County Court Judge, (Sir) J. Blundell Maple C.	4,021
J. Henderson .....	GL. 2,609
1892. Sir J. Blundell Maple .	C. 5,318
A. Clayton .....	GL. 3,138
<b>Chelsea (1). P., 96,272. EL, 13,484.</b>	
1885.—Rt. Hn. Sir C. Dilke, Bt. L.	4,291
C. A. Whitmore .....	C. 4,116
1886. C. A. Whitmore .....	C. 4,304
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke .	GL. 4,128
1892. C. A. Whitmore .....	C. 4,993
B. F. C. Costelloe .....	GL. 4,427

**Croydon (1). P., 102,697. EL, 15,439.**

1885. W. Grantham, Q.C. ....	C. 5,484
Jabez S. Balfour .....	L. 4,315
* 1886, Jan. 27. Mr. Grantham becoming a Judge, Hon. Sidney Herbert C.	5,205
S. C. Buxton .....	GL. 4,458
1886. Hon. S. Herbert .....	C. unop.
* 1886, Aug. 11. Mr. Herbert re-elected on accepting office.	
1892. Hon. S. Herbert .....	C. 6,528
E. W. Grimwade .....	GL. 4,834
<b>Deptford (1). P., 101,326. EL, 14,131.</b>	
1885. W. J. Evelyn .....	C. 3,927
L. Ghose .....	L. 3,560
1886. W. J. Evelyn .....	C. 3,682
L. Ghose .....	GL. 3,055
* 1888. Feb. 29. On Mr. Evelyn's retirement, C. J. Darling, Q.C. ....	4,345
W. S. Blunt .....	C. 4,070
1892. C. J. Darling, Q.C. ....	C. 5,298
Lord E. Fitzmaurice .	GL. 4,733

**Finsbury (3).**

<b>Holborn Div. P., 70,918. EL, 12,133.</b>	
1885. Col. Duncan, R.A., d. .	C. 4,047
C. Harrison .....	L. 2,473
1886. Col. Duncan, R.A., d. .	C. 3,651
D. Naoroji .....	GL. 1,950
* 1888. Nov. 29. On Col. Duncan's death, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. .	4,398
Earl Compton .....	GL. 3,433
1892. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. .	C. 4,949
G. Bateman .....	Lab. 2,477
* 1892, Aug. 12. Mr. G. Bruce becoming a Judge, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C. .	C. unop.
<b>Central Div. P., 65,885. EL, 9,279.</b>	
1885. H. Spensley .....	L. 2,861
Saul Isaac .....	C. 2,314
1886. Capt. F. T. Penton .	C. 2,245
H. Spensley .....	GL. 2,240
1892. D. Naoroji .....	GL. 2,959
Capt. F. T. Penton .	C. 2,956
<b>East Division. P., 45,306. EL, 6,179.</b>	
1885. J. Bigwood .....	C. 2,055
J. Rowlands .....	L. 2,035
1886. J. Rowlands .....	GL. 1,973
J. Bigwood .....	C. 1,912
1892. J. Rowlands .....	GL. 2,383
W. Lucas-Shadwell .	C. 2,093

**Fulham (1). P., 91,640. EL, 11,692.**

1885. W. Hayes Fisher .....	C. 2,692
G. W. E. Russell .....	L. 2,590
1886. W. Hayes Fisher .....	C. 2,557
G. W. E. Russell .....	GL. 2,247
1892. W. Hayes Fisher .....	C. 4,365
W. D. Barnett .....	GL. 4,154
<b>Greenwich (1). P., 78,131. EL, 10,583.</b>	
1885. T. W. Boord .....	C. 3,317
Dr. H. Watney .....	L. 2,961
1886. T. W. Boord .....	C. 3,240
G. C. Whiteley .....	GL. 2,551
1892. T. W. Boord .....	C. 4,200
G. C. Whiteley .....	GL. 3,877

**Hackney (3).**

<b>North Div. P., 77,170. EL, 11,355.</b>	
1885. Sir Lewis Pelly .....	C. 3,327
Æ. M'Intyre, Q.C. ....	L. 2,911
1886. Sir Lewis Pelly .....	C. 3,326
Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey GL.	1,839
* 1892, May 11. On the death of Sir Lewis Pelly, W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. .	C. 4,400
T. A. Meates .....	GL. 3,491
1892. W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. .	C. 4,799
J. McCall .....	GL. 3,280

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES—Continued.

**Hackney—Continued.**

Central Div. P., 64,760. EL, 9,288.		
1885.	Sir W. Guyer Hunter C.	2,981
	<i>J. Holms</i> ..... L.	2,748
1886.	Sir W. Guyer Hunter C.	3,047
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i> ..... GL.	1,961
1892.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	3,478
	<i>J. F. Stewart</i> ..... GL.	3,193

South Div. P., 87,601. EL, 11,836.		
1885.	C. Russell, Q.C. .... L.	3,544
	<i>C. J. Darling, Q.C.</i> .... C.	2,602
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Sir C. Russell accepting office,	
	Sir C. Russell, Q.C. .... L.	3,174
	<i>A. R. Scoble, Q.C.</i> .... C.	1,979
	<i>H. Munster</i> ..... I.	17
1886.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C. .... GL.	2,800
	<i>C. J. Darling, Q.C.</i> .... C.	2,700
1892.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C. .... GL.	4,537
	<i>T. H. Robertson</i> ..... C.	3,293
1892, August 23.	Sir C. Russell re-elected on accepting office.	

<b>Hammersmith (1).</b> P., 97,237. EL, 11,908.		
1885.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,261
	<i>T. C. Clarke</i> ..... L.	3,095
1886.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	3,991
	<i>F. Dethridge</i> ..... GL.	2,362
1892.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,387
	<i>F. Smith</i> ..... GL.	3,718

<b>Hampstead (1).</b> P., 68,425. EL, 8,815.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. .... C.	2,785
	<i>Marquis of Lorne</i> ..... L.	1,910
	<i>J. Williams</i> ..... Soc.	27
1886.	Sir H. T. Holland C.	2,707
	<i>W. R. Scott</i> ..... GL.	945
1888.	Feb. 23. Sir H. Holland being created a peer,	
	C. E. Brodie Hoare .. C.	unop.
1892.	C. E. Brodie Hoare .. C	3,848
	<i>J. C. Swinburne-Hanham</i> GL	2,239

**Islington (4).**

North Div. P., 90,272. EL, 11,060.		
1885.	G. C. T. Bartley .. C.	3,543
	<i>S. D. Waddy, Q.C.</i> .... L.	2,972
1886.	G. C. T. Bartley .. C.	3,456
	<i>P. W. Clayden</i> ..... GL.	1,976
1892.	G. C. T. Bartley .. C.	4,456
	<i>James Hill, d.</i> ..... GL.	3,646

West Div. P., 73,368. EL, 8,921.		
1885.	R. Chamberlain .. L.	3,370
	<i>Dr. G. D. Thomas</i> ..... C.	2,356
1886.	R. Chamberlain .. LU.	2,793
	<i>W. A. Macdonald</i> .. FN.	1,501
1892.	T. Lough .. GL.	3,385
	<i>R. Chamberlain</i> ..... LU.	2,655

East Div. P., 83,883. EL, 10,579.		
1885.	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d. .... L.	3,296
	<i>Cowley Lambert</i> .. C.	3,262
1886.	Cowley Lambert .. C.	3,732
	<i>H. B. Ince, Q.C., d.</i> .. GL.	2,336
1892.	B. L. Cohen .. C.	3,975
	<i>P. W. Bunting</i> ..... GL.	3,510

South Div. P., 71,910. EL, 8,546.		
1885.	H. Spicer .. L.	3,050
	<i>H. Wildey Wright</i> .. C.	2,502
1886.	Sir Albert Rollit .. C.	2,774
	<i>Henry Spicer</i> ..... GL.	2,208
1892.	Sir Albert Rollit .. C.	3,194
	<i>W. Digby</i> ..... GL.	2,873

**Kensington (2).**

North Div. P., 82,666. EL, 9,515.		
1885.	Sir Roper Lethbridge .. C.	3,619
	<i>J. F. B. Firth, d.</i> .... L.	3,011
1886.	Sir Roper Lethbridge .. C.	3,394
	<i>E. Routledge</i> ..... GL.	2,443
1892.	F. C. Frye .. GL.	3,503
	<i>W. E. T. Sharpe</i> .. C.	3,293

**Kensington (2)—Continued.**

South Div. P., 83,665. EL, 8,974.		
1885.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,602
	<i>M. Cookson-Crackanhorpe</i> L.	2,138
1886.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,156
	<i>Major H. F. Speed</i> ..... GL.	1,022
1892.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	unop.

**Lambeth (4).**

North Div. P., 62,516. EL, 7,286.		
1885.	Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C. C.	2,524
	<i>Walter Wren</i> ..... L.	2,346
	<i>Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt.</i> L.	692
1886.	Gen. Sir C. Fraser .. C.	2,723
	<i>Walter Wren</i> ..... GL.	2,311
1892.	F. M. Coldwells .. GL.	2,524
	<i>H. M. Stanley</i> ..... LU.	2,364

Kennington Div. P., 73,919. EL, 9,934.		
1885.	E. Gent-Davis .. C.	3,351
	<i>J. O'Connor Power</i> .. L.	2,991
	<i>J. Fielding</i> ..... Soc.	32
1886.	R. Gent-Davis .. C.	3,222
	<i>Mark H. Beaufoy</i> .. GL.	2,792
* 1889.	Mar. 15. On Mr. Gent-Davis' retirement,	
	Mark H. Beaufoy .. GL.	4,069
	<i>P. Beresford-Hope</i> ..... C.	3,439
89.	Mark H. Beaufoy .. GL.	3,360
	<i>F. F. Begg</i> ..... C.	3,258

Brixton Div. P., 70,356. EL, 10,450.		
1885.	E. Baggallay .. C.	3,427
	<i>Dr. W. B. Odgers</i> .. L.	2,782
1886.	E. Baggallay .. C.	3,300
	<i>M. Cookson-Crackan-</i> <i>horpe, Q.C.</i> ..... GL.	1,886
* 1887.	July 19. On Mr. Baggallay's appointment	
	as a Police Magistrate,	
	Marq. of Carmarthen .. C.	3,307
	<i>James Hill, d.</i> ..... GL.	2,569
1892.	Marq. of Carmarthen C.	4,061
	<i>R. Stapley</i> ..... GL.	3,204

Norwood Div. P., 68,411. EL, 9,398.		
1885.	T. L. Bristowe, d. .... C.	3,496
	<i>P. W. Clayden</i> ..... L.	2,563
1886.	T. L. Bristowe, d. .... C.	3,334
	<i>Oscar Browning</i> ..... GL.	1,605
1892.	C. E. Tritton .. C.	4,147
	<i>Dr. H. W. Verdon</i> ..... GL.	2,584

**Lewisham (1.)** P., 88,643. EL, 12,170.

1885.	Viscount Lewisham .. C.	4,244
	<i>B. Whitworth, d.</i> ..... L.	3,019
1886.	Rt. Hn. Visc. Lewisham C.	3,893
	<i>George Ofor</i> ..... GL.	1,688
* 1886.	Aug. 11. Visc. Lewisham re-elected on	
	accepting office.	
* 1891.	Aug. 26. Visc. Lewisham becoming a peer,	
	John Penn .. C.	4,685
	<i>G. S. Warmington</i> ..... GL.	2,892
1892.	John Penn .. C.	5,309
	<i>G. A. Harvey</i> ..... GL.	2,895

**London City (2)** P., 37,694. EL, 33,784

1886.	Sir R. N. Fowler, Bt., d. C.	12,827
	Rt. Hn. J. G. Hubbard, d. C.	8,802
	<i>S. P. Low</i> ..... L.	5,817
	<i>Ald. (Sir) W. J. R. Cotton</i> C.	5,568
1886.	Sir R. N. Fowler, d. C.	unop.
	Rt. Hn. J. G. Hubbard d.	unop.
* 1887.	July 27. Mr. Hubbard being created a peer,	
	T. C. Baring, d. .... C.	unop.
* 1891.	April 18. On the death of Mr. Baring,	
	H. Hicks Gibbs .. C.	unop.
* 1891.	June 3. On the death of Sir R. Fowler,	
	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt. C.	unop.
1892.	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt. C.	10,556
	<i>A. G. H. Gibbs</i> ..... C.	9,258
	<i>Ald. J. T. Ritchie</i> .. C.	4,207



## ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH—Continued.

**Marylebone (2).**

<b>East Division. P., 66,678. EL., 8,086.</b>			
1885.	Lord Charles Beresford	C.	3,180
	<i>D. Grant</i>	L.	2,196
1886.	Ld. C. Beresford, C.B.	C.	3,101
	<i>Professor Beesly</i>	GL.	1,616
* 1889, July 19.	Lord C. Beresford retiring,		
	E. Boulnois	C.	2,579
	( <i>Rt. Hon.</i> ) <i>G. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	2,086
1892.	E. Boulnois	C.	3,122
	<i>G. Whale</i>	GL.	2,800
<b>West Division. P., 75,708. EL., 8,473.</b>			
1885.	(Sir) F. Seager Hunt	C.	3,083
	<i>H. S. Trower</i>	L.	1,586
	<i>Sir H. E. Knight</i>	L.	701
	<i>Rev. J. R. Diggle</i>	Ind.	101
1886.	(Sir) F. Seager Hunt	C.	3,064
	<i>H. S. Trower</i>	GL.	1,942
1892.	Sir F. Seager Hunt	C.	2,913
	<i>J. C. Foulger</i>	GL.	2,476

**Newington (2).**

<b>West Division. P., 56,623. EL., 7,746.</b>			
	<i>C. H. Cooke</i>	C.	2,419
	<i>J. S. Keay</i>	L.	1,774
	<i>Sir W. McArthur, d.</i>	L.	821
1886.	C. W. Radcliffe Cooke	C.	2,447
	<i>J. F. B. Firth, d.</i>	GL.	2,065
1892.	Capt. C. Norton	GL.	3,421
	<i>G. W. Tallents</i>	C.	2,328
<b>Walworth Div. P., 59,040. EL., 7,146.</b>			
1885.	Lewis H. Isaacs	C.	1,885
	<i>A. G. Henriques</i>	L.	1,816
	<i>W. Malthouse</i>	Ind.	246
1886.	L. H. Isaacs	C.	1,983
	<i>Jabez S. Balfour</i>	GL.	1,743
1892.	W. Saunders	GL.	2,514
	<i>L. H. Isaacs</i>	C.	2,213

**Paddington (2).**

<b>North Division. P., 64,671. EL., 6,994.</b>			
1885.	Lionel L. Cohen, d.	C.	2,462
	<i>W. Digby</i>	L.	1,797
1886.	Lionel L. Cohen, d.	C.	2,388
	<i>John Kempster</i>	GL.	1,389
1887, July 8.	On the death of Mr. Cohen,		
	John Aird	C.	2,230
	<i>E. Routledge</i>	GL.	1,812
1892.	John Aird	C.	2,591
	<i>T. Terrell</i>	GL.	2,281
<b>South Division. P., 53,167. EL., 5,231.</b>			
1885.	Lord R. Churchill	C.	2,731
	<i>H. Skinner</i>	L.	1,025
	<i>Ald. W. Lawrence</i>	L.	290
1886.	Lord R. Churchill	C.	2,576
	<i>Rev. J. P. Hopps</i>	GL.	769
* 1886, Aug. 11.	Lord R. Churchill re-elected		
	on accepting office.		
1892.	Lord R. Churchill	C.	unop.

**St. George, Hanover Square. P., 78,362. EL., 10,381.**

1885.	Lord Algernon Percy	C.	5,256
	<i>Sir W. Phillimore, Bt.</i>	L.	2,503
1886.	Lord A. Percy	C.	unop.
* 1887, Feb. 9.	On Lord A. Percy's retirement,		
	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	L.U.	5,702
	<i>J. Haysman</i>	GL.	1,812
1892.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	L.U.	unop.

**St. Pancras (4).**

<b>North Division. P., 59,126. EL., 7,000.</b>			
1885.	T. H. Bolton	L.	2,380
	<i>Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie</i>	C.	1,915
1886.	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie	C.	2,074
	<i>T. H. Bolton</i>	GL.	1,81

**t. Pancras—North Division—Continued.**

1890, Mar. 4.	On Mr. C. Baillie's accession to the Peersage,		
	<i>T. H. Bolton</i>	GL.	2,657
	<i>H. R. Graham</i>	C.	2,549
	<i>J. Leighton</i>	L.U.	29
1892.	T. H. Bolton	GL.	2,643
	<i>E. R. P. Moon</i>	C.	2,583
	<i>J. Leighton</i>	Ind.	36
† Elected as G.L.: now ranks as L.U.			
<b>East Division. P., 60,844. EL., 7,055.</b>			
1885.	T. E. Gibb	L.	2,417
	<i>R. G. Webster</i>	C.	2,151
1886.	R. G. Webster	C.	2,327
	<i>T. E. Gibb</i>	GL.	1,826
1892.	R. G. Webster	C.	2,621
	<i>T. E. Gibb</i>	GL.	2,180
<b>West Division. P., 60,700. EL., 7,599.</b>			
1885.	H. L. W. Lawson	L.	2,954
	<i>Capt. W. H. James</i>	C.	2,485
1886.	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	2,563
	<i>H. R. Graham</i>	C.	2,503
1892.	H. R. Graham	C.	2,984
	<i>H. L. W. Lawson</i>	GL.	2,942
<b>South Division. P., 53,767. EL., 6,042.</b>			
1885.	Sir Julian Goldamid, Bt.	L.	2,225
	(Sir) <i>J. Blundell Maple</i>	C.	2,005
1886.	Sir J. Goldamid, Bt.	L.U.	1,915
	<i>E. J. Beale</i>	GL.	897
18	Sir J. Goldamid, Bt.	L.U.	2,470
	<i>E. J. Beale</i>	GL.	2,033

**Shoreditch (2).**

<b>Hoxton Division. P., 67,663. EL., 8,537.</b>			
1885.	Prof. J. Stuart	L.	3,084
	<i>R. A. Germaine</i>	C.	2,087
1886.	Prof. J. Stuart	GL.	2,324
	<i>R. A. Germaine</i>	C.	2,079
1892.	Prof. J. Stuart	GL.	3,410
	<i>Hon. C. G. Hay</i>	C.	2,114
	<i>R. Donald</i>	Lab.	19
<b>Haggerston Div. P., 56,356. EL., 6,502.</b>			
1885.	W. R. Cremer	L.	2,736
	<i>R. Denny Urtin</i>	C.	1,259
1886.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,054
	<i>E. Lawrence</i>	L.U.	1,677
1892.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,543
	<i>J. T. Firbank</i>	C.	1,622

**Southwark (3).**

<b>West Division. P., 66,770. EL., 8,037.</b>			
1885.	A. Cohen, Q.C.	L.	2,851
	<i>A. Boddall</i>	C.	2,611
1886.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	GL.	2,566
	<i>A. Boddall</i>	C.	2,453
* 1888, Feb. 17.	On Mr. Cohen's retirement,		
	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,688
	<i>A. Boddall</i>	C.	2,444
1892.	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,534
	<i>E. Bond</i>	C.	2,285
* 1892, Aug. 23.	Mr. R. K. Causton re-elected		
	on accepting office.		
<b>Rotherhithe Div. P., 73,662. EL., 9,055.</b>			
1885.	Col. C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,827
	<i>Dr. Parkhurst</i>	L.	2,800
1886.	Col. C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,202
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>	GL.	2,118
1892.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	3,995
	<i>H. J. Glanville</i>	GL.	2,765
<b>Bermondsey Div. P., 82,898. EL., 10,760.</b>			
1885.	J. E. Thorold Rogers, d. L.	L.	3,469
	<i>A. Lafone</i>	C.	3,386
1886.	A. Lafone	C.	3,358
	<i>J. E. Thorold Rogers</i>	GL.	2,990
1892.	R. V. Barrow	GL.	4,390
	<i>A. Lafone</i>	C.	3,732

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH—Continued.

**Strand (1).** P., 64,674. EL., 11,401.

1885.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	5,645
	<i>E. G. Johnson</i> . . . . . L.	2,486
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith C.	5,034
	<i>H. Skinner</i> . . . . . GL.	1,508
1886, Aug. 11.	Mr. Smith re-elected on accepting office.	
1891, May 12.	Mr. W. H. Smith re-elected on appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.	
1891, Oct. 27.	On death of Mr. W. H. Smith, W. F. D. Smith . . . C.	4,952
	<i>Dr. R. S. Gutteridge</i> . GL.	1,946
1892.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith . . C.	unop.

**Tower Hamlets (7).**

	Whitechapel Div. P., 74,420. EL., 6,209.	
1885.	S. Montagu . . . . . L.	2,353
	<i>Lt.-Colonel P. Cowan</i> . . C.	1,972
1886.	S. Montagu . . . . . GL.	2,199
	<i>Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench</i> C.	1,592
1892.	S. Montagu . . . . . GL.	2,327
	<i>Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench</i> C.	1,800
	St. George's Div. P., 47,913. EL., 3,689.	
1885.	C. T. Ritchie . . . . . C.	1,744
	<i>Sir D. Salomons, Bt.</i> . . L.	1,180
1886.	C. T. Ritchie . . . . . C.	1,561
	<i>R. Eee</i> . . . . . GL.	1,076
1886, Aug. 12.	Mr. Ritchie accepting office, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	1,546
	<i>R. Eee</i> . . . . . GL.	889
1892.	J. W. Benn . . . . . GL.	1,661
	<i>Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie</i> C.	1,263

	Limehouse Div. P., 55,232. EL., 4,462.	
1885.	E. S. Norris . . . . . C.	2,566
	<i>J. G. Minchin</i> . . . . . L.	1,676
1886.	E. S. Norris . . . . . C.	2,230
	<i>T. E. Scrutton</i> . . . . . GL.	1,423
1892.	J. S. Wallace . . . . . GL.	2,475
	<i>H. S. Samuel</i> . . . . . C.	2,305

	Mile End Div. P., 48,850. EL., 5,910.	
1885.	S. Charrington . . . . . C.	2,091
	<i>Dr. E. Hart</i> . . . . . L.	1,442
	<i>Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton</i> L.	420
1886.	S. Charrington . . . . . C.	2,110
	<i>Arnold H. White</i> . . . GL.	1,281
1892.	S. Charrington . . . . . C.	2,204
	<i>J. Haysman</i> . . . . . GL.	1,931

	Stepney Div. P., 58,715. EL., 6,096.	
1885.	J. C. Durant . . . . . L.	2,141
	<i>F. W. Isaacson</i> . . . . . C.	2,119
1886.	F. W. Isaacson . . . . . C.	2,237
	<i>(Sir) R. S. Wright</i> . . . GL.	1,735
1892.	F. W. Isaacson . . . . . C.	2,290
	<i>B. T. L. Thomson</i> . . . GL.	2,204

**Tower Hamlets—continued.**

	Bow and Bromley Div. P., 83,645. EL., 10,645.	
885.	W. S. Robson . . . . . L.	3,419
	<i>Capt. J. C. R. Colomb</i> . . C.	2,738
1886.	(Sir) J. C. R. Colomb C.	2,967
	<i>W. S. Robson</i> . . . . . GL.	2,396
1892.	J. M. Macdonald . . . GL.	4,072
	<i>Sir J. C. R. Colomb</i> . . . C.	3,649
	Poplar Div. P., 78,052. EL., 10,015.	
1885.	H. Green . . . . . L.	4,090
	<i>Denzil Onslow</i> . . . . . C.	2,123
1886.	Sydney C. Buxton . . . GL.	2,903
	<i>Major Welby</i> . . . . . C.	2,827
1892.	Sydney C. Buxton . . . GL.	5,007
	<i>Major Welby</i> . . . . . C.	2,975

**Wandsworth (1).** P., 113,233. EL., 15,612.

1885.	H. Kimber . . . . . C.	4,456
	<i>R. Wallace</i> . . . . . L.	3,283
1886.	H. Kimber . . . . . C.	unop.
1892.	H. Kimber . . . . . C.	5,913
	<i>W. M. Crook</i> . . . . . GL.	3,690

**West Ham (2).**

	North Division. P., 92,304. EL., 13,638.	
1885.	E. R. Cook . . . . . L.	4,219
	<i>J. Forrest Fulton</i> . . . . C.	3,500
1886.	J. Forrest Fulton . . . C.	3,920
	<i>E. R. Cook</i> . . . . . GL.	3,193
1892.	T. N. A. Grove . . . . . GL.	4,974
	<i>(Sir) J. Forrest Fulton</i> . . C.	4,943

	South Division. P., 112,598. EL., 15,276.	
1885.	J. Leicester . . . . . Lab.	3,527
	<i>A. J. Pound</i> . . . . . C.	2,548
1886.	Major Banes . . . . . C.	2,878
	<i>J. Leicester</i> . . . . . GL.	2,572
1892.	J. Keir Hardie . . . . . Lab.	5,263
	<i>Major Banes</i> . . . . . C.	4,036

**Westminster (1).** P., 55,760. EL., 8,462.

1885.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts C.	3,991
	<i>Professor E. S. Beesly</i> . . L.	1,736
1886.	W. Burdett-Coutts . . . C.	unop.
1892.	W. Burdett-Coutts . . . C.	3,548
	<i>Leif S. Jones</i> . . . . . GL.	1,916

**Woolwich (1).** P., 98,976. EL., 12,904.

1885.	Edwin Hughes . . . . . C.	4,760
	<i>Colonel Hoxier</i> . . . . . L.	3,549
1886.	Edwin Hughes . . . . . C.	4,649
	<i>Surgeon-Major Ewatt</i> GL.	1,811
1892.	Edwin Hughes . . . . . C.	5,992
	<i>B. Jones</i> . . . . . Lab.	4,100

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

**Ashton-under-Lyne** (1). P., 47,322. EL., 7,089.

1885.	J. Addison, Q.C. ....	C.	3,164
	<i>Hugh Mason, d.</i> ....	L.	3,118
1886.	J. Addison, Q.C. ....	C.	3,050
	<i>A. B. Rowley</i> ....	GL.	3,049
1892.	J. Addison, Q.C. ....	C.	3,358
	<i>O. V. Morgan</i> ....	GL.	3,223

**Aston Manor** (1). P., 68,639. EL., 10,819.

1885.	(Sir) H. G. Reid ....	L.	4,241
	<i>R. P. Yates</i> ....	C.	3,068
1886.	G. Kynoch, d. ....	C.	3,495
	(Sir) H. G. Reid ....	GL.	2,713
* 1891.	March 20. On the death of Mr. Kynoch,		
	Capt. Grice Hutchinson C.	5,310	
	<i>W. P. Beale, Q.C.</i> ....	GL.	2,382
1892.	Cpt. Grice Hutchinson C.	5,800	
	<i>I. Ward</i> ....	Lab.	1,313

**Barrow-in-Furness** (1). P., 51,712. EL., 6,861.

1885.	D. Duncan, d. ....	L.	2,968
	<i>H. W. Schneider, d.</i> ....	C.	2,612
* 1886.	April 6. On Mr. Duncan being unseated,		
	W. S. Caine ....	L.	3,109
	(Sir) <i>Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.</i> C.	2,174	
	<i>W. M. Edmunds</i> ....	L.	15
1886.	W. S. Caine ....	LU.	3,212
	<i>J. Atsworth</i> ....	GL.	1,882
* 1890.	July 2. On Mr. Caine's resignation,		
	J. A. Duncan ....	GL.	1,944
	<i>H. H. Wainwright</i> ..	C.	1,862
	<i>W. S. Caine</i> ....	IL.	1,280
1892.	C. W. Cayzer ....	C.	3,312
	<i>J. A. Duncan</i> ....	GL.	2,890

**Bath, City** (2). P., 54,650. EL., 6,944.

1885.	(Sir) R. S. Blaine ....	C.	3,208
	<i>E. R. Wodehouse</i> ....	L.	2,990
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i> ....	C.	2,971
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.</i> ..	L.	2,963
1886.	<i>E. R. Wodehouse</i> ....	LU.	3,309
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i> ....	C.	3,244
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.</i> GL.	2,588	
	<i>F. W. Verney</i> ....	GL.	2,529
1892.	<i>Col. C. W. Murray</i> ....	C.	3,198
	<i>E. R. Wodehouse</i> ....	LU.	3,177
	<i>T. P. Baptie</i> ....	GL.	2,981
	<i>Gen. Sir J. M. Adye</i> ..	GL.	2,941

**Bedford** (1). P., 28,023. EL., 4,067.

1885.	S. Whitbread ....	L.	1,588
	<i>J. H. De Ricci</i> ....	C.	1,286
1886.	S. Whitbread ....	GL.	1,399
	<i>J. H. De Ricci</i> ....	C.	1,376
1892.	S. Whitbread ....	GL.	1,850
	<i>Guy Pym</i> ....	C.	1,732

**Birkenhead** (1). P., 99,249. EL., 13,973.

1885.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d.	C.	5,733
	(Sir) <i>W. R. Kennedy</i> ..	L.	4,560
1886.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley C.	5,255	
	(Sir) <i>W. R. Kennedy</i> ..	GL.	4,086
1892.	Viscount Bury ....	C.	5,760
	<i>W. H. Lever</i> ....	GL.	5,156

**Birmingham, City of** (7).  
Edgbaston Division. P., 67,682. EL., 10,457.

1885.	G. Dixon ....	L.	4,098
	<i>Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bt., d.</i> C.	2,097	
1886.	G. Dixon ....	LU.	unop.
1892.	G. Dixon ....	LU.	unop.

**Birmingham—Continued.**  
West Division. P., 69,508. EL., 11,703.

1885.	Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain L.	5,419	
	<i>J. Dumphreys</i> ....	C.	2,655
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain LU.	unop.	
* 1886.	Feb. 9. Mr. Chamberlain re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain LU.	6,297	
	<i>J. Corrie Grant</i> ....	GL.	1,879
	<i>P. Mahony</i> ....	Ind.	31

Central Division. P., 59,099. EL., 12,304.

1885.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d.	L.	4,989
	<i>Rt. Hn. Ld. R. Churchill</i> C.	4,216	
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright ..	LU.	unop.
* 1889.	April 15. On the death of Mr. J. Bright,		
	J. A. Bright ....	LU.	5,621
	<i>W. P. Beale, Q.C.</i> ....	GL.	2,561
1892.	J. A. Bright ....	LU.	5,525
	<i>Jesse Herbert</i> ....	GL.	1,522

North Division. P., 62,948. EL., 9,924.

1885.	Ald. W. Kenrick ....	L.	4,179
	<i>H. Matthews, Q.C.</i> ....	C.	3,561
1886.	Ald. W. Kenrick ....	LU.	unop.
1892.	Ald. W. Kenrick ....	LU.	4,814
	<i>Eli Bloor</i> ....	Lab.	2,084

East Division. P., 65,683. EL., 11,038.

1885.	Ald. W. Cook ....	L.	4,277
	<i>F. W. Lowe</i> ....	C.	3,025
1886.	H. Matthews, Q.C. ....	C.	3,341
	<i>Ald. W. Cook</i> ....	GL.	2,552
* 1886.	Aug. 11. Rt. Hon. H. Matthews re-		
	lected on accepting office.		
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Matthews C.	5,041	
	<i>H. G. Fulford</i> ....	GL.	2,832
	<i>D. S. Collin</i> ....	Ind.	296

Bordesley Division. P., 82,863. EL., 13,595.

1885.	H. Broadhurst ....	L.	5,370
	<i>W. Shonell</i> ....	C.	4,043
1886.	J. Collings ....	LU.	4,475
	(Str) <i>Lawson Tail</i> ....	GL.	1,040
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) J. Collings LU.	6,380	
	<i>W. J. Davis</i> ....	Lab.	2,658

South Division. P., 70,334. EL., 11,345.

1885.	J. Powell Williams ....	L.	5,099
	<i>H. Hawkes, d.</i> ....	C.	3,312
1886.	J. Powell Williams LU.	unop.	
1892.	J. Powell Williams ..	LU.	5,193
	<i>W. J. Lancaster</i> ....	GL.	2,270

**Blackburn** (2). P., 120,064. EL., 17,750.

1885.	W. Coddington ....	C.	9,168
	Rt. Hn. Sir R. Peel, Bt. C.	8,423	
	<i>W. E. Briggs, d.</i> ....	L.	6,939
	<i>J. N. Boothman</i> ....	Lab.	5,341
1886.	W. Coddington ....	C.	unop.
	<i>W. H. Hornby</i> ....	C.	unop.
1892.	W. H. Hornby ....	C.	9,285
	W. Coddington ....	C.	9,046
	<i>W. Taylor</i> ....	GL.	7,272
	<i>E. Heyworth</i> ....	GL.	6,694

**Bolton** (2). P., 118,730. EL., 17,680.

1885.	H. Shepherd Cross ....	C.	7,983
	<i>Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman</i> C.	7,655	
	<i>J. K. Cross, d.</i> ....	L.	6,724
	<i>J. P. Thomasson</i> ....	L.	6,223
	<i>H. M. Richardson, d.</i> ..	IC.	1,191

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Bolton—Continued.**

1896.	H. Shepherd Cross .. C.	7,779
	Col. F. C. Bridgeman C.	7,669
	J. C. Haslam .....	6,460
	R. C. Richards .....	6,230
1892.	H. Shepherd Cross .... C.	8,429
	Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman C.	8,140
	F. Taylor .....	7,575
	J. Harwood .....	7,586

**Boston (1). P., 18,927. EL., 3,122.**

1885.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .... L.	1,295
	N. Learoyd .....	996
1886.	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson C.	1,192
	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .....	1,144
1892.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .....	1,355
	Hon. G. (Ld.) Willoughby C.	1,313

**Bradford (3).****West Division. P., 70,969. EL., 10,809.**

1885.	A. Illingworth .....	4,668
	H. Byron Reed .....	3,406
1886.	A. Illingworth .....	3,975
	A. W. Stirling .....	2,623
1892.	A. Illingworth .....	3,806
	E. Flower .....	3,053
	B. Tillet .....	2,749

**Central Division. P., 65,847. EL., 10,443.**

1885.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster L.	5,275
	G. M. Waud .....	3,732
* 1886.	April 21. On the death of Mr. Forster,	
	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre L.	4,407
	C. E. B. Hoare .....	3,627
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL.	4,410
	C. M. Norwood .....	3,957
1892.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL.	4,710
	Rt. Hn. Marg. of Lorne LU.	4,245
* 1892.	Aug. 23. Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre re-	
	electd on accepting office.	

**East Division. P., 79,545. EL., 12,560.**

1885.	Angus Holden .....	4,713
	John Taylor .....	4,367
1886.	H. Byron Reed .....	4,519
	A. Holden .....	4,223
1892.	W. S. Caine .....	5,575
	H. Byron Reed .....	5,373

**Brighton (2). P., 142,121. EL., 17,095.**

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. T. Marriott C.	7,047
	David Smith, d. .... C.	7,019
	J. W. Probyn .....	4,899
	J. R. Holland .....	4,866
1886.	David Smith .....	5,963
	(Sir) W. T. Marriott C.	5,875
	W. Hall .....	2,633
* 1886.	Aug. 11. Sir W. T. Marriott re-elected	
	on accepting office.	
* 1886.	Nov. 29. On the death of Mr. D. Smith,	
	Sir W. T. Robertson, d. C. Unop.	
* 1889.	Oct. 25. On death of Sir T. Robertson,	
	G. W. E. Loder .....	7,132
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel .....	4,625
1892.	G. W. E. Loder .....	7,807
	Rt. Hn. Sir W. T. Marriott C.	7,134
	F. W. Maude .....	5,443

**Bristol, City (4).****West Division. P., 65,481. EL., 8,169.**

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt. .... C.	3,876
	B. de C. Nixon .....	2,468
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart. .... C.	3,819
	J. Judd .....	1,801
886.	Aug. 11. Sir M. Hicks-Beach re-elected	
	on accepting office, and again on	
	Feb. 20, 1888.	
1892.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach .. C. unop.	

**Bristol—Continued.****North Division. P., 77,172. EL., 10,996.**

1885.	Lewis Fry .....	4,110
	C. E. H. Colston .....	3,046
1886.	Lewis Fry .....	3,587
	Dr. A. Carpenter .....	2,737
1892.	C. Townsend .....	4,409
	Lewis Fry .....	4,064

**East Division. P., 70,685. EL., 11,114.**

1885.	Handel Cosham, d. .... L.	4,647
	J. Broad Bissell .....	2,383
1886.	H. Cosham .....	3,672
	J. Inskip .....	1,936
* 1890.	May 9. On the death of Mr. Cosham,	
	Sir J. D. Weston .....	4,775
	J. Inskip .....	1,800
	J. Havelock Wilson .....	602
1892.	Sir J. D. Weston .....	unop.

**South Division. P., 72,278. EL., 12,351.**

1885.	J. D. Weston .....	4,217
	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill .. C.	4,121
1886.	Col. (Sir) E. S. Hill .. C.	4,447
	Sir J. D. Weston .....	3,423
1892.	Sir E. S. Hill .....	4,990
	(Sir) W. H. Wills .....	4,442

**Burnley (1). P., 86,168. EL., 12,826.**

1885.	P. Rylands, d. .... L.	4,866
	H. H. Wainwright .... C.	4,119
1886.	P. Rylands .....	4,209
	Ald. J. Greenwood .....	4,166
* 1887.	Feb. 19. On the death of Mr. Rylands,	
	J. Slagg, d. .... GL.	5,021
	J. O. S. Thursday .....	4,481
* 1889.	Feb. 27. On the death of Mr. Slagg,	
	Jabez S. Balfour .....	unop.
1892.	Jabez S. Balfour .....	6,450
	E. Lawrence .....	5,035
* 1893.	Feb. 6. On Mr. Balfour's retirement,	
	Hon. P. Stanhope .....	6,199
	W. A. Lindsay .....	5,506

**Bury (1). P., 55,491. EL., 7,982.**

1885.	Right. Hon. Sir H. James L.	3,976
	J. Grant Lawson .....	3,787
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. James LU.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.	4,070
	Dr. Parks .....	3,241

**Bury St. Edmund's (1). P., 16,680.**

	EL. 2,520.	
1885.	Lord F. Hervey .....	1,132
	J. A. Hardcastle .....	985
1886.	Lord F. Hervey .....	1,135
	Dr. F. Goodwin .....	800
1892.	Lord F. Hervey .....	1,267
	Major Jameson .....	863
* 1892.	Aug. 23. On Lord F. Hervey's appoint-	
	ment as a Civil Service Commissioner,	
	Visct. Chelsea .....	C. Unop.

**Cambridge (1). P., 44,337. EL., 7,389.**

1885.	R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald C.	2,846
	W. Fowler .....	2,789
1886.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald .. C.	2,937
	C. J. S. Dodd .....	2,476
1892.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald .....	3,299
	R. C. Lehmann .....	3,044

**Canterbury, City (1). P., 22,607. EL., 3,767.**

1885.	J. Henniker Heaton .. C.	1,804
	W. H. S. Aubrey .....	825
1886.	J. Henniker Heaton .. C.	unop.
1892.	J. Henniker Heaton .. C.	unop.

**Carlisle (1). P., 39,176. EL., 6,447.**

1885.	R. Ferguson .....	unop.
1886.	W. C. Gully, Q.C. .... GL.	2,448
	F. C. Bentinck .....	2,155
1892.	W. C. Gully, Q.C. .... GL.	2,729
	S. P. Foster .....	2,586

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

<b>Chatham</b> (1). P., 59,389. El., 8,584.		
1885.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C. . . . .	C. 3,396
	<i>Hon. R. Collier</i> . . . . .	L. 2,610
1886.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C. . . . .	3,187
	<i>Sir Andrew Clarke</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,482
1892.	Col. L. V. Loyd . . . . .	C. 3,777
	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke</i> GL. 3,400	
<b>Cheltenham</b> (1). P., 49,775. El., 6,842.		
1885.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . . . . .	C. 3,504
	<i>R. C. Lehmann</i> . . . . .	L. 2,700
1886.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . . . . .	3,323
	<i>R. H. W. Biggs</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,260
1892.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . . . . .	C. 3,242
	<i>F. Debenham</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,609
<b>Chester City</b> (1). P., 42,295. El., 6,902.		
1885.	Dr. (Sir) B. W. Foster . . . . .	L. 2,740
	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> . . . . .	C. 2,440
1886.	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> . . . . .	C. 2,549
	<i>Sir B. W. Foster</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,438
1892.	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> . . . . .	C. 3,148
	<i>Baron Halkett</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,523
<b>Christchurch</b> (1). P., 53,270. El., 6,759.		
1885.	C. E. Baring Young . . . . .	C. 2,184
	<i>(Sir) H. Davey, Q.C.</i> . . . . .	L. 2,006
1886.	C. E. Baring Young . . . . .	2,072
	<i>A. C. Morton</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,853
1892.	A. H. Smith . . . . .	C. 2,803
	<i>B. Fletcher</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,600
<b>Colchester</b> (1). P., 84,559. El., 5,095.		
1885.	H. J. Trotter, d. . . . .	C. 2,044
	<i>R. K. Causton</i> . . . . .	L. 1,873
1886.	<i>H. J. Trotter</i> . . . . .	C. 1,996
	<i>R. K. Causton</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,701
* 1888, Dec. 18.	On the death of Mr. Trotter, Lord Brooke . . . . .	
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,128
1892.	Capt. Naylor-Leyland . . . . .	C. 2,173
	<i>W. D. Pearson</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,112
<b>Coventry</b> (1). P., 54,743. El., 10,982.		
1885.	H. W. Eaton, d. . . . .	C. 4,565
	<i>T. C. T. Warner</i> . . . . .	L. 4,327
1886.	H. W. Eaton . . . . .	C. 4,201
	<i>W. H. W. Ballantine</i> GL. 3,776	
* 1887, July 9.	Mr. Eaton being created a Peer, <i>W. H. W. Ballantine</i> . . . . .	
	<i>Col. Hon. H. Eaton</i> . . . . .	C. 4,213
1892.	<i>W. H. W. Ballantine</i> GL. 4,754	
	<i>C. J. Murray</i> . . . . .	C. 4,611
<b>Darlington</b> (1). P., 33,030. El., 6,233.		
1885.	Theodore Fry . . . . .	L. 3,302
	<i>Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd</i> C. 2,096	
1886.	Theodore Fry . . . . .	GL. 2,620
	<i>H. O. Arnold-Forster</i> LU. 2,563	
1892.	Theodore Fry . . . . .	GL. 2,866
	<i>Arthur Pense</i> . . . . .	LU. 2,810
<b>Derby</b> (2). P., 94,146. El., 16,271.		
1885.	Ald. T. Roe . . . . .	L. 7,813
	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt</i> L. 7,630	
	<i>W. B. Hextall</i> . . . . .	C. 4,943
	<i>A. J. Dyer</i> . . . . .	Ind. 1,251
1886.	Ald. T. Roe . . . . .	GL. 6,571
	<i>Sir W. V. Harcourt</i> . . . . .	GL. 6,431
	<i>Sir T. W. Evans, d.</i> . . . .	LU. 4,446
* 1886, Feb.	Sir W. Harcourt re-elected on accepting office,	
1892.	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt</i> GL. 7,507	
	<i>T. Roe</i> . . . . .	GL. 7,389
	<i>W. B. Hextall</i> . . . . .	C. 5,546
	<i>Sir A. S. Haslam</i> . . . . .	LU. 5,363
* 1892, Aug. 24.	On Sir W. Harcourt accepting office,	
	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt</i> GL. 6,508	
	<i>H. J. Farmer-Atkinson</i> Ind. 1,619	
<b>Devonport</b> (2). P., 70,238. El., 7,875.		
1885.	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N. C. 2,968	
	<i>(Sir) J. H. Puleston</i> . . . . .	C. 2,944
	<i>G. W. Medley</i> . . . . .	L. 2,653
	<i>T. Terrell</i> . . . . .	L. 2,636

<b>Devonport</b> (2)—continued.		
1886.	Sir J. H. Puleston . . . . .	C. 2,954
	<i>Capt. Price, R.N.</i> . . . . .	C. 2,943
	<i>Major Chas. Ford</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,963
	<i>Gen. Shovers</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,918
1892.	H. E. Kearley . . . . .	GL. 3,854
	<i>E. J. C. Morton</i> . . . . .	GL. 3,525
	<i>Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.</i> . . . .	C. 3,012
	<i>R. Harvey</i> . . . . .	C. 2,972
<b>Dewsbury</b> (1). P., 72,963. El., 11,812.		
1885.	Serjeant J. Simon . . . . .	L. 6,124
	<i>J. Fox</i> . . . . .	C. 3,664
1886.	Sir J. Simon . . . . .	GL. 5,119
	<i>J. S. Colefax</i> . . . . .	C. 2,759
* 1886, Nov. 18.	On Sir J. Simon's retirement, <i>M. Oldroyd</i> . . . . .	
	<i>H. O. Arnold-Forster</i> LU. 3,969	
1892.	<i>M. Oldroyd</i> . . . . .	GL. 5,759
	<i>H. S. Cautley</i> . . . . .	C. 3,670
<b>Dover</b> (1). P., 33,313. El., 5,297.		
1885.	Major Dickson . . . . .	C. 2,069
	<i>J. B. Laves</i> . . . . .	L. 1,418
1886.	Major Dickson . . . . .	C. unop.
* 1889, July 12.	On Major Dickson's death, <i>G. Wyndham</i> . . . . .	
	<i>A. C. Morton</i> . . . . .	C. unop.
1892.	<i>G. Wyndham</i> . . . . .	C. 2,231
	<i>Major E. G. Edwards</i> . . . . .	GL. 973
<b>Dudley</b> (1). P., 90,223. El., 15,335.		
1885.	H. B. Sheridan . . . . .	L. 6,377
	<i>Brooke Robinson</i> . . . . .	C. 5,211
1886.	<i>Brooke Robinson</i> . . . . .	C. 6,475
	<i>H. B. Sheridan</i> . . . . .	GL. 4,545
1892.	<i>Brooke Robinson</i> . . . . .	C. 6,668
	<i>H. Spensley</i> . . . . .	GL. 5,619
<b>Durham City</b> (1). P., 15,287. El., 2, 20.		
1885.	T. Milvain . . . . .	C. 1,114
	<i>T. C. Thompson</i> . . . . .	L. 993
1886.	T. Milvain, Q.C. . . . .	C. 1,129
	<i>Rev. G. Brooks</i> . . . . .	GL. 855
1892.	<i>M. A. Fowler</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,075
	<i>T. Milvain, Q.C.</i> . . . . .	C. 1,000
<b>Exeter City</b> (1). P., 50,570. El., 8,125.		
1885.	Hon. H. S. Northcote . . . . .	C. 3,315
	<i>E. Johnson</i> . . . . .	L. 2,074
1886.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote C. 3,222	
	<i>E. Johnson</i> . . . . .	GL. 2,879
1892.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote C. 3,884	
	<i>A. E. Dunn</i> . . . . .	GL. 3,329
<b>Gateshead</b> (1). P., 85,712. El., 14,092.		
1885.	Hon. W. H. James . . . . .	L. 5,756
	<i>J. H. Bottomley</i> . . . . .	C. 3,024
1886.	Hon. W. H. James . . . . .	GL. unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. James . . . . .	GL. 5,336
	<i>P. Ralli</i> . . . . .	LU. 5,043
* 1893, Feb. 24.	Mr. James acceding to Peerage, <i>W. Allan</i> . . . . .	
	<i>P. Ralli</i> . . . . .	LU. 5,566
<b>Gloucester City</b> (1). P., 39,444. El., 6,683.		
1885.	T. Robinson . . . . .	L. 2,222
	<i>W. K. Wait</i> . . . . .	C. 1,72
1886.	T. Robinson . . . . .	GL. 1,908
	<i>J. Ward</i> . . . . .	C. 1,713
1892.	T. Robinson . . . . .	GL. 2,885
	<i>C. J. Monk</i> . . . . .	LU. 2,900
<b>Grantham</b> (1). P., 17,170. El., 2,798.		
1885.	J. W. Mellor, Q.C. . . . .	L. 1,379
	<i>Capt. Welby</i> . . . . .	C. 1,131
1886.	Feb. 24. Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor re-elected on accepting office.	
1886.	Malcolm Low . . . . .	C. 1,197
	<i>Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor</i> GL. 1,161	
1892.	H. Y. B. Lopes . . . . .	C. 1,296
	<i>T. C. Clarke</i> . . . . .	GL. 1,263

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHES—Continued.

**Gravesend** (1). P., 85,492. EL, 5,016.

1885.	J. Basley White .....	C.	1,916
	T. Bevan .....	L.	1,850
1886.	J. Basley White .....	C.	1,988
	E. S. Pryce .....	GL.	1,430
1892.	J. D. Palmer .....	C.	2,870
	J. G. Shipman .....	GL.	1,619

**Grimsby, Great** (1). P., 58,608. EL, 10,662.

1885.	E. Henegae .....	L.	8,711
	Col. A. Campbell-Walker .....	C.	2,897
* 1886.	Feb. 13. On Mr. Henegae accepting office.		
	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae .....	L.	8,390
	Col. A. C. Walker .....	C.	2,330
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae .....	LU.	2,982
	T. Sutherland .....	GL.	2,649
1892.	H. Josse .....	GL.	4,201
	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae .....	LU.	8,565
* 1893.	Mar. 6th. On Mr. Josse's retirement.		
	Right Hon. E. Henegae .....	LU.	4,427
	H. Broadhurst .....	GL.	3,463

**Halifax** (2). P., 82,863. EL, 13,317.

1885.	T. Shaw .....	L.	6,269
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld .....	L.	6,053
	Alfred Morris .....	C.	3,983
* 1886.	April 3. Mr. Stansfeld re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
1886.	T. Shaw .....	GL.	5,427
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld .....	GL.	5,881
	Alfred Morris .....	C.	3,612
1892.	T. Shaw .....	GL.	6,481
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld .....	GL.	6,361
	Alfred Arnold .....	C.	4,663
* 1893.	Feb. 9th. On Mr. T. Shaw's death.		
	W. R. Shaw .....	GL.	4,620
	Alfred Arnold .....	C.	4,251
	John Lister .....	Lab.	3,023

**Hanley** (1). P., 86,845. EL, 12,966.

1885.	W. Woodall .....	L.	6,188
	Col. V. Wright .....	C.	2,739
1886.	W. Woodall .....	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Woodall .....	GL.	5,825
	A. H. Heath .....	C.	3,992

**Hartlepool** (1) P., 64,914. EL, 11,110.

1885.	T. Richardson, d. ....	L.	8,669
	Dr. Tristram, Q.C. ....	C.	2,629
1886.	T. Richardson .....	LU.	3,331
	M. H. Hawkes .....	GL.	2,469
* 1890.	Jan. 21. On the death of Mr. Richardson.		
	C. Furness .....	GL.	4,603
	Sir W. Gray .....	LU.	4,305
1892.	C. Furness .....	GL.	4,626
	T. Richardson, Jun. ....	LU.	4,550

**Hastings** (1). P., 60,878. EL, 7,026.

1885.	Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B. ....	L.	2,712
	Wilson Noble .....	C.	2,550
1886.	Wilson Noble .....	C.	2,765
	Hon. T. S. Brand .....	GL.	2,230
1892.	Wilson Noble .....	C.	3,077
	Serj. Hemphill, Q.C. ....	GL.	2,623

**Hereford, City** (1). P., 20,287. EL, 3,415.

1885.	(Sir) J. Pulley .....	L.	1,360
	W. H. Barneyby .....	C.	1,296
1886.	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt. ....	C.	1,401
	(Sir) J. Pulley .....	GL.	1,136
1892.	W. H. Grenfell .....	GL.	1,507
	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt. ....	C.	1,380
* 1893.	Aug. 15. On Mr. Grenfell's retirement.		
	C. W. R. Cooke .....	C.	1,504
	Sir J. Pulley .....	GL.	1,460

**Huddersfield** (1). P., 96,495. EL, 15,550.

1885.	E. A. Leatham .....	L.	6,960
	Sir Joseph Crosland .....	C.	6,194
1886.	W. Summers, d. ....	GL.	6,210
	Sir Joseph Crosland .....	C.	6,026

**Huddersfield**—Continued.

1892.	W. Summers .....	GL.	7,068
	Sir Joseph Crosland .....	C.	6,887
* 1893.	Feb. 4th. On Mr. Summers' death.		
	Sir Joseph Crosland .....	C.	7,068
	J. Woodhead .....	GL.	7,033

**Hull** (8).

<b>East Div.</b> P., 55,492. EL, 9,857.			
1885.	W. Saunders .....	L.	8,601
	F. B. Grottrian .....	C.	2,988
1886.	F. B. Grottrian .....	C.	3,139
	W. Saunders .....	GL.	3,102
1892.	C. Smith .....	GL.	4,570
	F. B. Grottrian .....	C.	3,738
<b>Central Div.</b> P., 65,565. EL, 12,186.			
1885.	H. S. King .....	C.	4,193
	C. M. Norwood, d. ....	L.	4,027
	N. B. Billany .....	Lab.	735
1886.	H. S. King .....	C.	4,968
	R. C. Lehmann .....	GL.	3,861
1892.	(Sir) H. S. King .....	C.	4,998
	F. Maddison .....	GL.	4,462
<b>West Div.</b> P., 78,803. EL, 14,163.			
1885.	C. H. Wilson .....	L.	5,247
	Sir A. K. Rolitt .....	C.	3,697
1886.	C. H. Wilson .....	GL.	4,623
	A. K. Dibb .....	C.	3,045
1892.	C. H. Wilson .....	GL.	6,283
	Col. Gerard Smith .....	LU.	3,500

**Hythe** (1). P., 35,540. EL, 4,411.

1885.	Sir E. Watkin .....	IL.	2,247
	A. C. Morton .....	R.	797
1886.	Sir E. Watkin .....	LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir E. Watkin .....	LU.	unop.

**Ipswich** (2). P., 57,360. EL, 9,444.

1885.	H. W. West, Q.C. ....	L.	3,796
	J. Collings .....	L.	3,777
	E. M. Ind .....	C.	3,717
	Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C. ....	C.	3,649
* 1886.	April 14. Messrs. West and Collings		
	being unseated on petition,		
	C. Dalrymple .....	C.	3,687
	Lord Elcho .....	C.	3,662
	Lord J. Hervey .....	L.	3,635
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. ....	L.	3,627
1886.	Lord Elcho .....	C.	3,846
	(Sir) C. Dalrymple .....	C.	3,838
	S. de Stern .....	GL.	3,886
	B. T. L. Thomson .....	GL.	3,334
1892.	Sir C. Dalrymple .....	C.	4,350
	Lord Elcho .....	C.	4,277
	Dr. F. Goddard .....	GL.	4,054
	A. W. Soames .....	GL.	3,888

**Kidderminster** (1). P., 28,905. EL, 4,243.

1885.	J. Brinton .....	L.	2,172
	A. F. Godson, Q.C. ....	C.	2,024
1886.	A. F. Godson, Q.C. ....	C.	2,061
	Wilfrid S. Blunt .....	GL.	1,796
1892.	A. F. Godson, Q.C. ....	C.	2,066
	R. Eve .....	GL.	1,801

**King's Lynn** (1). P., 18,265. EL, 2,913.

* 1885.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke .....	C.	1,472
	Sir W. H. Folkes .....	L.	1,302
1886.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke .....	C.	1,417
	John I. Briscoe .....	GL.	1,146
* 1886.	Aug. 25. On Mr. Bourke's appointment		
	as Governor of Madras,		
	A. W. Jarvis .....	C.	1,423
	J. H. Sanders .....	GL.	1,163
1892.	T. G. Bowles .....	C.	1,319
	T. R. Kemp, Q.C. ....	GL.	1,308

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Leeds, City** (5).

North Div. P., 81,547. EL, 12,700.	
1885. W. L. Jackson .....	C. 4,494
A. W. Bucker .....	L. 4,287
1886. W. L. Jackson .....	C. 4,801
A. O. Raison .....	GL. 2,682
* 1891, Nov. 23rd, Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson	
re-elected on accepting office.	
1892. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson C. 5,790	
T. R. Leuty .....	GL. 4,776

Central Div. P., 69,135. EL, 10,303.	
1885. G. W. Balfour .....	C. 4,589
J. Barran .....	L. 4,275
1886. G. W. Balfour .....	C. 4,225
(Sir) J. Kitson .....	GL. 4,212
1892. G. W. Balfour .....	C. 4,448
J. L. Walton, Q.C. ....	GL. 4,335

East Div. P., 64,609. EL, 9,280.	
1885. R. Dawson .....	C. 3,849
J. L. Gane, Q.C. ....	L. 3,504
1886. J. L. Gane, Q.C. ....	GL. 3,920
R. Dawson .....	C. 2,820
1892. J. L. Gane, Q.C. ....	GL. 4,024
A. H. A. Morton .....	C. 3,197

West Div. P., 82,197. EL, 13,898.	
1885. H. J. Gladstone .....	L. 6,130
Sir W. Wheelhouse, d. C.	3,804
1886. H. J. Gladstone .....	GL. 5,226
Chas. Williams .....	C. 2,970
1892. H. J. Gladstone .....	GL. 5,974
A. Greenwood .....	C. 5,621

South Div. P., 70,018. EL, 11,476.	
1885. Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair L. 5,208	
S. C. Macaskie .....	C. 2,869
1886. Feb. 12. Right Hon. Sir L. Playfair	
re-elected on accepting office.	
1886. Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair GL. 4,665	
T. H. Bracken .....	C. 2,925
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair GL. 4,829	
Reginald Neville .....	C. 3,294
* 1892, Sep. 22. Sir L. Playfair being created a peer,	
J. L. Walton, Q.C. ....	GL. 4,414
Reginald Neville .....	C. 3,466

**Leicester** (2). P., 142,069. EL, 22,773.

1885. J. A. Picton .....	L. 11,480
A. McArthur .....	L. 11,121
Major W. Millican, d. C.	6,750
1886. J. A. Picton .....	GL. 9,914
A. McArthur .....	GL. 9,681
R. Bickersteth .....	LU. 5,686
1892. J. A. Picton .....	GL. unop.
Sir J. Whitehead .....	GL. unop.

**Lincoln, City** (1). P., 43,985. EL, 7,571.

1885. Joseph Ruston .....	L. 3,726
F. H. Kerans .....	C. 2,701
1886. F. H. Kerans .....	C. 3,159
W. Crossfield .....	GL. 2,851
1892. W. Crossfield .....	GL. 3,410
F. H. Kerans .....	C. 3,186

**Liverpool, City** (9).

Kirkdale Div. P., 77,018. EL, 9,486.	
1885. G. Baden-Powell .....	C. 3,301
J. Samuelson .....	L. 1,981
J. E. Redmond .....	N. 765
1886. Sir G. Baden-Powell C. 3,084	
Ralph Neville .....	GL. 2,172
1892. Sir G. Baden-Powell C. 3,750	
T. R. Threlfall .....	Lab. 2,773

**Liverpool**—continued.

Walton Div. P., 66,465. EL, 8,997.	
1885. J. G. Gibson, Q.C. ....	C. 3,492
A. Birrell .....	L. 2,500
1886. Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson C. 2,872	
C. H. Bromby .....	GL. 1,681
* 1886, Aug. 11. Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson re-elected	
on accepting office.	
* 1888, Feb. 8. On Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson being	
appointed an Irish Judge,	
M. W. Mattinson .....	C. unop.
1892. J. H. Stock .....	C. 3,707
(Sir) B. W. Richardson GL. 2,493	

Everton Div. P., 73,639. EL, 9,425.	
1885. E. Whitley, d. ....	C. 4,435
F. Davies .....	L. 2,063
1886. E. Whitley .....	C. unop.
* 1891. On Mr. E. Whitley's death,	
J. A. Willox .....	C. unop.
1892. J. A. Willox .....	C. 3,954
P. W. Atkin .....	GL. 2,165

West Derby Div. P., 76,971. EL, 10,093.	
1885. Lord Claud J. Hamilton C. 4,213	
M. Guthrie .....	L. 3,068
1886. Ld. Claud J. Hamilton C. 3,604	
Serjt. Hemphill, Q.C. GL. 2,244	
* 1888, Aug. 10. Lord C. Hamilton retiring,	
Hon. W. H. Cross, d. C. unop.	
1892. Hon. W. H. Cross .....	C. 4,107
F. R. Smith .....	GL. 2,925
* 1893. Jan. 10. On Mr. W. H. Cross' death,	
W. H. Long .....	C. 3,632
D. S. Collin .....	GL. 2,275

Scotland Div. P., 53,723. EL, 5,863.	
1885. T. P. O'Connor .....	N. 2,724
M. Woodard .....	L. 1,474
1886. T. P. O'Connor .....	N. 2,911
A. Earle .....	LU. 1,431
1892. T. P. O'Connor .....	N. 2,537
J. V. V. Fitzgerald .....	C. 1,432

Exchange Div. P., 47,704. EL, 7,441.	
1885. L. E. Bailly .....	C. 2,964
Capt. O'Shea .....	N. 2,909
T. E. Stephens .....	L. 36
1886. D. Duncan, d. ....	GL. 2,920
L. R. Bailly .....	C. 2,760
* 1887, Jan. 28. On Mr. Duncan's death,	
Ralph Neville .....	GL. 3,217
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen LU. 3,210	
1892. Ralph Neville, Q.C. ....	GL. 2,721
J. C. Bigham, Q.C. ....	LU. 2,655

Abercromby Div. P., 55,564. EL, 8,798.	
1885. W. F. Lawrence .....	C. 3,789
Samuel Smith .....	L. 2,982
1886. W. F. Lawrence .....	C. 3,583
Sir T. Brassey .....	GL. 2,804
1892. W. F. Lawrence .....	C. 3,677
W. B. Bowring .....	GL. 2,606

East Toxteth Div. P., 63,926. EL, 8,489.	
1885. Baron H. de Worms .....	C. 3,597
J. C. Bigham, Q.C. ....	L. 2,698
1886. Rt. Hon. Baron H. de	
Worms .....	C. unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. Baron H. de	
Worms .....	C. 3,707
E. Paul .....	GL. 2,200

West Toxteth Div. P., 64,461. EL, 7,948.	
1885. T. B. Royden .....	C. 3,754
T. Sulherst .....	L. 1,771
1886. T. B. Royden .....	C. unop.
1892. R. P. Houston .....	C. 3,004
E. J. Griffiths .....	GL. 2,479

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Maidstone (1).** P., 32,146. EL., 4,800.

1885.	Major A. H. Ross, d. . . . .	C.	2,184
	Major M. S. Hume . . . . .	L.	1,839
1886.	Major A. H. Ross . . . . .	C.	1,917
	Thomas P. Baptie . . . . .	GL.	1,603
* 1888, Dec. 14.	On Major Ross's death,		
	F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . . .	C.	2,050
	W. J. Barker . . . . .	GL.	1,865
1892.	F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . . .	C.	2,448
	T. W. Nussey . . . . .	GL.	1,627

**Manchester, City (6).**

	North West Div. P., 67,633. EL., 12,063.		
1885.	W. H. Houldsworth . . . . .	C.	5,834
	J. Slagg, d. . . . .	L.	5,111
1886.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth . . . . .	C.	5,489
	(Sir) Henry Lee . . . . .	GL.	4,453
1892.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth C. unop.		

	North Div. P., 76,629. EL., 10,290.		
1885.	J. F. Hutton, d. . . . .	C.	4,098
	C. E. Schwann . . . . .	L.	3,118
1886.	C. E. Schwann . . . . .	GL.	3,476
	J. F. Hutton . . . . .	C.	3,350
1892.	C. E. Schwann . . . . .	GL.	4,255
	J. M. Yates . . . . .	C.	3,953

	North East Div. P., 72,794. EL., 9,930.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson C., 4,341		
	R. P. Blennerhassett . . . . .	L.	2,393
1886.	Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson . . . . .	C.	3,680
	C. P. Scott . . . . .	GL.	3,353
* 1891, Oct. 9.	On Sir J. Fergusson accepting office,		
	Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson . . . . .	C.	4,058
	C. P. Scott . . . . .	GL.	3,908
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson C., 4,239		
	C. P. Scott . . . . .	GL.	4,129

	East Division. P., 85,407. EL., 11,820.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C., 4,536		
	A. Hopkinson, Q.C. . . . .	L.	3,712
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C. . . . .	C.	4,160
	J. H. Crosfield . . . . .	GL.	3,516
* 1886, Aug. 11.	Mr. Balfour re-elected on		
	accepting office.		
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C., 5,147		
	Prof. J. E. C. Munro . . . . .	GL.	4,749

	South Division. P., 80,051. EL., 10,641.		
1885.	Sir H. Roscoe . . . . .	L.	3,791
	Dr. P. Royle, d. . . . .	C.	3,121
1886.	Sir H. Roscoe . . . . .	GL.	3,407
	(Sir) Thos. Sowler, d. C. . . . .	C.	3,072
1892.	Sir H. Roscoe . . . . .	GL.	4,245
	Viscount Emlin . . . . .	C.	4,064

	South West Division. P., 71,968. EL., 9,581.		
1885.	Lord F. S. Hamilton . . . . .	C.	3,929
	Jacob Bright . . . . .	L.	3,362
1886.	Jacob Bright . . . . .	GL.	3,570
	Lord F. S. Hamilton . . . . .	C.	3,459
1892.	Jacob Bright . . . . .	GL.	3,924
	A. Hopkinson, Q.C. . . . .	LU.	3,776

**Middlesbrough (1).** P., 98,899. EL., 12,083.

1885.	Isaac Wilson . . . . .	L.	6,961
	(Sir) Raylton Dixon . . . . .	C.	4,035
1886.	Isaac Wilson . . . . .	GL.	unop.
1892.	J. Havelock Wilson . . . . .	Lab.	4,691
	W. S. Robson, Q.C. . . . .	GL.	4,062
	Hugh Bell . . . . .	LU.	3,833

**Monmouth District.** P. 58,742. EL., 7,906.

1885.	(Sir) E. H. Carbutt . . . . .	L.	2,932
	T. Cordes . . . . .	C.	2,922
1886.	Sir G. Elliot, Bart. . . . .	C.	3,083
	(Sir) E. H. Carbutt . . . . .	GL.	2,568
1892.	A. Spicer . . . . .	GL.	3,430
	Sir G. Elliot, Bt. . . . .	C.	3,137

**Morpeth (1).** P., 40,133. EL., 7,199.

1885.	T. Burt . . . . .	L.	unop.
1886.	T. Burt . . . . .	GL.	unop.
1892.	T. Burt . . . . .	GL.	unop.

**Newcastle-under-Lyme (1).** P., 54,184. EL., 8,682.

1885.	W. S. Allen . . . . .	L.	4,081
	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. . . . .	C.	2,848
1886.	D. H. Coghill . . . . .	LU.	2,896
	J. B. Brindley . . . . .	GL.	2,752
1892.	W. S. Allen, jun. . . . .	GL.	4,204
	D. H. Coghill . . . . .	LU.	2,936

**Newcastle-on-Tyne, City.**

	(2). P., 186,324. EL., 33,461.		
1885.	Joseph Cowen . . . . .	I.L.	10,489
	John Morley . . . . .	L.	10,129
	C. F. Hamond . . . . .	C.	9,500
* 1886, Feb. 12.	On Mr. Morley accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . . . .	L.	11,110
	C. F. Hamond . . . . .	C.	8,449
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . . . .	GL.	10,681
	James Craig . . . . .	GL.	10,172
	Sir W. Armstrong . . . . .	LU.	9,657
	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. C. . . . .	C.	9,580
1892.	C. F. Hamond . . . . .	C.	13,823
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . . . .	GL.	10,905
	J. Craig . . . . .	GL.	10,686
* 1892, Aug. 25.	On Mr. Morley accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . . . .	GL.	12,983
	P. Raitt . . . . .	LU.	11,244

**Northampton (2).** P., 70,872. EL., 11,233.

1885.	H. Labouchere . . . . .	L.	4,845
	C. Bradlaugh . . . . .	L.	4,315
	H. C. Richards . . . . .	C.	3,890
1886.	H. Labouchere . . . . .	GL.	4,570
	C. Bradlaugh . . . . .	GL.	4,353
	R. Turner . . . . .	LU.	3,850
	T. Hastings Lees . . . . .	C.	3,646
* 1891, Feb. 13.	On the death of Mr. Bradlaugh,		
	M. P. Manfield . . . . .	GL.	5,436
	R. A. Germaine . . . . .	C.	3,723
1892.	H. Labouchere . . . . .	GL.	5,436
	M. P. Manfield . . . . .	GL.	5,161
	H. C. Richards . . . . .	C.	3,651
	A. G. Drucker . . . . .	C.	3,235

**Norwich, City (2).** P., 100,970. EL., 17,003.

1885.	(Sir) H. Bullard . . . . .	C.	7,279
	J. J. Colman . . . . .	L.	6,606
	(Sir) R. S. Wright . . . . .	L.	6,251
* 1886, April 7.	Mr. Bullard being unseated,		
	S. Hoare . . . . .	C.	unop.
1886.	J. J. Colman . . . . .	GL.	6,295
	S. Hoare . . . . .	C.	6,156
	J. H. Tillett . . . . .	GL.	6,119
	C. S. Read . . . . .	C.	5,564
1892.	S. Hoare . . . . .	C.	7,718
	J. J. Colman . . . . .	GL.	7,407
	J. Bedford . . . . .	GL.	6,811

**Nottingham (3).**

	West Div. P., 82,037. EL., 13,932.		
1885.	Col. Seely . . . . .	L.	6,069
	Ed. Cope . . . . .	C.	3,797
	John Burns . . . . .	Soc.	598
1886.	H. Broadhurst . . . . .	GL.	5,458
	Col. Seely . . . . .	LU.	4,609
1892.	Col. Seely . . . . .	LU.	5,610
	H. Broadhurst . . . . .	GL.	5,309

	East Div. P., 69,181. EL., 11,322.		
1885.	A. Morley . . . . .	L.	5,239
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton . . . . .	C.	4,248
1886.	A. Morley . . . . .	GL.	4,584
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton C. . . . .	C.	4,418
1892.	A. Morley . . . . .	GL.	4,861
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton . . . . .	C.	4,234
* 1892, Aug. 24.	Rt. Hon. A. Morley re-elected		
	on accepting office.		



## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Nottingham—Continued.**

South Div. P.	60,487.	EL.	11,200.
1885.	J. Carvell Williams	L.	4,983
	H. S. Wright	C.	4,620
1886.	H. S. Wright	C.	4,586
	J. Carvell Williams	GL.	4,817
1892.	H. S. Wright	C.	4,570
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL.	4,487

**Oldham (2). P.** 183,871. **EL.** 28,445.

1885.	J. T. Hibbert	L.	12,259
	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,992
	Hon. E. L. Stanley	L.	11,847
	S. T. Whitehead	C.	11,491
1886.	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,606
	Elliott Lees	C.	11,484
	Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert	GL.	10,921
	J. M. Cheetham	GL.	10,891
1892.	J. M. Cheetham	GL.	12,619
	Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert	GL.	12,541
	Elliott Lees	C.	12,205
	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,952

**Oxford City (1). P.** 45,741. **EL.** 7,575.

1885.	A. W. Hall	C.	3,212
	C. A. Fyfe, d.	L.	2,894
1886.	A. W. Hall	C.	unop.
1892.	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Chesney	C.	3,276
	A. R. Souttar	GL.	3,156

**Penryn & Falmouth (1). P.** 17,533. **EL.** 2,607.

1885.	D. J. Jenkins, d.	L.	1,170
	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,069
1886.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,088
	D. J. Jenkins	GL.	998
1892.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,218
	A. Serena	GL.	880

**Peterborough, City. P.** 26,464.

	EL.	4,650.		
1885.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	IL.	1,853	
	S. C. Buxton	L.	1,595	
1886.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	LU.	1,780	
	G. G. Greenwood	GL.	1,491	
1889, Oct. 7.	On the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam,			
	A. C. Morton	GL.	1,893	
	R. Purvis	LU.	1,642	
1892.	A. C. Morton	GL.	2,037	
	R. Purvis	LU.	1,879	

**Plymouth (2). P.** 87,307. **EL.** 13,258.

1885.	Sir E. Bates, Bart., d.	C.	4,354
	E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,240
	P. S. MacIver	L.	4,132
	Hon. R. B. Brett	L.	3,968
1886.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,137
	Sir E. Bates, Bart.	C.	4,133
	T. E. Stephens	GL.	3,255
	E. Strachey	GL.	3,175
1892.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,081
	Sir W. G. Pearce, Bt.	C.	5,081
	C. Harrison	GL.	4,921
	G. Lidgett	GL.	4,861

**Pontefract (1). P.** 16,407. **EL.** 2,575.

1885.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,111
	Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers	L.	1,075
1886.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,156
	C. J. Fleming	GL.	947
1892.	Capt. Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,133
	Capt. H. S. Wilson	GL.	1,092
* 1893, Feb. 13.	Mr. Winn acceding to peerage,		
	H. J. Reckitt	GL.	1,128
	J. Shaw	C.	1,165
* 1893, June 26th.	Mr. Reckitt having been		
	unseated on Petition,		
	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,191
	Elliott Lees	C.	1,159

**Portsmouth (2). P.** 159,255. **EL.** 24,023.

1885.	Sir W. Crossman	L.	8,367
	P. Vanderbilt	L.	8,214
	Hon. T. C. Bruce, d.	C.	7,650
	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolf	C.	7,595
1886.	Sir W. Crossman	LU.	8,482
	Sir S. Wilson	C.	8,325
	P. Vanderbilt, d.	GL.	7,196
	Ald. J. Baker	GL.	7,069
1892.	Ald. J. Baker	GL.	9,643
	W. O. Clough	GL.	9,448
	Gen. Sir G. Willis	C.	9,135
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	9,000

**Preston (2). P.** 111,696. **EL.** 16,190.

1885.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	8,459
	R. W. Hanbury	C.	7,971
	T. W. Russell	L.	5,491
1886.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,491
	R. W. Hanbury	C.	7,276
	Capt. Pilkington	GL.	4,962
	Geo. Potter	GL.	4,771
1892.	R. W. Hanbury	C.	8,070
	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,764
	C. Weld-Brundell	GL.	6,182

**Reading (1). P.** 55,752. **EL.** 8,769.

1885.	C. T. Murdoch	C.	3,518
	Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	L.	3,389
1886.	C. T. Murdoch	C.	3,378
	W. B. Monck	GL.	3,262
1892.	G. W. Palmer	GL.	3,990
	C. T. Murdoch	C.	3,700

**Rochdale (1). P.** 71,458. **EL.** 11,774.

1885.	T. B. Potter	L.	5,552
	Elliott Lees	C.	4,417
1886.	T. B. Potter	GL.	4,738
	J. A. R. Marriott	C.	3,481
1892.	T. B. Potter	GL.	5,460
	C. M. Royds	C.	4,480

**Rochester, City (1). P.** 26,170.

	EL., 4,374.		
1885.	Col. Hughes-Hallett ..	C.	1,627
	J. Passmore Edwards ..	L.	1,586
1886.	Col. Hughes-Hallett ..	C.	1,649
	Ald. F. F. Belsey ....	GL.	1,353
1889, April 16.	On Col. H. Hallett's retirement,		
	Hon. E. Knatchbull-		
	Huggess .....	GL.	1,655
	Ald. H. D. Davies ....	C.	1,580
1892.	Ald. H. D. Davies .....	C.	2,119
	F. B. Maddison .....	GL.	1,712
* 1893, February 8th.	Alderman Davies having		
	been unseated on Petition.		
	Viscount Cranborne ....	C.	unop.

**St. Helens (1). P.** 71,288. **EL.** 9,593.

1885.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,750
	Col. Gamble	L.	3,693
1886.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,621
	A. Sinclair	GL.	3,404
1892.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	4,258
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy, Q.C.	GL.	4,199

**Salford (3).**

North Division. P.	61,520.	EL.	8,488.
1885.	E. Hardcastle	C.	3,519
	A. Arnold	L.	3,343
1886.	E. Hardcastle	C.	3,327
	A. Arnold	GL.	3,168
1892.	W. H. Holland	GL.	3,686
	A. A. Baumann	C.	3,399
West Division. P.	67,740.	EL.	9,995.
1885.	B. Armitage	L.	3,704
	Sir W. C. Worsley, Bart.	C.	3,431
1886.	Lees Knowles	C.	3,399
	B. Armitage	GL.	3,283
1892.	Lees Knowles	C.	4,153
	B. Armitage	GL.	4,111

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Salford—Continued.**

<b>South Division.</b> P., 68,879. EL., 8,989.			
1885.	W. Mather .....	L.	3,752
	T. G. Bowles .....	C.	3,706
1886.	H. H. Howorth .....	C.	3,645
	W. Mather .....	GL.	8,488
1892.	Sir H. H. Howorth .....	C.	3,406
	A. Forrest .....	GL.	3,369
	W. K. Hall .....	Lab.	563

**Salisbury, City (1).** P., 17,362.

EL., 2,783.			
1885.	W. H. Grenfell .....	L.	1,144
	C. J. Kennard, d. ....	C.	1,104
1886.	E. Hulse .....	C.	1,259
	W. H. Grenfell .....	GL.	910
1892.	E. Hulse .....	C.	1,374
	(Sir) W. R. Brown .....	GL.	1,136

**Scarborough (1).** P., 33,776. EL., 4,944.

1885.	Sir G. Sitwell, Bart. ..	C.	2,185
	J. Glover .....	L.	2,047
1886.	J. Rowntree .....	GL.	2,122
	Sir G. Sitwell, Bart. ....	C.	2,020
1892.	Sir G. Sitwell, Bart. ....	C.	2,293
	J. Rowntree .....	GL.	2,122

**Sheffield, City (5).**

<b>Attercliffe Division.</b> P., 72,462. EL., 11,668.			
1885.	Hon. B. Coleridge ....	L.	4,891
	C. E. Brodie Hoare ....	C.	3,633
1886.	Hon. B. Coleridge .....	GL.	4,865
	F. W. Maude .....	LU.	2,958
1892.	Hon. B. Coleridge .....	GL.	5,107
	G. Hill Smith .....	C.	3,963

**Brightside Division.** P., 67,083. EL., 10,566.

1885.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella L.	4,610
	Lord Edmund Talbot ..	C. 3,382
* 1886, Feb. 9.	Mr. Mundella re-elected on accepting office.	
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella GL.	4,280
	Lord Edmund Talbot ..	C. 3,404
1892.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella GL.	4,938
	H. Bargrave Deane ....	C. 3,661
1892.	Aug. 23. Mr. A. J. Mundella re-elected on accepting office.	

**Central Division.** P., 66,461. EL., 9,949.

1885.	C. E. Howard Vincent C.	4,683
	S. Plimsoll .....	L. 3,484
	M. H. Hawkes, d. ....	R. 140
1886.	C. E. Howard Vincent C.	4,522
	J. Hawkins .....	GL. 3,326
1892.	C. E. Howard Vincent C.	4,474
	R. Cameron .....	GL. 3,6

**Hallam Division.** P., 54,935. EL., 8,322.

1885.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley ..	C. 3,764
	Sir Charles Warren ....	L. 3,155
1886.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley C.	3,581
	T. Threlfall .....	GL. 2,112
1892.	C. B. Stuart Wortley ..	C. 4,067
	R. Hammond .....	GL. 3,414
	— Service .....	Lab. 42

**Ecclesall Division.** P., 63,302. EL., 10,077.

1885.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett ..	C. 4,182
	Cyril J. S. Dodd .....	L. 3,490
1886.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett C.	3,980
	W. Owen .....	GL. 2,688
1892.	(Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett ..	C. 4,586
	R. E. Leader .....	GL. 3,696

**Shrewsbury (1).** P., 26,967. EL., 4,268.

1885.	James Watson .....	C. 2,244
	C. Waring .....	L. 1,512
1886.	J. Watson .....	C. 1,826
	Maurice Jones .....	GL. 1,269
1892.	H. D. Greene, Q.C. ....	C. 1,979
	J. B. Batten .....	GL. 1,573

**Southampton (2).** P., 93,596. EL., 13,922.

1885.	A. Giles .....	C. 5,596
	Adm. Sir J. Commerell C.	5,307
	(Sir) H. Lee .....	L. 4,566
	E. Jones .....	L. 4,535
1886.	A. Giles .....	C. 5,023
	Sir J. E. Commerell ..	C. 4,726
	J. H. Cooksey .....	GL. 4,884
	J. C. McCoan .....	GL. 4,029

## \* 1888, May 23. Sir J. Commerell's retirement.

	(Sir) F. H. Evans .....	GL. 5,151
	A. E. Guest .....	C. 4,266
1892.	T. Chamberlayne .....	C. 5,449
	(Sir) F. H. Evans .....	GL. 5,182
	C. Burt .....	GL. 4,920
	A. Giles .....	C. 4,734

**South Shields (1).** P., 78,431. EL., 13,877.

1885.	J. C. Stevenson .....	L. 4,064
	W. D. Seymour, Q.C. ..	C. 3,123
1886.	J. C. Stevenson .....	GL. unop.
1892.	J. C. Stevenson .....	GL. 4,965
	H. H. Wainwright ....	C. 3,958

**Stafford (1).** P., 20,270. EL., 3,354.

1885.	C. B. McLaren .....	L. 1,532
	T. Salt .....	C. 1,485
1886.	T. Salt .....	C. 1,528
	C. B. McLaren .....	GL. 1,435
1892.	C. E. Shaw .....	GL. 1,684
	(Sir) D. Straight .....	C. 1,322

**Stalybridge (1).** P., 44,135. EL., 6,749.

1885.	T. H. Sidebottom .....	C. 3,169
	W. Summers .....	L. 2,950
1886.	T. H. Sidebottom .....	C. 3,221
	J. W. Probyn .....	GL. 2,682
1892.	T. H. Sidebottom .....	C. 3,289
	J. Macer Wright .....	GL. 2,943

**Stockport (2)** P., 70,253. EL., 10,804.

1885.	L. J. Jennings, d. ....	C. 4,355
	W. Tipping .....	C. 4,498
	J. Leigh .....	L. 4,486
	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. ....	L. 4,132
1886.	L. J. Jennings .....	C. 4,702
	S. Gedge .....	C. 4,495
	J. Leigh .....	GL. 4,134
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. ....	GL. 3,938
1892.	J. Leigh .....	GL. 5,202
	L. J. Jennings .....	C. 4,986
	Major M. S. Hume .....	GL. 4,576
	Hon. P. Bowes Lyon ....	C. 4,681
* 1893, February 22nd.	On Mr. Jennings' death,	
	G. Whiteley .....	C. 5,264
	Major M. S. Hume .....	GL. 4,799

**Stockton-on-Tees (1).** P., 68,895.

EL., 10,743.			
1885.	J. Dodds.....	L.	4,236
	T. Wrightson.....	C.	3,183
1886.	J. Dodds.....	GL.	3,822
	T. Wrightson.....	C.	2,820
* 1888, Dec. 21.	On Mr. Dodds' retirement,		
	Sir H. Davey.....	GL.	3,889
	T. Wrightson.....	C.	3,494
1892.	T. Wrightson.....	C.	4,788
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. ....	GL.	4,477

**Stoke-upon-Trent (1).** P., 75,352.

STOCK-UPON-PAID (1885-1892)			
El., 10,680.			
1885.	W. L. Bright .....	L.	4,790
	H. Corser .....	C.	2,800
1886.	W. L. Bright .....	GL.	3,255
	H. Corser .....	C.	2,093
* 1890, Mar. 14.	On Mr. Bright's retirement,		
	G. W. Leveson-Gower ..	GL.	4,157
	W. S. Allen .....	LU.	2,920
1892.	G. W. Leveson-Gower	GL.	4,629
	S. Waters .....	C.	2,846
* 1892. Aug. 23.	Right Hon. G. Leveson-Gower re-elected on accepting office.		

## ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

**Sunderland (2).** P., 142,097. EL., 23,012.

1885.	S. Storey .....	L.	8,295
	E. T. Gourley .....	L.	7,759
	S. P. Austin .....	C.	6,703
1886.	S. Storey .....	GL.	6,970
	E. T. Gourley .....	GL.	6,839
	W. M. Stobart .....	LU.	6,027
1892.	S. Storey .....	GL.	9,711
	E. T. Gourley .....	GL.	9,554
	Hon. F. W. Lambton ..	LU.	8,394
	J. S. G. Pemberton ....	C.	8,002

**Taunton (1).** P., 18,026. EL., 2,891.

1885.	S. C. Allsopp .....	C.	1,361
	Sir Charles Jessel, Bart. L.		978
1886.	Hon. S. C. Allsopp ..	C.	unop.
* 1887, April 23.	On Mr. Allsopp's accession to the Peerage,		
	Hon. A. P. Allsopp ..	C.	1,426
	J. H. Sanders .....	GL.	890
1892.	Hon. A. P. Allsopp ..	C.	1,402
	H. H. Bridgman .....	GL.	921

**Tynemouth (1).** P., 46,267. EL., 7,494.

1885.	E. S. Donkin .....	C.	8,027
	J. Spence .....	L.	2,267
1886.	E. S. Donkin .....	C.	2,795
	W. T. Raymond .....	GL.	2,277
1892.	E. S. Donkin .....	C.	3,121
	J. Annand .....	GL.	2,783

**Wakefield, City (1).** P., 37,269. EL., 5,488.

1885.	(Sir) E. Green .....	C.	2,374
	W. C. Beaumont .....	L.	2,049
1886.	Sir E. Green, Bart. ..	C.	2,253
	J. J. Cousins .....	GL.	1,946
1892.	A. H. Charlesworth ....	C.	2,582
	J. Y. Strachan .....	GL.	2,178

**Walsall (1)** P., 71,791. EL., 11,838.

1885.	Sir C. Forster, Bart., d. L.		5,112
	Frank James .....	C.	3,437
1886.	Sir C. Forster, Bart. GL.		unop.
* 1891, Aug. 12.	On Sir C. Forster's death,		
	E. T. Holden .....	GL.	4,899
	Frank James .....	C.	4,860
1892.	Frank James .....	C.	5,226
	E. T. Holden .....	GL.	4,989
* 1893, February 9th.	Mr. James having been unseated on Petition,		
	Sir A. D. Hayter .....	G.L.	5,235
	Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie .....	C.	5,156

**Warrington (1).** P., 55,349. EL., 8,144.

1885.	Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt. C.		4,010
	W. Croxfield .....	L.	3,234
1886.	Sir Gilbert Greenall C.		3,717
	J. Croxfield .....	GL.	3,216
1892.	R. Pierpoint .....	C.	3,843
	Dr. Houston, Q.C. ....	GL.	3,253

**Warwick and Leamington (1).**

	P., 39,102. EL., 5,753.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel ..	L.	2,644
	E. M. Nelson .....	C.	2,272
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel LU.		unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel..	LU.	unop.

**Wednesbury (1).** P., 69,063. EL., 11,267.

1885.	Wilson Lloyd .....	C.	4,628
	Hon. P. Stanhope .....	L.	4,433
1886.	Hon. P. Stanhope .....	GL.	4,883
	Wilson Lloyd .....	C.	4,221
1892.	Wilson Lloyd .....	C.	4,966
	Hon. P. Stanhope .....	GL.	4,926

**Westbromwich (1).** P., 59,489. EL., 9,239.

1885.	J. H. Blades .....	L.	3,983
	J. E. Spencer .....	C.	3,171
1886.	J. E. Spencer .....	C.	3,634
	J. T. Moore .....	GL.	3,087
1892.	J. E. Spencer .....	C.	4,474
	T. L. Roberts .....	GL.	3,429

**Whitehaven (1).** P., 19,217. EL., 2,771.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck, d. C.		1,336
	W. C. Gully, Q.C. ....	L.	1,125
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck C.		1,216
	H. G. Shee .....	GL.	1,110
* 1891, April 24.	On Mr. Bentinck's death,		
	Sir James Bain .....	C.	1,338
	H. G. Shee .....	GL.	1,105
1892.	T. S. Little .....	GL.	1,306
	Sir James Bain .....	C.	1,088

**Wigan (1).** P., 55,013. EL., 7,654.

1885.	(Sir) F. S. Powell .....	C.	3,687
	G. H. Lea .....	L.	2,721
1886.	(Sir) F. S. Powell .....	C.	3,371
	C. McL. Percy .....	GL.	2,780
1892.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt. ....	C.	3,422
	T. Aspinwall .....	Lab.	3,312

**Winchester, City (1).** P., 19,073. EL., 2,453.

1886.	A. L. Tottenham, d. ....	C.	1,153
	Viscount Baring .....	L.	982
1886.	A. L. Tottenham .....	C.	1,119
	T. N. A. Grose .....	GL.	783
* 1888, Jan. 12.	On Mr. Tottenham's death,		
	R. Moss .....	C.	1,364
	P. Vanderbyl .....	GL.	849
1892.	W. H. Myers .....	C.	1,213
	C. W. Mathews .....	GL.	859

**Windsor (1).** P., 18,893. EL., 2,784.

1885.	R. Richardson-Gardner C.		1,431
	Hon. H. E. Butler .....	L.	966
1886.	R. Richardson-Gardner C.		unop.
* 1890, April 2.	On Mr. R. Gardner's retirement,		
	F. T. Barry .....	C.	1,522
	W. H. Grenfell .....	GL.	972
1892.	F. T. Barry .....	C.	unop.

**Wolverhampton (3).**

	West Division. P., 62,718. EL., 9,691.		
1885.	(Sir) A. Hickman .....	C.	3,722
	(Sir) W. C. Plowden ..	L.	3,669
1886.	Sir W. C. Plowden .....	GL.	3,706
	Sir A. Hickman .....	C.	3,583
1892.	Sir A. Hickman .....	C.	4,772
	Sir W. C. Plowden .....	GL.	3,656
	East Division. P., 54,511. EL., 8,394.		
1885.	H. H. Fowler .....	L.	3,985
	Walter Bird .....	C.	2,648
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler GL.		3,752
	J. Underhill, Q.C. ....	C.	2,629
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler GL.		unop.
* 1892, Aug. 23.	Mr. H. H. Fowler re-elected on accepting office.		

**South Division. P., 57,096. EL., 8,856.**

1885.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers LU.		unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers LU.		unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers LU.		unop.

**Worcester, City (1).** P., 42,899. EL., 7,051.

1885.	G. H. Allsopp .....	C.	2,974
	T. R. Hill .....	L.	2,890
1886.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp C.		2,892
	T. R. Hill .....	GL.	2,749
1892.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp .....	C.	3,353
	Eme W. Howard .....	GL.	2,540
	Yarmouth, Great (1). P., 49,318. EL., 7,876.		
1885.	Sir H. W. Tyler .....	C.	2,653
	Capt. C. Norton .....	L.	2,458
1886.	Sir H. W. Tyler .....	C.	2,977
	Capt. C. Norton .....	GL.	2,011
1892.	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C. ....	GL.	2,972
	Sir H. W. Tyler .....	C.	2,704

**York, City (2).** P., 66,984. EL., 11,203.

1885.	A. E. Pease .....	L.	5,353
	F. Lockwood, Q.C. ....	L.	5,260
	Sir F. Milner, Bart. ....	C.	4,590
	Capt. J. D. Legard ....	C.	4,377
1886.	A. E. Pease .....	GL.	4,816
	F. Lockwood, Q.C. ....	GL.	4,810
	Major J. D. Legard ..	C.	4,352
	Hon. J. C. Dundas ..	LU.	4,295
1892.	J. G. Butcher .....	C.	5,076
	F. Lockwood, Q.C. ....	GL.	5,030
	A. E. Pease .....	GL.	4,846

## WALES—COUNTIES.

<b>Anglesey</b> (1). P., 50,079. EL, 10,172.	
1885. R. Davies..... L. 4,412	
Capt. P. Rayner..... C. 3,402	
1886. T. P. Lewis..... GL. .. 3,727	
Capt. P. Rayner, d. .... C. 3,420	
1892. T. P. Lewis..... GL. 4,420	
M. Lloyd, Q.C., d. .... LU. 2,702	

<b>Brecknockshire</b> (1). P., 54,550. EL, 10,325.	
1885. W. Fuller Maitland .. L. 4,784	
Hon. A. J. Morgan .... C. 3,282	
1886. W. Fuller Maitland .. GL. .... unop.	
1892. W. Fuller Maitland .. GL. 4,676	
Capt. T. Wood .... C. 3,418	

<b>Cardiganshire</b> (1). P., 62,596. EL, 13,215.	
1885. David Davies ..... L. 5,787	
Vaughan Davies ..... C. 3,644	
1886. W. B. Rowlands, Q.C. GL. .. 4,252	
David Davies ..... LU. 4,243	
1892. W. B. Rowlands, Q.C. G.L. 5,249	
W. Jones ..... LU. 3,278	
* 1893. July 4. Mr. Rowlands re-elected on	
appt. as Recorder of Swansea.	

<b>Carmarthenshire</b> (2).	
East Division. P., 49,135. EL, 9,425.	
1885. David Pugh ..... L. 4,487	
Sir M. O. Lloyd, Bart. C. 2,122	
1886. David Pugh ..... GL. .... unop.	
* 1890. Aug. 8. On the death of Mr. Pugh,	
Abel Thomas ..... GL. .... unop.	
1892. Abel Thomas ..... GL. 4,389	
Capt. T. Davies ..... LU. 1,223	
West Division. P., 46,926. EL, 9,920.	
1885. W. R. H. Powell ..... L. 4,566	
Viscount Emlyn ..... C. 2,940	
1886. W. R. H. Powell, d. GL. .. 4,181	
Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt. LU. .. 1,916	
* 1889. July 17. On the death of Mr. Powell,	
J. Ll. Morgan ..... GL. 4,252	
H. W. Drummond .... C. 2,538	
1892. J. Ll. Morgan ..... GL. .... unop.	

<b>Carnarvonshire</b> (2).	
N. or Arfon Division. P., 45,322. EL, 9,476.	
1885. W. Rathbone..... L. 4,562	
Col. Platt ..... C. 2,838	
1886. W. Rathbone..... GL. 4,072	
Col. Platt ..... C. 2,950	
1892. W. Rathbone..... GL. .... unop.	
S. or Eifion Division. P., 42,826. EL, 9,743.	
1885. J. Bryn Roberts ..... L. 4,535	
H. J. Ellis Nanney .... C. 2,573	
1886. J. Bryn Roberts ..... GL. .. 4,244	
G. Farren ..... LU. 1,267	
1892. J. Bryn Roberts ..... GL. 4,567	
W. Humphreys..... C. 1,973	

<b>Denbighshire</b> (2).	
Eastern Division. P., 47,317. EL, 9,208.	
1885. Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, L. 3,831	
Sir H. W. Wynn, Bart. C. 3,438	
1886. Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan GL. .. 3,586	
Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. C. 3,510	
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Morgan, GL. 4,188	
Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. .... C. 3,423	
Western Division. P., 46,417. EL, 9,243.	
1885. Col. W. C. West ..... L. 4,586	
Maj. C. S. Mainwaring C. 2,992	
1886. Col. W. C. West ..... LU. .... unop.	
1892. J. H. Roberts ..... GL. 4,612	
Col. W. C. West ..... LU. 2,279	

<b>Flintshire</b> (1). P., 53,084. EL, 10,441.	
1885. Lord Richard Grosvenor L. 4,758	
Hon. H. R. Lloyd-Mostyn C. 3,132	
* 1886. Mar. 3. On Lord R. Grosvenor's retire-	
ment, being created a peer,	
S. Smith..... L. .. 4,248	
P. P. Pennant ..... C. .. 2,738	

**Flintshire—Continued.**

1886. S. Smith ..... GL. .... unop.	
1892. S. Smith ..... GL. 4,597	
Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt. LU. 3,146	

**Glamorganshire** (5).

Eastern Div. P., 72,465. EL, 11,998.	
1885. Alfred Thomas..... L. 4,386	
G. L. Clark ..... C. 2,086	
1886. Alfred Thomas..... GL. .... unop.	
1892. Alfred Thomas ..... GL. 6,764	
H. C. Lewis ..... C. 2,797	

<b>Rhondda Div.</b> P., 68,720. EL, 9,701.	
1885. W. Abraham ..... Lab. 3,857	
F. L. Davis ..... L. 2,992	
1886. W. Abraham ..... GL. .... unop.	
1892. W. Abraham ..... GL. unop.	

<b>W. or Gower Div.</b> P., 55,261. EL, 11,219.	
1885. F. A. Yeo, d. .... L. 5,660	
H. N. Miers ..... C. 2,103	
1886. F. A. Yeo ..... GL. .... unop.	
* 1888. Mar. 27. On the death of Mr. Yeo,	
D. Randell ..... GL. 3,964	
(Sir) J. T. D. Llewellyn .. C. 3,358	
1892. D. Randell ..... GL. .... unop.	

<b>Mid Division.</b> P., 60,968. EL, 11,273.	
1885. C. R. M. Talbot, d. .... L. unop.	
1886. C. R. M. Talbot ..... LU. .... unop.	
* 1890. Feb. 20. On Mr. Talbot's death,	
S. T. Evans ..... GL. .... unop	
1892. S. T. Evans ..... GL. 5,941	
F. C. Grove ..... C. 1,725	

<b>Southern Div.</b> P., 75,387. EL, 12,774.	
1885. A. J. Williams ..... L. 3,945	
(Sir) J. T. D. Llewellyn C. 3,351	
1886. A. J. Williams ..... GL. .... 3,497	
J. Mowatt ..... LU. .... 2,177	
1892. A. J. Williams ..... GL. 4,743	
Sir M. Morgan ..... C. 3,825	

<b>Merionethshire</b> (1). P., 49,204. EL, 9,229.	
1885. H. Robertson ..... L. 3,784	
W. R. M. Wynne ..... C. 2,209	
M. Lloyd, Q.C. .... L. 1,907	
1886. T. E. Ellis ..... GL. .... 4,127	
J. Vaughan ..... C. 2,860	
1892. T. E. Ellis ..... GL. 5,175	
H. Owen ..... C. 1,937	
* 1892. Aug. 26. Mr. T. E. Ellis re-elected on	
accepting office.	

<b>Montgomeryshire</b> (1). P., 40,214. EL, 8,064	
1885. Stuart Rendel ..... L. 4,044	
C. W. W. Wynn ..... C. 3,389	
1886. Stuart Rendel ..... GL. .. 3,799	
Capt. Mytton ..... C. 3,220	
1892. Stuart Rendel ..... GL. 3,662	
Capt. Mytton ..... C. 2,847	

<b>Pembrokeshire</b> (1). P., 53,921. EL, 9,829.	
1885. (Sir) W. Davies ..... L. 4,999	
(Sir) C. E. G. Philipps C. 3,738	
1886. (Sir) W. Davies ..... GL. .... 4,096	
Sir C. E. G. Philipps C. 3,983	
1892. W. R. M. Davies ..... GL. 4,800	
Sir C. E. G. Philipps... C. 3,700	

**Radnorshire** (1). P., 21,791. EL, 4,662.

1885. Hon. A. H. Walsh .... C. 1,880	
C. C. Rogers ..... L. 1,813	
1886. Hon. A. H. Walsh .... C. .. 1,910	
Sir R. Green-Price, Bt. GL. .... 1,668	
1892. F. Edwards ..... GL. 1,973	
Capt. J. A. Bradney.... C. 1,740	

## WALES—BOROUGHES.

**Cardiff District** (1). P., 132,163. EL., 17,883.

1885.	Sir E. J. Reed .....	L.	5,569
	<i>H. Harden</i> .....	C.	5,429
* 1886.	Feb. 27. On Sir E. Reed accepting office, Sir E. J. Reed .....	L.	5,708
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn C. ....		4,845
1886.	Sir E. J. Reed .....	GL.	5,907
	<i>Hon. H. R. Brand</i> .....	LU.	4,965
1892.	Sir E. J. Reed .....	GL.	7,226
	<i>John Gunn</i> .....	LU.	6,540

**Carmarthen District** (1). P., 34,513. EL., 5,292.

1885.	Sir J. J. Jenkins .....	L.	2,984
	<i>J. S. Tregoning</i> .....	C.	1,281
1886.	† Sir A. C. Stepany, Bt. GL. ....		2,120
	<i>Sir J. J. Jenkins</i> .....	LU.	1,897
†	Elected as GL., but subsequently became LU.		
1892.	Major E. R. Jones .....	GL.	2,412
	<i>Sir J. J. Jenkins</i> .....	LU.	2,187

**Carnarvon District** (1). P., 29,577. EL., 4,800.

1885.	T. L. Jones-Parry ....	L.	1,923
	<i>E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C.</i> ..		1,858
1886.	<i>E. Swetenham, Q.C. C.</i> ..		1,890
	<i>Sir T. L. Jones-Parry, GL.</i> ..		1,684
* 1890.	April 10. On Mr. Swetenham's death, D. Lloyd-George ....	GL.	1,963
	<i>H. J. Ellis Nanney</i> ..	C.	1,945
1892.	D. Lloyd-George .....	GL.	2,154
	<i>Sir J. H. Puleston</i> .....	C.	1,958

**Denbigh District** (1). P., 24,216. EL., 8,632.

1885.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ....	C.	1,761
	<i>Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart. L.</i> ..		1,456
1886.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ..	C.	1,657
	<i>J. E. Barlow</i> .....	GL.	1,440
1892.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ....	C.	1,664
	<i>T. H. Williams</i> .....	GL.	1,566

**Flint District** (1). P., 23,251. EL., 3,775.

1885.	J. Roberts .....	L.	1,825
	<i>P. P. Pennant</i> .....	C.	1,713
1886.	J. Roberts .....	GL.	1,827
	<i>Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt. LU.</i> ..		1,403
1892.	J. H. Lewis .....	GL.	1,883
	<i>P. P. Pennant</i> .....	C.	1,524

**Merthyr Tydfil** (2). P., 104,608. EL., 16,592.

1885.	H. Richard, d. ....	L.	unop.
	<i>C. H. James</i> .....	L.	unop.
1886.	H. Richard .....	GL.	unop.
	<i>C. H. James</i> .....	GL.	unop.
* 1888.	Mar. 14. On Mr. James' retirement, D. A. Thomas .....	GL.	unop.
* 1888.	Oct. 26. On Mr. Richard's death, W. Pritchard Morgan GL. ....		7,149
	<i>R. F. F. Griffiths</i> .....	GL.	4,956
1892.	D. A. Thomas .....	GL.	11,948
	<i>W. P. Morgan</i> .....	GL.	11,756
	<i>B. F. Williams, Q.C.</i> ..	C.	2,304

**Montgomery District** (1). P., 17,789. EL., 2,944.

1885.	Pryce Jones .....	C.	1,409
	<i>Hon. F. Hambury-Tracy L.</i> ..		1,326
1886.	Hon. F. H. Tracy .....	GL.	1,344
	(Sir) Pryce Jones .....	C.	1,251
1892.	Sir P. Pryce Jones .....	C.	1,406
	<i>Hon. F. H. Tracy</i> .....	GL.	1,288

**Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist.**

(1).	P., 35,204. EL., 6,178.		
1885.	H. G. Allen, Q.C. ....	L.	2,415
	<i>Admiral R. C. Mayne, d. C.</i> ..		2,150
1886.	<i>Admiral R. C. Mayne LU.</i> ..		2,305
	<i>Lewis Morris</i> .....	GL.	2,033
1892.	C. F. E. Allen .....	GL.	2,580
	<i>General Laurie</i> .....	C.	2,385

**Swansea** (2).

<b>Swansea Town.</b>	P., 57,566. EL., 9,064.		
1885.	L. L. Dillwyn .....	L.	3,660
	<i>W. H. Meredith</i> .....	C.	2,620
1886.	L. L. Dillwyn .....	GL.	3,040
	<i>A. J. Lambert</i> .....	LU.	1,740
1892.	R. D. Burnie .....	GL.	3,733
	<i>Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn</i> ..	C.	3,011
<b>Swansea District.</b>	P., 63,140. EL., 10,244.		
1885.	Sir H. H. Vivian ....	L.	unop.
1886.	† Sir H. H. Vivian ..	LU.	unop.
†	Elected as LU., but subsequently became GL.		
1892.	Sir H. H. Vivian ....	GL.	5,959
	<i>H. Monger</i> .....	C.	933
1893.	Sir H. H. Vivian being created a Peer, <i>W. Williams</i> .....	GL.	unop.

## SCOTLAND—COUNTIES.

NOTE.—The official returns do not specify separately the population of each parliamentary county division. The total for the county can only, therefore, be stated.

**Aberdeenshire** (2). P., 152,593.

## East Division. EL, 11,960.

1885.	P. Esslemont.....	L.	6,509
	<i>W. W. Gordon</i> .....	C.	3,155
1886.	P. Esslemont.....	GL.	4,962
	<i>W. H. Lumsden</i> .....	C.	2,544
1892.	P. Esslemont.....	GL.	5,116
	<i>Col. F. S. Russell</i> .....	C.	3,492
* 1892.	Dec. 10. Mr. Esslemont being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board.		
	<i>T. R. Buchanan</i> .....	GL.	4,243
	<i>Col. F. S. Russell</i> .....	C.	2,917

## West Division. EL, 10,173.

1885.	Dr. Farquharson.....	L.	4,248
	<i>F. H. Irvine</i> .....	C.	2,010
	<i>Q. Kerr</i> .....	L.	1,530
1886.	Dr. Farquharson.....	GL.	3,854
	<i>F. H. Irvine</i> .....	C.	1,657
1892.	Dr. R. Farquharson.....	GL.	3,720
	<i>Sir A. H. Grant, Bt.</i> .....	C.	3,040

**Argyllshire** (1). P., 62,604. EL, 10,241.

1885.	D. H. Macfarlane.....	Crfr.	3,340
	<i>(Sir) A. Mackinnon, d. IC.</i>		2,856
	<i>J. S. McCaig</i> .....	L.	670
1886.	Col. J. W. Malcolm.....	C.	3,658
	<i>D. H. Macfarlane</i> .....	GL.	3,045
1892.	D. H. Macfarlane.....	GL.	3,666
	<i>Col. J. W. Malcolm</i> .....	C.	3,586

**Ayrshire** (2). P., 162,912.

## North Division. EL, 12,436.

1885.	Hon. H. F. Elliot.....	L.	5,700
	<i>R. W. Cochran-Patrick</i> .....	C.	4,740
1886.	Hon. H. F. Elliot.....	LU.	unop.
1892.	Hon. T. H. Cochran.....	LU.	5,346
	<i>Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt.</i> .....	GL.	4,898

## South Division. EL, 15,278.

1885.	E. Wason.....	L.	7,357
	<i>Sir Claud Alexander</i> .....	C.	5,946
1886.	Hon. G. R. Vernon.....	LU.	6,123
	<i>E. Wason</i> .....	GL.	6,118
1892.	E. Wason.....	GL.	6,635
	<i>Sir W. Arrol</i> .....	LU.	6,338

**Banffshire** (1). P., 54,489. EL, 7,241.

1885.	R. W. Duff.....	L.	3,770
	<i>M. T. S. Darling</i> .....	C.	2,008
* 1886.	Feb. 13. Mr. Duff re-elected on accepting office.		
1886.	R. W. Duff.....	GL.	2,583
	<i>Sir C. Grant</i> .....	LU.	1,394
1892.	(Right Hon.) R. W. Duff.....	GL.	2,293
	<i>M. M. Barry</i> .....	IC.	1,424
* 1893.	Mar. 15. Rt. Hon. (Sir) R. W. Duff being appointed Gov. of N. S. Wales.		
	<i>Sir W. Wedderburn</i> .....	GL.	3,166
	<i>J. A. Grant</i> .....	C.	2,395

**Berwickshire** (1). P., 32,398. EL, 5,636.

1885.	Hon. E. Marjoribanks.....	L.	3,758
	<i>Col. Milne-Home</i> .....	C.	1,225
* 1886.	Feb. 13. Mr. Marjoribanks re-elected on accepting office.		
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjori- banks.....	GL.	2,778
	<i>R. H. Elliot</i> .....	LU.	1,177
1892.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks.....	GL.	2,704
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i> .....	C.	1,956

**Buteshire** (1). P., 18,408. EL, 3,247.

1885.	J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C. C.		1,874
	<i>R. A. Maclean</i> .....	L.	1,090
1886.	Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C. C.	C.	1,864
	<i>Rev. N. McNeil</i> .....	GL.	819
* 1886.	Aug. 12. Mr. Robertson re-elected on accepting office.		
* 1891.	Oct. 9. On Mr. Robertson becoming Lord Justice General,		
	<i>A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.</i>	C.	1,835
	<i>J. McCulloch</i> .....	GL.	990
1892.	A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.	C.	1,466
	<i>R. E. M. Smith</i> .....	GL.	1,013

**Caithness-shire** (1). P., 28,698. EL, 4,266.

1885.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	Crfr.	2,110
	<i>Capt. C. G. Sinclair</i> .....	L.	1,218
1886.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	GL.	2,034
	<i>R. Niven</i> .....	LU.	584
1892.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	GL.	2,134
	<i>Sir W. J. Bell</i> .....	LU.	693

**Clackmannan and Kinross** (1) P., 34,722.  
EL, 7,593.

1885.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, L.		unop.
* 1886.	Feb. 13. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour re- elected on accepting office.		
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, GL.		3,150
	<i>C. C. Bethune</i> .....	LU.	1,844
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour.....	GL.	3,541
	<i>Dr. Aitchison</i> .....	LU.	1,927
* 1892.	Aug. 25. Right Hon. J. B. Balfour re-elected on accepting office.		

**Dumbartonshire** (1). P., 77,608. EL, 12,017.

1885.	A. Orr-Ewing.....	C.	4,514
	<i>R. T. Reid, Q.C.</i> .....	L.	4,357
1886.	Sir A. Orr-Ewing, Bt. C.		4,249
	<i>R. C. Munro-Ferguson</i> .....	GL.	4,217
1892.	Captain J. Sinclair.....	GL.	5,249
	<i>A. J. Wylie</i> .....	C.	4,956

**Dumfriesshire** (1). P., 50,676. EL, 9,174.

1885.	Sir R. Jardine, Bart.	L.	4,867
	<i>Earl of Dalkeith, d.</i> .....	C.	3,566
1886.	Sir R. Jardine, Bart.	LU.	4,106
	<i>Thos. McKie</i> .....	GL.	3,252
1892.	W. J. Maxwell.....	LU.	4,123
	<i>Thos. McKie</i> .....	GL.	3,849

**Edinburghshire** (1). P., 98,068. EL, 13,496.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone L.		7,379
	<i>(Sir) C. Dalrymple</i> .....	C.	3,248
* 1886.	Feb. 10. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone re- elected on accepting office.		
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Glad- stone.....	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone.....	GL.	5,845
	<i>Col. A. G. Wauchop</i> .....	C.	5,155
* 1892.	Aug. 24. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone re- elected on accepting office.		

**Elgin and Nairn** (1). P., 37,688. EL, 5,751.

1885.	Sir G. M. Grant, Bart.	L.	1,612
	<i>H. F. A. Brodie</i> .....	C.	1,566
	<i>C. H. Anderson, Q.C.</i> .....	IL.	1,435
1886.	C. H. Anderson, Q.C. d. GL.		1,991
	<i>Sir G. M. Grant, Bart.</i> .....	LU.	1,872
* 1889.	Oct. 8. On Mr. Anderson's death,		
	<i>J. S. Keay</i> .....	GL.	2,573
	<i>C. B. Logan</i> .....	LU.	2,044
1892.	J. S. Keay.....	GL.	2,533
	<i>Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.</i> .....	LU.	1,978

## SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Fifeshire** (2). P., 111,642.**East Division.** EL, 9,277.

1885.	J. Boyd-Kinnear .....	L.	4,533	
	<i>J. Gilmour</i> .....	C.	2,577	
1886.	H. H. Asquith .....	GL.	2,863	
	<i>J. Boyd-Kinnear</i> .....	LU.	2,459	
1892.	H. H. Asquith, Q.C. ....	GL.	3,748	
	<i>J. Gilmour</i> .....	C.	3,449	
*1892, Aug. 25.	Right Hon. H. H. Asquith			
	re-elected on accepting office.			

**West Division.** EL, 10,256.

1885.	Hon. R. P. Bruce .....	L.	unop.	
1886.	Hon. R. P. Bruce .....	GL.	unop.	
* 1889.	July 5. On Mr. Bruce's retirement,			
	<i>A. Birrell</i> .....	GL.	3,551	
	<i>R. G. E. Wemyss</i> .....	LU.	2,758	
1892.	<i>A. Birrell</i> .....	GL.	5,215	
	<i>R. Yellowlees</i> .....	LU.	1,633	

**Forfarshire** (1). P., 67,856. EL, 11,584.

1885.	J. W. Barclay .....	L.	6,157	
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i> .....	C.	1,851	
1886.	J. W. Barclay .....	LU.	3,839	
	<i>J. C. Guthrie</i> .....	GL.	3,482	
1892.	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. ....	GL.	4,943	
	<i>J. W. Barclay</i> .....	LU.	4,077	
*1892, Aug. 24.	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C., re-elected			
	on accepting office.			

**Haddingtonshire** (1). P., 37,491. EL, 6,350.

1885.	B. B. Haldane .....	L.	3,473	
	<i>Lord Elcho</i> .....	C.	1,945	
1886.	B. B. Haldane .....	GL.	2,677	
	<i>P. Myburgh, Q.C., d.</i> ..	LU.	1,714	
1892.	B. B. Haldane, Q.C. ....	GL.	2,551	
	<i>Master of Polwarth</i> ....	C.	2,255	

**Inverness-shire** (1). P., 69,148. EL, 8,438.

1885.	C. F. Mackintosh .....	Cftr.	3,555	
	<i>Reginald MacLeod</i> ....	C.	2,031	
	<i>Sir K. Mackenzie, Bart.</i> ..	L.	1,897	
1886.	C. F. Mackintosh .....	LU.	unop.	
1892.	Dr. D. MacGregor .....	GL.	8,035	
	<i>C. F. Mackintosh</i> .....	LU.	2,706	

**Kincardineshire** (1). P., 34,452. EL, 5,770.

1885.	Sir G. Balfour .....	L.	3,160	
	<i>D. S. Porteous</i> .....	C.	1,269	
1886.	Sir G. Balfour .....	GL.	unop.	
1892.	J. W. Crombie .....	GL.	2,444	
	<i>J. Stephen</i> .....	GL.	1,376	

**Kirkcudbrightshire** (1). P., 37,449.

EL, 5,700.

1885.	M. J. Stewart .....	C.	2,526	
	<i>A. Young</i> .....	L.	2,492	
1886.	M. J. Stewart .....	C.	2,472	
	<i>A. Young</i> .....	GL.	2,406	
1892.	(Sir) M. J. Stewart .....	C.	2,485	
	<i>A. Young</i> .....	GL.	2,454	

**Lanarkshire** (6). P., 423,170.**Govan Division.** EL, 11,202.

1885.	(Sir) W. Pearce .....	C.	3,677	
	<i>J. B. Burleigh</i> .....	L.	3,522	
	<i>D. G. Hoey</i> .....	L.	11	
1886.	Sir W. Pearce, Bt. ....	C.	3,574	
	<i>T. A. Dickson</i> .....	GL.	3,212	
* 1889.	Feb. 18. On Sir W. Pearce's death,			
	<i>J. Wilson</i> .....	GL.	4,420	
	<i>Sir J. Pender</i> .....	LU.	3,349	
1892.	<i>J. Wilson</i> .....	GL.	4,829	
	<i>N. Spens</i> .....	C.	3,829	

**Lanarkshire—Continued.****Partick Division.** EL, 12,105.

1885.	A. Craig-Sellar, d. ....	L.	3,726	
	<i>Lord H. Lennox, d.</i> ....	C.	3,385	
	<i>J. Murdoch</i> .....	Ind.	74	
1886.	A. Craig-Sellar .....	LU.	3,745	
	<i>R. A. Maclean</i> .....	GL.	2,944	
1890.	Feb. 11. On Mr. Craig-Sellar's death,			
	<i>J. Parker-Smith</i> .....	LU.	4,143	
	<i>Sir C. Tennant</i> .....	GL.	3,929	
1892.	<i>J. Parker-Smith</i> .....	LU.	5,005	
	<i>E. Tennant</i> .....	GL.	4,278	

**North-West Division.** EL, 11,954.

1885.	John Baird .....	C.	4,545	
	<i>R. C. Graham</i> .....	L.	3,442	
1886.	<i>E. C. Graham</i> .....	GL.	4,030	
	<i>J. Baird</i> .....	C.	3,698	
1892.	G. A. Whitelaw .....	C.	4,770	
	<i>Col. J. C. Read</i> .....	GL.	4,689	

**North-East Division.** EL, 13,112.

1885.	D. Crawford .....	L.	4,564	
	<i>J. C. Cunningham</i> ....	C.	4,405	
1886.	D. Crawford .....	GL.	4,269	
	<i>Sir T. E. Colebrooke, d.</i> ..	LU.	3,990	
1892.	D. Crawford .....	GL.	5,281	
	<i>A. Whitelaw</i> .....	C.	5,184	

**Mid Division.** EL, 11,176.

1885.	S. Mason .....	L.	2,875	
	<i>W. R. Bougfield</i> .....	C.	2,579	
	<i>J. C. Forrest</i> .....	L.	1,913	
1886.	S. Mason .....	GL.	3,779	
	<i>Shand Harvey</i> .....	LU.	2,909	
* 1888.	Apr. 27. On Mr. Mason's retirement,			
	<i>J. W. Phillips</i> .....	GL.	3,847	
	<i>W. R. Bougfield</i> .....	C.	2,917	
	<i>J. Keir Hardie</i> .....	Lab.	617	
1892.	<i>J. W. Phillips</i> .....	GL.	4,611	
	<i>Col. Harrington Stuart</i> ..	C.	3,489	

**South Division.** EL, 8,996.

1885.	J. G. C. Hamilton ....	L.	4,583	
	<i>J. H. C. Hozier</i> .....	C.	3,245	
1886.	J. H. C. Hozier .....	C.	3,577	
	<i>J. G. C. Hamilton</i> .....	GL.	3,559	
1892.	J. H. C. Hozier .....	C.	4,032	
	<i>T. C. Hedderwick</i> .....	GL.	3,664	

**Linlithgowshire** (1). P., 47,104. EL, 7,315.

1885.	P. McLagan .....	L.	3,801	
	<i>Capt. T. Hope</i> .....	C.	1,606	
1886.	P. McLagan .....	GL.	2,543	
	<i>Capt. T. Hope</i> .....	C.	1,810	
1892.	P. McLagan .....	GL.	2,870	
	<i>Capt. T. Hope</i> .....	C.	2,709	
*1893.	June 15. On Mr. McLagan's retirement,			
	<i>Capt. T. Hope</i> .....	C.	3,240	
	<i>A. Ure</i> .....	GL.	3,071	

**Orkney and Shetland** (1). P., 55,254.

EL, 7,075.

1885.	L. Lyell .....	L.	3,852	
	<i>Hon. C. T. Dundas</i> ....	C.	1,940	
1886.	L. Lyell .....	GL.	2,353	
	<i>Henry Hoare</i> .....	LU.	1,382	
1892.	L. Lyell .....	GL.	2,624	
	<i>J. Younger</i> .....	LU.	1,61	

**Peebles and Selkirk** (1). P., 19,072.

EL, 3,472.

1885.	Sir C. Tennant, Bart. ...	L.	1,746	
	<i>Sir G. G. Montgomery</i> ..	C.	1,038	
1886.	W. Thorburn .....	LU.	1,375	
	<i>Sir C. Tennant, Bt.</i> .....	GL.	1,325	
1892.	W. Thorburn .....	LU.	1,603	
	<i>Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt.</i> ..	GL.	1,367	

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Perthshire (2).** P., 95,957.

East Division. EL, 7,539.

1885.	R. S. Menzies, d. ....	L.	4,222
	A. G. Murray .....	C.	2,421
1886.	R. S. Menzies .....	GL.	3,504
	J. R. Holland .....	LU.	2,195
* 1889.	Feb. 19. On Mr. Menzies' death, Sir J. Kinloch .....	GL.	4,005
	W. L. Boase .....	C.	2,239
1892.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. ....	GL.	3,533
	W. L. Boase .....	C.	2,484

West Division. EL, 8,044.

1885.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. L.	3,786
	Col. H. E. D. Moray .. C.	3,290
1886.	Sir Donald Currie .. LU.	3,269
	G. W. T. Omond .... GL.	2,329
1892.	Sir Donald Currie .... LU.	3,422
	A. Ure .....	GL. 3,053

**Renfrewshire (2).** P., 139,904.

East Division. EL, 10,299.

1885.	J. Finlayson .....	L.	3,642
	A. Gilmour, Jun. ....	C.	3,144
1886.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart ..	C.	3,806
	J. Samuelson .....	GL.	2,433
1892.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart ....	C.	4,484
	J. G. Murdoch .....	GL.	3,397

West Division. EL, 8,314.

1885.	Sir Archibald Campbell C.	3,618
	H. Smith .....	L. 2,908
1886.	Sir Archd. Campbell C.	3,434
	W. Dunn .....	GL. 2,881
1892.	C. B. Renshaw .....	C. 3,773
	R. Wallace .....	GL. 3,322

**Ross and Cromarty (1).** P., 71,657.

EL, 8,917.

1885.	Dr. R. McDonald ....	Crtr.	4,942	
	R. C. Munro-Ferguson ..	L.	2,925	
1886.	Dr. R. McDonald ..	GL.	..	4,263
	J. P. Grant .....	LU.	..	1,197
1892.	J. G. Weir .....	GL.	3,171	
	N. McLean .....	LU.	2,413	

**Roxburghshire (1).** P., 84,522. EL, 5,985.

1885.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot .. L.	3,491	
	C. B. Balfour ..... C.	1,945	
1886.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot LU.	..	2,570
	Hon. M. Napier .... GL.	..	2,142
1892.	Hon. M. Napier ..... GL.	2,672	
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot .. LU.	2,514	

**Stirlingshire (1).** P., 92,187. EL, 13,711.

1885.	J. C. Bolton .....	L.	6,454
	M. H. Shaw-Stewart ..	C.	3,983
1886.	J. C. Bolton .....	GL.	5,067
	Ernest Noel .....	LU.	4,360
1892.	W. Jacks .....	GL.	5,296
	Ernest Noel .....	LU.	4,550
	R. Chisholm Robertson	Lab.	663

**Sutherlandshire (1).** P., 21,426. EL, 2,754.

1885.	Marquis of Stafford ....	L.	1,707
	Angus Sutherland ....	Crtr.	1,058
1886.	A. Sutherland .....	GL.	1,462
	R. W. McL. Fullarton LU.	..	583
1892.	A. Sutherland .....	GL.	1,453
	J. Mackay .....	LU.	607

**Wigtownshire (1).** P., 86,048. EL, 5,633.

1885.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	2,704
	Hon. H. Dalrymple... L.	2,625
1886.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	2,920
	J. P. Coldstream .... GL.	1,719
1886.	Aug. 12. Sir H. Maxwell re-elected on accepting office.	
892.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. ... C.	2,895
	J. P. Coldstream ..... GL.	1,670



## SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS.

**Aberdeen City (2).** P., 112,923.**North Division.** EL, 9,018.

1885.	Dr. W. A. Hunter	L.	4,794	
	<i>B. F. McGeagh</i>	C.	894	
	<i>J. W. Thom</i>	L.	177	
1886.	Dr. W. A. Hunter	GL.	..	unop.
1892.	Dr. W. A. Hunter	GL.	4,482	
	<i>B. P. Lee</i>	LU.	807	

**South Division.** EL, 9,158.

1885.	J. Bryce	L.	4,548	
	<i>Colin Mackenzie</i>	C.	1,455	
1886.	J. Bryce	GL.	..	unop.
1892.	J. Bryce	GL.	3,513	
	<i>J. G. McCullagh, d.</i>	LU.	1,768	
	<i>H. H. Champion</i>	Lab.	991	

\*1892, Aug. 23. Rt. Hon. J. Bryce re-elected on accepting office.

**Ayr District (1).** P., 46,218. EL, 6,850.

1885.	R. F. F. Campbell	L.	2,460	
	<i>Malcolm Low</i>	C.	2,118	
1886.	R. F. F. Campbell	LU.	..	2,678
	<i>Capt. Sinclair</i>	GL.	..	1,498
* 1888, June 15.	On the death of Mr. Campbell,			
	<i>J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	2,321	
	<i>Hon. E. Ashley</i>	LU.	2,268	
* 1890, March 25.	On Mr. Sinclair's retirement,			
	<i>J. Somervell</i>	C.	..	2,610
	<i>E. Roulledge</i>	GL.	..	2,480
1892.	W. Birkmyre	GL.	2,760	
	<i>J. Somervell</i>	C.	2,758	

**Dumfries District (1).** P., 26,162. EL, 3,289

1885.	Ernest Noel	L.	1,546	
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	1,863	
1886.	R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	..	1,547
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	..	1,217
1892.	R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,698	
	<i>Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.</i>	LU.	1,166	

**Dundee (2).** P., 153,066. EL, 18,298.

1885.	C. C. Lacaita	L.	8,261	
	<i>E. Robertson</i>	L.	7,187	
	<i>A. H. Moncur</i>	L.	6,279	
	<i>E. Jenkins</i>	C.	5,149	
1886.	E. Robertson	GL.	..	8,236
	<i>C. C. Lacaita</i>	GL.	..	8,216
	<i>B. de C. Nizon</i>	LU.	..	3,545
	<i>Sir H. Daly</i>	LU.	..	3,846
* 1888, Feb. 16.	On Mr. Lacaita's retirement,			
	<i>J. F. B. Firth, d.</i>	GL.	7,856	
	<i>Sir H. Daly</i>	LU.	4,217	
* 1889, Sept. 25.	On Mr. Firth's death,			
	<i>(Sir) John Leng</i>	GL.	..	unop.
1892.	<i>(Sir) John Leng</i>	GL.	8,484	
	<i>E. Robertson</i>	GL.	8,191	
	<i>W. O. Dalgleish</i>	C.	5,659	
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU.	5,066	
	<i>— McDonald.</i>	Lab.	354	

**Edinburgh City (4).** P., 261,261.**East Division.** EL, 9,059.

1885.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	L.	4,337	
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe</i>	C.	1,929	
1886.	Dr. R. Wallace	GL.	..	3,694
	<i>Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen</i>	LU.	..	2,253
1892.	Dr. R. Wallace	GL.	3,963	
	<i>R. W. Mc L. Fullarton</i>	LU.	2,803	

**West Division.** EL, 8,278.

1885.	T. R. Buchanan	L.	3,800	
	<i>G. A. Jamieson</i>	C.	2,625	
1886.	T. R. Buchanan	LU.	..	3,083
	<i>R. Wallace</i>	GL.	..	2,393
* 1888, Feb. 18.	On Mr. Buchanan's retirement,			
	<i>T. R. Buchanan</i>	GL.	3,293	
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	LU.	3,244	
1892.	Viscount Wolmer	LU.	..	3,728
	<i>T. R. Buchanan</i>	GL.	..	3,216

**Edinburgh—Continued.****Central Division.** EL, 7,651.

1885.	J. Wilson	L.	2,980	
	<i>J. H. Renton</i>	L.	1,684	
	<i>Major Hon. J. S. Napier</i>	C.	1,606	
	<i>A. W. Black</i>	L.	770	
1886.	W. McKean	GL.	..	3,760
	<i>John Wilson</i>	LU.	..	2,236
1892.	W. McKean	GL.	3,738	
	<i>A. K. Connell</i>	LU.	1,758	
	<i>— Wilson</i>	Lab.	438	

**South Division.** EL, 11,281.

1885.	Sir G. Harrison, d.	L.	4,273	
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	L.	2,874	
* 1886, Jan. 29.	On the death of Sir G. Harrison,			
	<i>Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers</i>	L.	..	4,028
	<i>Master of Powarth</i>	C.	..	1,730
* 1886, Feb. 9.	Mr. Childers re-elected on			
	accepting office.			
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers	GL.	3,778	
	<i>R. Purvis</i>	LU.	2,191	
1892.	H. W. Paul.	GL.	..	4,692
	<i>L. McIver</i>	LU.	..	4,261

**Elgin District (1).** P., 33,292. EL, 4,432.

1885.	A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	unop.	
* 1886, Feb. 12.	Mr. Asher, Q.C., re-elected on			
	accepting office.			
1886.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	unop.	
1892.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	1,663	
	<i>J. A. Grant</i>	C.	1,127	
* 1892, Aug. 25.	Mr. A. Asher, Q.C., re-elected			
	on accepting office.			

**Falkirk District (1).** P., 65,344. EL, 8,901.

1885.	J. Ramsay	L.	3,104	
	<i>S. Mason</i>	C.	2,204	
	<i>J. G. Weir</i>	Lab.	814	
	<i>J. Roskell</i>	L.	74	
1886.	W. P. Sinclair	LU.	..	2,713
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	GL.	..	2,693
1892.	Harry Smith	GL.	3,816	
	<i>W. P. Sinclair</i>	LU.	3,177	

**Glasgow City (7).** P., 564,968.**Bridgeton Division.** EL, 10,459.

1885.	<i>(Sir) E. R. Russell</i>	L.	3,599	
	<i>E. V. A. Maitland</i>	C.	3,478	
	<i>W. Forsyth</i>	Lab.	978	
1886.	<i>(Sir) E. R. Russell</i>	GL.	..	4,304
	<i>Colin Mackenzie</i>	C.	..	3,567
* 1887, Aug. 2.	On Mr. Russell's retirement,			
	<i>Sir G. O. Trevelyan</i>	GL.	4,654	
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i>	LU.	3,253	
1892.	<i>Sir G. O. Trevelyan</i>	GL.	..	4,729
	<i>W. C. Maughan</i>	C.	..	3,351
* 1892, Aug. 24.	Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan			
	re-elected on accepting office.			

**Camelachie Division.** EL, 10,004.

1885.	H. Watt	L.	4,047	
	<i>A. Reid</i>	C.	2,893	
	<i>J. Martin</i>	L.	177	
1886.	H. Watt	GL.	..	3,467
	<i>J. B. Burleigh</i>	LU.	..	3,308
1892.	A. Cross	LU.	3,455	
	<i>J. McCulloch</i>	GL.	3,084	
	<i>R. C. Graham</i>	Lab.	906	
	<i>H. Watt</i>	GL.	179	

**College Division.** EL, 14,414.

1885.	Dr. <i>(Sir) C. Cameron</i>	L.	5,662	
	<i>Sir W. Cunningham</i>	C.	4,189	
1886.	Dr. <i>(Sir) C. Cameron</i>	GL.	..	4,880
	<i>R. V. Campbell</i>	LU.	..	4,225
1892.	Dr. <i>(Sir) C. Cameron</i>	GL.	5,804	
	<i>Sir J. Stirling Maxwell</i>	C.	4,758	
	<i>R. Brodie</i>	Lab.	225	

## SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

**Glasgow—Continued.**

Tradeston Division. El., 9,908.			
1885.	A. C. Corbett.....	L.	4,354
	J. Somervell.....	C.	3,240
	W. Greaves.....	Ind.	86
1886.	A. C. Corbett.....	LU.	3,878
	Prof. Meiklejohn.....	GL.	3,174
1892.	A. C. Corbett.....	LU.	3,886
	J. Caldwell.....	GL.	3,197
	J. B. Burleigh.....	Lab.	783
St. Rollox Division. El., 14,013.			
1885.	J. McCulloch.....	L.	4,950
	(Sir) J. N. Cuthbertson.....	C.	4,824
1886.	J. Caldwell.....	LU.	4,788
	P. S. Maciver.....	GL.	4,669
1892.	Sir J. M. Carmichael.....	GL.	6,247
	Hon. H. F. Elliot.....	LU.	4,891
Central Division. El., 14,701.			
1885.	G. Beith.....	L.	5,846
	J. G. A. Baird.....	C.	4,779
1886.	J. G. A. Baird.....	C.	5,779
	G. Beith.....	GL.	4,423
1892.	J. G. A. Baird.....	C.	6,085
	W. Menzies.....	GL.	5,245
Blackfriars & Hutchestown Div. El., 9,561.			
1885.	Mitchell Henry.....	L.	3,769
	W. C. Maughan.....	C.	3,173
	Shaw Maxwell.....	Ctr.	1,156
1886.	A. D. Provand.....	GL.	4,201
	Mitchell Henry.....	LU.	3,337
1892.	A. D. Provand.....	GL.	4,146
	A. Stuart, jun.....	C.	3,065

Greenock (1). P. 63,086. El., 7,655.			
1885.	T. Sutherland.....	L.	3,067
	John Scott.....	C.	2,954
	J. M. Davidson.....	Ind.	65
1886.	(Sir) T. Sutherland.....	LU.	2,905
	Harold Wright.....	GL.	2,208
1892.	J. Bruce.....	GL.	3,034
	Sir T. Sutherland.....	LU.	2,990
* 1892, July 28.	On petition the return was annulled as follows:—		
	Sir T. Sutherland.....	LU.	2,942
	J. Bruce.....	GL.	2,887

Hawick District (1). P., 42,241. El., 6,234.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. G. O. Trevelyan.....	L.	unop.
* 1886, Feb. 10.	Sir G. Trevelyan re-elected on accepting office,		
1886.	A. L. Brown.....	GL.	2,523
	Sir G. O. Trevelyan.....	LU.	2,493
1892.	T. Shaw.....	GL.	3,004
	R. F. Watson.....	LU.	2,639

Inverness District (1). P. 28,070. El., 3,802.			
1885.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.....	L.	1,709
	W. S. B. McLaren.....	L.	1,546
1886.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.....	LU.	1,169
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. GL.		1,346
1892.	G. Beith.....	GL.	1,615
	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.....	LU.	1,562

Kilmarnock District (1). P., 79,800. El., 11,561.			
1885.	P. Sturrock.....	C.	3,645
	J. Dick Peddie, d.....	L.	3,513
	Viscount Dalrymple.....	L.	1,362
	J. S. Storr (retd.).....	C.	55
1886.	S. Williamson.....	GL.	4,664
	P. Sturrock.....	C.	3,870
1892.	S. Williamson.....	GL.	5,110
	C. S. Dickson.....	C.	4,335

Kirkcaldy District P., 35,332. El., 5,346.			
1885.	Sir G. Campbell.....	L.	2,180
	J. M. Inglis.....	Ind.	1,504
	H. T. Munro, jun.....	C.	746
1886.	Sir G. Campbell.....	GL.	2,014
	Thos. Barclay.....	LU.	911

**Kirkcaldy District—Continued.**

* 1892, March 11.	On Sir G. Campbell's death,		
	J. H. Dalziel.....	GL.	2,567
	R. Cox.....	LU.	1,581
1892.	J. H. Dalziel.....	GL.	2,741
	J. Chisholm.....	LU.	939

**Leith District (1). P., 84,728. El., 13,460.**

1885.	W. Jacks.....	L.	6,355
	W. D. Thorburn.....	C.	2,485
* 1886.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.....	GL.	unop.
* 1886, Aug. 20.	On Mr. Gladstone electing to sit for Midlothian,		
	R. C. M. Ferguson.....	GL.	4,294
	D. R. McGregor.....	LU.	1,527
	W. Jacks.....	LU.	1,499
	H. Munster.....	Ind.	3
1892.	R. C. M. Ferguson.....	GL.	5,738
	W. A. Bell.....	LU.	4,095

**Montrose District (1). P., 53,061. El., 8,160.**

1885.	J. S. Will, Q.C.....	L.	3,532
	R. Gordon.....	L.	2,779
	A. Mackie.....	C.	963
1886.	J. S. Will, Q.C.....	GL.	3,357
	A. Patton.....	LU.	2,088
1892.	J. S. Will, Q.C.....	GL.	3,941
	R. A. Lockhart.....	LU.	2,090

**Faisley (1). P., 66,420. El., 8,709.**

1885.	W. B. Barbour.....	L.	3,890
	R. M. McKerrrell.....	C.	2,623
1886.	W. B. Barbour.....	GL.	3,057
* 1891.	June 1. On Mr. Barbour's death,		
	W. Dunn.....	GL.	4,145
	R. M. McKerrrell.....	C.	2,807
1892.	W. Dunn.....	GL.	4,262
	C. N. Johnston.....	C.	2,441

**Perth City (1). P., 29,902. El., 4,326.**

1885.	C. S. Parker.....	L.	1,652
	J. Chisholm.....	C.	1,099
	A. McDougall.....	L.	967
1886.	C. S. Parker.....	GL.	1,573
	W. Fowler.....	LU.	1,120
1892.	W. Whitelaw.....	C.	1,393
	C. S. Parker.....	GL.	1,171
	J. Woolen.....	Lab.	907

**St. Andrews District (1). P., 18,941. El., 2,669.**

1885.	Sir R. Anstruther, Bt. L.		1,256
	S. Williamson.....	L.	1,256
1886.	H. T. Anstruther.....	LU.	1,132
	Sir Thomas Brassey.....	GL.	716
1892.	H. T. Anstruther.....	LU.	1,066
	J. M. White.....	GL.	954

**Stirling District (1). P. 40,107. El., 5,709.**

1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman.....	L.	unop.
* 1886, Feb. 10.	Mr. Campbell-Bannerman re-elected on accepting office.		
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman.....	GL.	2,440
	Sir J. Pender.....	LU.	1,471
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman.....	GL.	2,791
	W. T. Hughes.....	LU.	1,695
1892, Aug. 25.	Mr. Campbell-Bannerman re-elected on accepting office.		

**Wick District (1). P., 18,095. El., 2,197.**

1885.	J. McDonald Cameron Crfr.		876
	(Sir) J. Pender.....	L.	881
1886.	J. McDonald Cameron.....	GL.	910
	(Sir) J. Pender.....	LU.	686
1892.	Sir J. Pender.....	LU.	952
	J. McD. Cameron.....	GL.	825

## IRELAND—COUNTIES.

NOTE.—Members who adhered to Mr. Parnell after the disruption of the Nationalist Party in December, 1890, are marked PN.

**Antrim (4).**

North Division. P., 51,050. EL, 9,152.	
1885. E. Macnaghten, Q.C. . . . . C.	8,233
W. P. Sinclair . . . . . L.	2,149
J. Pinkerton . . . . . N.	1,915
1886. E. Macnaghten, Q.C. C. . . . .	4,429
S. C. McElroy . . . . . GL.	1,910
* 1887. Feb. 11. On Mr. Macnaghten being created a Lord of Appeal, Sir C. E. Lewis . . . . . C.	3,858
S. C. McElroy . . . . . GL.	2,526
W. A. Traill . . . . . LU.	424
1892. C. C. Connor . . . . . C.	4,666
W. H. Dodd, Q.C. . . . . GL.	2,027
Mid Division. P., 50,197. EL, 8,212	
1885. Hon. R. T. O'Neill . . . . . C.	3,832
T. A. Dickson . . . . . L.	2,713
1886. Hon. R. T. O'Neill . . . . . C.	4,631
J. H. McKelvey . . . . . N.	933
1892. Hon. R. T. O'Neill . . . . . C.	unop.
East Division. P., 51,772. EL, 8,785	
1885. Capt. J. M. Macalmont C.	4,180
M. R. Dalway . . . . . L.	2,106
1886. Capt. J. M. Macalmont C.	unop.
1892. Capt. J. M. Macalmont C.	unop.
South Division. P., 51,875. EL, 10,496	
1885. W. G. E. Macartney . . . . . C.	5,047
J. D. Barbour . . . . . L.	3,685
1886. W. G. E. Macartney C.	unop.
1892. W. G. E. Macartney . . . . . C.	unop.

**Armagh County (3).**

Mid Division. P., 45,878. EL, 7,407.	
1885. Professor J. McKane, d. C.	4,178
E. Leamy . . . . . N.	2,667
* 1886. Feb. 1. On the death of Prof. McKane, Sir J. P. Corry, d. . . . . C.	3,930
T. A. Dickson . . . . . L.	2,974
1886. Sir J. P. Corry, Bt. . . . . C.	4,160
R. R. Gardiner . . . . . N.	2,532
* 1891. Dec. 17. On the death of Sir J. P. Corry, Dunbar P. Barton, Q.C. C.	unop.
1892. Dunbar P. Barton, Q.C. C.	unop.
North Division. P., 43,455. EL, 10,034.	
1885. Major E. J. Saunderson C.	4,192
T. Shillington . . . . . L.	2,378
1886. Col. E. J. Saunderson C.	4,572
J. W. Williamson . . . . . N.	1,677
1892. Col. E. J. Saunderson . . . . . C.	unop.
South Division. P., 43,143. EL, 7,278.	
1885. A. Blane . . . . . N.	unop.
1886. A. Blane . . . . . PN.	unop.
1892. E. McHugh . . . . . N.	3,439
C. L. Falkiner, Q.C. . . . . C.	2,242
A. Blane . . . . . PN.	59

**Carlow County (1).** P., 40,899. EL, 6,711.

1885. E. D. Gray . . . . . N.	4,801
Sir T. P. Butler, Bart. C.	751
* 1886. Jan. 29. On Mr. Gray electing to sit for Dublin, John A. Blake, d. . . . . N.	unop.
1886. John A. Blake . . . . . N.	unop.
* 1887. Aug. 24. On the death of Mr. Blake, O'Gorman Mahon . . . . . N.	unop.
* 1891. July 7. On the death of the O'G. Mahon, J. Hammond . . . . . N.	8,747
A. J. Kettle . . . . . PN.	1,532
1892. J. Hammond . . . . . N.	3,738
R. M. McMahon . . . . . LU.	813

**Cavan (2).**

East Division. P., 53,929. EL, 9,311.	
1885. T. O'Hanlon . . . . . N.	unop.
1886. T. O'Hanlon . . . . . PN.	unop.
1 1/2. S. Young . . . . . N.	6,024
H. B. Clements . . . . . C.	1,360
West Division. P., 57,760. EL, 10,276.	
1885. J. G. Biggar, d. . . . . N.	6,425
Major E. J. Saunderson C.	1,779
1886. J. G. Biggar . . . . . N.	unop.
* 1890. Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Biggar, E. F. V. Knox . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. E. F. V. Knox . . . . . N.	6,475
Major N. T. Everard . . . . . C.	1,967

**Clare (2).**

East Division. P., 61,341. EL, 11,472	
1885. J. R. Cox . . . . . N.	6,224
Hon. L. W. O'Brien . . . . . C.	289
1886. J. R. Cox . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. W. H. K. Redmond . . . . . PN.	3,314
J. R. Cox . . . . . N.	2,868
West Division. P., 62,513. EL, 11,222.	
1885. J. Jordan . . . . . N.	6,763
R. W. C. Reeves . . . . . C.	289
1886. J. Jordan . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. J. R. Maguire . . . . . PN.	3,878
Dr. B. O'Connor . . . . . N.	2,871

**Cork County (7).**

North Division. P., 43,917. EL, 9,514.	
1885. J. C. Flynn . . . . . N.	4,902
T. Walsh . . . . . L.	102
1886. J. C. Flynn . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. J. C. Flynn . . . . . N.	unop.
North-East Division. P., 49,837. EL, 8,790.	
1885. E. Leamy . . . . . N.	unop.
1886. E. Leamy . . . . . PN.	unop.
* 1887. May 16. On Mr. Leamy's retirement, W. O'Brien . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. W. O'Brien . . . . . N.	unop.
* 1893. Feb. 8. Mr. O'Brien electing to sit for Cork City, M. Davitt . . . . . N.	unop.
1893. June 28. On Mr. Davitt's retirement, being adjudicated a bankrupt, W. Abraham . . . . . N.	unop.
Mid Division. P., 49,594. EL, 8,854.	
1885. Dr. C. K. D. Tanner . . . . . N.	5,033
A. Patton . . . . . Loy.	106
1886. Dr. C. K. D. Tanner . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. Dr. C. K. D. Tanner . . . . . N.	unop.
East Division. P., 45,254. EL, 6,831.	
1885. W. J. Lane . . . . . N.	4,314
H. Villiers Stuart . . . . . L.	266
1886. W. J. Lane . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. Capt. A. J. Donellan . . . . . N.	unop.
West Division. P., 50,186. EL, 5,480.	
1885. James Gilhooly . . . . . N.	3,920
J. W. Payne . . . . . C.	373
1886. James Gilhooly . . . . . N.	unop.
1892. James Gilhooly . . . . . N.	3,155
S. Payne . . . . . U.	329
South Division. P., 46,269. EL, 7,527.	
1885. Dr. J. E. Kenny . . . . . N.	4,820
M'Carthy Connor . . . . . C.	195
1886. Dr. J. E. Kenny . . . . . PN.	unop.
1892. E. R. C. Barry . . . . . N.	unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Cork County—Continued.**

<b>South-East Division. P., 45,663. EL., 10,543.</b>			
1885.	John Hooper .....	N.	4,620
	<i>Sir A. R. Warren, Bt.</i> .....	C.	661
* 1886.	John Hooper .....	N.	unop.
1889.	June 3. On Mr. Hooper's retirement,		
	J. Morrogh .....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Morrogh .....	N.	4,109
	<i>W. R. Sheares</i> .....	C.	692
* 1893.	June. On Mr. Morrogh's retirement,		
	A. Commins .....	N.	unop.

**Donegal (4).**

<b>East Division. P., 45,459. EL., 7,125.</b>			
1885.	Arthur O'Connor .....	N.	4,089
	<i>(Sir) T. Lea</i> .....	L.	2,992
1886.	Arthur O'Connor .....	N.	3,972
	<i>T. B. Stoney</i> .....	C.	2,551
1892.	Arthur O'Connor .....	N.	3,546
	<i>E. T. Herdman</i> .....	LU.	2,783

<b>West Division. P., 46,931. EL., 6,283.</b>			
1885.	Patrick O'Hea .....	N.	unop.
1886.	Patrick O'Hea .....	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 30. On Mr. O'Hea's retirement,		
	J. J. Dalton .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	T. D. Sullivan .....	N.	unop.

<b>North Division. P., 46,379. EL., 6,911.</b>			
1885.	J. E. O'Doherty .....	N.	4,597
	<i>Col. H. H. A. Stewart</i> .....	Loy.	952
1886.	J. E. O'Doherty .....	N.	4,263
	<i>Col. H. H. A. Stewart</i> .....	C.	914
* 1890.	June 25. On Mr. O'Doherty's retirement,		
	J. Rochfort Maguire .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. Mains .....	N.	3,819
	<i>D. B. McCorkell</i> .....	LU.	1,108

<b>South Division. P., 46,442. EL., 6,658.</b>			
1885.	B. Kelly .....	N.	5,055
	<i>A. H. Foster</i> .....	C.	1,379
1886.	B. Kelly .....	N.	4,905
	<i>A. H. Foster</i> .....	C.	1,399
* 1887.	Feb. 2. On the death of Mr. Kelly,		
	J. G. S. Macneill .....	N.	4,604
	<i>H. Munster</i> .....	LL.	933
1892.	J. G. S. Macneill .....	N.	3,930
	<i>H. W. Stubbs</i> .....	C.	1,400

**Down (4).**

<b>South Division. P., 51,771. EL., 8,731.</b>			
1885.	J. F. Small .....	N.	4,945
	<i>W. H. Kisbey, Q.C.</i> .....	C.	3,945
1886.	M. McCartan .....	N.	4,786
	<i>R. S. Corbett</i> .....	LU.	3,816
1892.	M. McCartan .....	N.	4,207
	<i>J. W. Craig, Q.C.</i> .....	LU.	3,636
	<i>— Magenis</i> .....	PN.	42

<b>North Division. P., 54,114. EL., 9,478.</b>			
1885.	Colonel T. Waring .....	C.	4,315
	<i>J. S. Brown</i> .....	L.	2,941
1886.	Col. T. Waring .....	C.	4,959
	<i>R. M. McNabb</i> .....	N.	964
1892.	Lt.-Col. T. Waring .....	C.	unop.

<b>East Division. P., 52,270. EL., 8,681.</b>			
1885.	Captain R. B. W. Ker .....	C.	unop.
1886.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker .....	C.	5,093
	<i>H. M'Grath</i> .....	N.	2,561
* 1890.	May 25th. On Capt. Ker's retirement,		
	J. A. Rentoul .....	C.	unop.
1892.	J. A. Rentoul .....	C.	unop.

<b>West Division. P., 50,731. EL., 10,279.</b>			
1885.	Lord Arthur W. Hill .....	C.	unop.
1886.	Lord Arthur W. Hill .....	C.	6,589
	<i>J. B. McHugh</i> .....	N.	1,199
* 1886.	Aug. 18. Lord A. W. Hill re-elected on		
	accepting office .....		
1892.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill .....	C.	unop.

**Dublin County (2).**

<b>North Division. P., 75,097. EL., 12,449.</b>			
1885.	J. J. Clancy .....	N.	7,560
	<i>W. R. Caldbeck</i> .....	C.	1,425
1886.	John J. Clancy .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	John J. Clancy .....	PN.	4,087
	<i>J. Mooney</i> .....	N.	2,737
	<i>E. H. Woods</i> .....	C.	1,648

<b>South Division. P., 75,118. EL., 10,550.</b>			
1885.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, N. 5,114		
	<i>(Lt. Hn.) I. T. Hamilton</i> .....	C.	3,786
1886.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, N. ..		5,022
	<i>Thomas P. Pim</i> .....	I.U.	3,254
1892.	Hon. H. C. Plunkett .....	C.	4,371
	<i>Dr. French-Mullen</i> .....	PN.	2,261
	<i>Sir T. G. Esmonde, Bt.</i> .....	N.	1,452

**Fermanagh (2).**

<b>North Division. P., 37,758. EL., 5,729.</b>			
1885.	W. H. K. Redmond .....	N.	3,255
	<i>J. C. Bloomfield</i> .....	C.	2,322
1886.	W. H. K. Redmond .....	PN.	3,123
	<i>W. H. Archdale</i> .....	C.	2,862
1892.	R. M. Dane .....	C.	2,793
	<i>J. Jordan</i> .....	N.	2,48

<b>South Division. P., 36,281. EL., 5,684</b>			
1885.	H. Campbell .....	N.	3,574
	<i>F. Brooke</i> .....	C.	2,181
1886.	H. Campbell .....	PN.	3,55
	<i>F. Brooke</i> .....	C.	2,320
1892.	P. McGilligan .....	N.	2,941
	<i>A. Patton</i> .....	LU.	2,320

**Galway County (4).**

<b>North Division. P., 51,902. EL., 9,287.</b>			
1885.	Col. J. P. Nolan .....	N.	unop.
1886.	Col. J. P. Nolan .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	Col. J. P. Nolan .....	PN.	2,040
	<i>Dr. C. K. D. Tanner</i> .....	N.	1,651

<b>South Division. P., 46,111. EL., 6,889.</b>			
1885.	David Sheehy .....	N.	unop.
1886.	David Sheehy .....	N.	unop.
1892.	David Sheehy .....	N.	2,623
	<i>J. P. McCarthy</i> .....	PN.	1,411

<b>W. or Connemara Div. P., 50,362. EL., 6,972</b>			
1885.	P. J. Foley .....	N.	unop.
1886.	P. J. Foley .....	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. Foley .....	N.	2,637
	<i>J. A. Joyce</i> .....	PN.	598

<b>East Division. P., 48,939. EL., 7,991.</b>			
1885.	M. Harris, d. ....	N.	4,866
	<i>Hon. R. A. Nugent</i> .....	C.	353
1886.	M. Harris .....	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 14. On Mr. Harris' death,		
	John Roche .....	N.	unop.
1892.	John Roche .....	N.	4,456
	<i>J. Lynam</i> .....	PN.	974

**Kerry (4).**

<b>North Div. P., 43,559. EL., 5,772.</b>			
1885.	J. Stack .....	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Stack .....	N.	unop.
1892.	T. Sexton .....	N.	2,823
	<i>H. Burke</i> .....	PN.	776

<b>South Division. P., 45,498. EL., 3,508.</b>			
1885.	J. O'Connor .....	N.	2,742
	<i>D. J. O'Connell</i> .....	Loy.	138
1886.	J. O'Connor .....	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Sept. 21. On Mr. O'Connor's retirement,		
	D. Kilbride .....	N.	unop.
1892.	D. Kilbride .....	N.	2,096
	<i>J. D. Foley</i> .....	PN.	325
	<i>R. G. A. Winn</i> .....	C.	86

## IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Kerry—Continued.**

West Division. P., 45,814. El., 5,832.		
1885. E. Harrington .....	N.	2,607
Col. W. Rowan .....	C.	292
1886. E. Harrington .....	PN.	unop.
1892. Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. N.	2,461	
E. Harrington .....	PN.	1,135
J. Palmer .....	C.	42
East Division. P., 44,048. El., 5,529.		
1885. J. D. Sheehan .....	N.	3,069
C. H. de G. Robertson .....	C.	30
1886. J. D. Sheehan .....	N.	unop.
1892. J. D. Sheehan .....	N.	2,600
J. McGillicuddy .....	C.	253

**Kildare (2). North Div. P., 32,191. El., 5,818.**

1885. J. L. Carew .....	N.	3,163
Baron de Robeck .....	C.	467
1886. J. L. Carew .....	PN.	unop.
1892. P. J. Kennedy .....	N.	2,153
J. L. Carew .....	PN.	1,707
South Division. P., 37,797. El., 6,395.		
1885. J. Leahy .....	N.	unop.
1886. J. Leahy .....	PN.	unop.
1892. M. J. Minch .....	N.	2,642
J. Leahy .....	PN.	975

**Kilkenny County (2).**

North Division. P., 35,804. El., 5,767.		
1885. E. P. M. Marum, d. ....	N.	4,084
Hon. C. B. Bellew .....	C.	174
1886. E. P. M. Marum .....	N.	unop.
* 1890. Dec. 22. On Mr. Marum's death.		
Sir J. P. Hennessy, d. ....	N.	2,527
V. Scully .....	PN.	1,365
* 1891. Oct. 29. On the death of Sir J. Hennessy,		
P. McDermott .....	N.	unop.
1892. P. McDermott .....	N.	2,898
W. M. Cavanagh .....	C.	314
South Division. P., 33,027. El., 6,049.		
1885. P. A. Chance .....	N.	4,088
R. De la Poer .....	C.	322
1886. P. A. Chance .....	N.	unop.
1892. P. A. Chance .....	N.	3,346
R. De la Poer .....	C.	253

**King's County (2).**

Birr Division. P., 33,846. El., 5,205.		
1885. B. C. Molloy .....	N.	3,498
Capt. T. S. W. Bernard C.	760	
1886. B. C. Molloy .....	N.	3,149
Capt. T. S. W. Bernard C.	611	
1892. B. C. Molloy .....	N.	3,329
W. T. Trench .....	C.	670

**Enniscorthy Div. P., 31,562. El., 5,165.**

1885. J. F. Fox .....	N.	3,700
W. Hussey Walsh .....	Loy.	323
1886. J. F. Fox .....	N.	unop.
1892. J. F. Fox .....	N.	unop.

**Leitrim (2).**

North Division. P., 40,585. El., 6,424.		
1885. M. Conway .....	N.	4,686
A. L. Tottenham .....	C.	541
1886. M. Conway .....	PN.	unop.
1892. P. A. McHugh .....	N.	4,510
C. Tottenham .....	C.	645
South Division. P., 37,794. El., 7,796.		
1885. L. P. Hayden .....	N.	4,775
J. O. Lavender .....	C.	489
1886. L. P. Hayden .....	PN.	unop.
1892. J. Tully .....	N.	4,271
R. O'Brien .....	C.	516

**Limerick County (2).**

East Division. P., 55,891. El., 8,429.		
1885. J. Finucane .....	N.	unop.
1886. J. Finucane .....	N.	unop.
1892. J. Finucane .....	N.	2,903
W. Nunan .....	PN.	1,174
West Division. P., 56,763. El., 7,131.		
1885. W. Abraham .....	N.	unop.
1886. W. Abraham .....	N.	unop.
1892. M. Austin .....	N.	3,257
H. Harrison .....	PN.	858

**Londonderry County (2).**

North Division. P., 59,788. El., 10,721.		
1885. H. L. Mulholland .....	C.	5,180
Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. L.	3,017	
1886. H. L. Mulholland .....	C.	unop.
1892. (Hon.) H. L. Mulholland C.	5,490	
Dr. T. Greer .....	GL.	2,300
South Division. P., 53,965. El., 9,104.		
1885. Timothy M. Healy .....	N.	3,723
Col. Hugh McCalmont .....	C.	2,342
W. Findlater .....	L.	1,816
1886. (Sir) Thomas Lea .....	LU.	4,737
Timothy M. Healy .....	N.	4,629
1892. (Sir) Thomas Lea .....	LU.	4,554
Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. N.	4,053	

**Longford County (2).**

North Division. P., 26,902. El., 4,445.		
1885. Justin McCarthy .....	N.	2,592
J. M. Wilson .....	C.	163
1886. Justin McCarthy .....	N.	unop.
* 1887. Feb. 5. Mr. McCarthy electing to sit for		
Londonderry		
T. M. Healy .....	N.	unop.
1892. Justin McCarthy .....	N.	2,741
J. M. Wilson .....	C.	203
South Division. P., 25,651. El., 4,528.		
1885. L. Connolly .....	N.	3,046
James Wilson .....	L.	321
1886. L. Connolly .....	PN.	unop.
* 1888. June 30. On Mr. Connolly's retirement,		
J. G. Fitzgerald .....	PN.	unop.
1892. Hon. E. Blake .....	N.	2,544
J. H. Miller .....	LU.	347

**Louth (2).**

North Division. P., 37,536. El., 5,624.		
1885. J. Nolan .....	N.	2,581
P. Callan .....	Ind.	1,451
1886. J. Nolan .....	PN.	unop.
1892. Timothy M. Healy .....	N.	2,268
P. Callan .....	Ind.	1,569
South Division. P., 33,316. El., 5,420.		
1885. T. P. Gill .....	N.	unop.
1886. T. P. Gill .....	N.	unop.
1892. Dr. D. Ambrose .....	N.	2,451
J. Nolan .....	PN.	1,126

**Mayo (4).**

North Division. P., 52,830. El., 6,539.		
1885. D. Crilly .....	N.	unop.
1886. D. Crilly .....	N.	unop.
1892. D. Crilly .....	N.	2,311
B. Egan .....	PN.	1,472
South Division. P., 56,398. El., 9,858.		
1885. J. F. X. O'Brien .....	N.	4,900
G. O. Malley, Q.C. .....	C.	75
1886. J. F. X. O'Brien .....	N.	unop.
1892. J. F. X. O'Brien .....	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 52,639. El., 7,992.		
1885. John Dillon .....	N.	unop.
1886. John Dillon .....	N.	unop.
1892. John Dillon .....	N.	2,621
J. FitzGibbon .....	PN.	257

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Mayo (4)—Continued.**

<b>West Division.</b> P., 56,539. EL., 11,262.			
1885.	John Deasy .....	N.	4,790
	<i>J. Stoney</i> .....	C.	131
1886.	John Deasy .....	N.	unop.
1892.	John Deasy .....	N.	3,456
	<i>J. O'C. Power</i> .....	GL.	609
* 1893.	Aug. 8. On Mr. Deasy's retirement.		
	Dr. R. Ambrose .....	N.	unop.

**Meath (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 39,394. EL., 6,059.			
1885.	K. I. O'Doherty .....	N.	unop.
1886.	P. Mahony .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	M. Davitt .....	N.	2,549
	<i>P. Mahony</i> .....	PN.	2,146
* 1893.	Feb. 21. Mr. Davitt having been unseated on petition,		
	J. Gibney .....	N.	2,635
	<i>P. Mahony</i> .....	PN.	2,376
<b>South Div.</b> P., 37,222. EL., 6,983.			
1885.	E. Sheil .....	N.	unop.
1886.	E. Sheil .....	N.	unop.
1892.	P. Fullam .....	N.	2,212
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i> .....	PN.	2,129
1893.	Feb. 18. Mr. Fullam having been unseated on petition.		
	J. Jordan .....	N.	2,707
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i> .....	PN.	2,688

**Monaghan (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 43,479. EL., 6,927.			
1885.	T. M. Healy .....	N.	4,055
	<i>Sir J. Leslie, Bt.</i> .....	C.	2,685
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. Healy electing to sit for S. Londonderry,		
	P. O'Brien .....	N.	4,032
	<i>J. C. Hall</i> .....	C.	2,634
1886.	P. O'Brien .....	PN.	3,962
	<i>Sir J. Leslie, Bt.</i> .....	C.	2,491
1892.	C. Diamond .....	N.	3,697
	<i>H. W. Jackson</i> .....	C.	2,230
<b>South Division.</b> P., 42,610. EL., 6,778.			
1885.	Sir J. N. McKenna, P.	N.	4,735
	<i>S. E. Shirley</i> .....	C.	963
1886.	Sir J. N. McKenna, P.	PN.	4,715
	<i>Hon. P. Westenra</i> .....	LU.	1,006
1892.	F. O'Driscoll .....	N.	4,235
	<i>M. M. Rutherford</i> .....	C.	1,007

**Queen's County (2).**

<b>Leix Division.</b> P., 32,503. EL., 5,989			
1885.	R. G. Lalor .....	N.	3,740
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i> .....	C.	507
1886.	R. G. Lalor .....	N.	3,528
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i> .....	C.	406
1892.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell ..	N.	3,261
	<i>Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby</i> ..	C.	513
<b>Ossory Division.</b> P., 32,136. EL., 6,157.			
1885.	A. O'Connor .....	N.	3,959
	<i>W. R. Calbeck</i> .....	C.	293
* 1886.	Feb. 12. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit for E. Donegal,		
	S. O'Mara .....	N.	unop.
1886.	W. A. Macdonald .....	PN.	unop
1892.	E. Crean .....	N.	3,666
	<i>R. Staples</i> .....	C.	523

**Roscommon (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 56,394. EL., 9,894.			
1885.	J. J. O'Kelly .....	PN.	4,664
	<i>P. Mullany</i> .....	Ind.	1,438
	<i>Col. C. Robertson</i> ..	C.	866
1886.	J. J. O'Kelly .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	M. Mc.D. Bodkin .....	N.	3,250
	<i>J. J. O'Kelly</i> .....	PN.	3,198

**Roscommon (2)—Continued.**

<b>South Division.</b> P., 57,800. EL., 8,609.			
1885.	A. Commins .....	N.	6,033
	<i>J. K. Talbot</i> .....	C.	838
1886.	A. Commins .....	N.	unop.
1892.	L. P. Hayden .....	PN.	3,815
	<i>A. Commins</i> .....	N.	2,244

**Sligo County (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 48,458. EL., 8,204.			
1885.	P. McDonald, d. ....	N.	5,216
	<i>Col. J. Ffolliott</i> .....	C.	772
1886.	P. McDonald .....	N.	unop.
* 1891.	April 2. On the death of Mr. McDonald,		
	B. Colliery .....	N.	3,261
	<i>V. B. Dillon</i> .....	PN.	2,493
1892.	B. Colliery .....	N.	4,216
	<i>O. S. Wynne</i> .....	C.	958
<b>South Division.</b> P., 49,880. EL., 7,672.			
1885.	Thomas Sexton .....	N.	5,151
	<i>A. Perceval</i> .....	C.	541
1886.	Thomas Sexton .....	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Feb. 7. Mr. Sexton electing to sit for W. Belfast,		
	E. J. Kennedy .....	N.	unop.
* 1888.	July 6. On Mr. Kennedy's retirement.		
	E. Leamy .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	T. Curran .....	N.	5,400
	<i>Col. Ffolliott</i> .....	C.	548

**Tipperary (4).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 43,009. EL., 6,762.			
1885.	P. J. O'Brien .....	N.	4,789
	<i>H. Eustace</i> .....	C.	252
1886.	P. J. O'Brien .....	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. O'Brien .....	N.	4,064
	<i>Hon. C. C. Trench</i> .....	C.	462
<b>South Division.</b> P., 39,914. EL., 5,873.			
1885.	John O'Connor .....	N.	3,172
	<i>Col. C. Barton</i> .....	C.	122
1886.	John O'Connor .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	F. Mandeville .....	N.	2,571
	<i>John O'Connor</i> .....	PN.	773
<b>Mid Division.</b> P., 45,208. EL., 7,482.			
1885.	T. Mayne .....	N.	3,805
	<i>G. E. Ryan</i> .....	C.	255
1886.	T. Mayne .....	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 15. On Mr. Mayne's retirement,		
	H. Harrison .....	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. W. McCarthy, d. ..	N.	3,284
	<i>M. C. nway</i> .....	PN.	887
	<i>H. Armstrong</i> .....	C.	346
* 1893.	Feb. 24. On Mr. McCarthy's death.		
	J. F. H gan .....	N.	unop.
<b>East Division.</b> P., 44,751. EL., 7,192.			
1885.	T. J. Condon .....	N.	4,064
	<i>Major Fitz-Gibbon Trant</i> C.		196
1886.	T. J. Condon .....	N.	unop.
1892.	T. J. Condon .....	N.	2,998
	<i>P. R. Dennehy</i> .....	PN.	891

**Tyrone (4).**

<b>Mid Division.</b> P., 43,221. EL., 7,282.			
1885.	M. J. Kenny .....	N.	4,299
	<i>H. H. Moore</i> .....	C.	2,149
1886.	M. J. Kenny .....	N.	4,136
	<i>H. H. Moore</i> .....	C.	2,657
1892.	M. J. Kenny .....	N.	3,667
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i> .....	C.	2,698
	<i>Count Plunkett</i> .....	PN.	123
<b>East Division.</b> P., 44,730. EL., 6,842.			
1885.	W. J. Reynolds .....	N.	3,919
	<i>J. M. Stuart</i> .....	C.	3,368
1886.	W. J. Reynolds .....	N.	3,852
	<i>Matthew Meaw</i> .....	LU.	3,375
1892.	W. J. Reynolds .....	N.	3,430
	<i>T. L. Corbett</i> .....	C.	3,222

## IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

**Tyrone—Continued.**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 42,412. EL., 6,472.			
1885.	Lord E. Hamilton.....	C.	8,846
	<i>John Dillon</i> .....	N.	2,922
1886.	Lord E. Hamilton.....	C.	3,219
	<i>T. O. Wylie</i> .....	N.	2,867
1892.	Lord F. S. Hamilton ..	C.	3,045
	<i>Prof. Dougherty</i> .....	N.	2,996
<b>South Division.</b> P., 40,915. EL., 7,136.			
1885.	W. O'Brien.....	N.	3,434
	<i>Capt. Somerset Maxwell</i> C.	3,882	
1886.	T. W. Russell.....	LU.	3,481
	<i>W. O'Brien</i> .....	N.	3,392
1892.	T. W. Russell.....	LU.	3,468
	<i>T. A. Dickson</i> .....	N.	3,096

**Waterford County (2).**

<b>East Division.</b> P., 37,435. EL., 6,168			
1885.	P. J. Power.....	N.	3,270
	<i>Capt. W. de la Poer</i> ....	C.	314
1886.	P. J. Power.....	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. Power.....	N.	2,562
	<i>E. Leamy</i> .....	PN.	1,042
<b>West Division.</b> P., 33,072. EL., 6,240.			
1885.	J. D. Pyne, d. ....	N.	3,746
	<i>Sir R. F. Keane, Bt.</i> ..	C.	359
1886.	J. D. Pyne.....	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Feb. 24. Mr. Pyne having been acci-		
	dentially drowned, Nov. 14, 1888.		
	<i>A. Webb</i> .....	N.	unop.
1892.	<i>A. Webb</i> .....	N.	unop.

**Westmeath (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 33,715. EL., 5,321.			
1885.	J. Tufts.....	N.	3,648
	<i>John Mackay Wilson</i> ..Loy.	255	
1886.	J. Tufts.....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Tufts.....	N.	2,578
	<i>A. Blane</i> .....	PN.	879

**Westmeath (2)—continued.**

<b>South Division.</b> P., 31,313. EL., 5,296.			
1885.	D. Sullivan.....	N.	3,618
	<i>H. Southwood Smith</i> ..Loy.	200	
1886.	D. Sullivan.....	N.	unop.
1892.	D. Sullivan.....	N.	2,523
	<i>C. O'Donoghue</i> .....	PN.	1,076

**Wexford (2).**

<b>North Division.</b> P., 55,465. EL., 9,476.			
1885.	J. E. Redmond.....	N.	6,531
	<i>Viscount Stopford</i> .....	C.	317
1886.	J. E. Redmond.....	PN.	unop.
* 1892.	March 11. Mr. Redmond having resigned		
	in October, 1891, to contest Cork City,		
	<i>T. J. Healy</i> .....	N.	unop.
1892.	<i>T. J. Healy</i> .....	N.	5,732
	<i>Col. J. Magrath</i> .....	C.	859
<b>South Division.</b> P., 56,071. EL., 9,550.			
1885.	J. Barry.....	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Barry.....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Barry.....	N.	5,104
	<i>Capt. S. Barrett-Hamilton</i> C.	354	
	Mr. Barry resigned November, 1893.		

**Wicklow (2).**

<b>East Division.</b> P., 30,710. EL., 4,702.			
1885.	W. J. Corbet.....	N.	3,385
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i> ..	C.	1,000
1886.	W. J. Corbet.....	N.	3,103
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i> ..	C.	984
1892.	J. Sweetman.....	N.	1,433
	<i>Capt. W. Halpin</i> .....	C.	1,196
	<i>W. J. Corbet</i> .....	PN.	1,116
<b>West Division.</b> P., 31,224. EL., 4,726.			
1885.	G. M. Byrne.....	N.	3,721
	<i>W. W. F. Hume-Dick, d. C.</i>	871	
1886.	G. M. Byrne.....	PN.	3,581
	<i>W. W. F. Hume-Dick. C.</i>	866	
1892.	Jas. O'Connor.....	N.	2,582
	<i>Col. E. J. Saunders</i> .....	LU.	784
	<i>J. H. Parnell</i> .....	PN.	646

## IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

**Belfast, City (4).**

<b>East Division.</b> P., 85,484. EL., 11,543.		
1885. E. S. W. De Cobain.....	C.	3,033
<i>Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d.</i> .....	C.	2,900
<i>R. W. Murray</i> .....	L.	875
1886. E. S. W. De Cobain.....	C.	5,068
<i>R. McCalmont</i> .....	N.	1,239
* 1892. Mar. 9. On expulsion of Mr. De Cobain,		
<i>G. W. Wolf</i> .....	C.	4,748
<i>Sir W. T. Charley</i> .....	IC.	2,607
1892. <i>G. W. Wolf</i> .....	C.	unop.
<b>West Division.</b> P., 61,548. EL., 8,556.		
1885. (Sir) J. H. Haslett.....	C.	3,778
<i>T. Sexton</i> .....	N.	3,743
1886. <i>T. Sexton</i> .....	N.	3,832
<i>(Sir) J. H. Haslett</i> .....	C.	3,729
1892. H. O. Arnold-Forster.....	LU.	4,266
<i>T. Sexton</i> .....	N.	3,427
<b>North Division.</b> P., 67,494. EL., 8,142.		
1885. W. Ewart.....	C.	3,915
<i>A. Bowman</i> .....	L.	1,330
1886. (Sir) W. Ewart.....	C.	4,522
<i>C. J. Dempsey</i> .....	N.	732
* 1889. Aug. 12. On the death of Sir W. Ewart,		
<i>Sir E. Harland</i> .....	C.	unop.
1892. <i>Sir E. J. Harland</i> .....	C.	unop.
<b>South Division.</b> P., 58,529. EL., 7,178.		
1885. W. Johnston.....	C.	3,610
<i>J. W. Workman</i> .....	L.	990
<i>Dr. Seeds</i> .....	C.	871
1886. W. Johnston.....	C.	4,442
<i>A. McErlan</i> .....	N.	657
1892. W. Johnston.....	C.	unop.

**Cork City (2).** P., 96,891. EL., 13,660.

1885. C. S. Parnell, d.....	N.	6,682
<i>Maurice Healy</i> .....	N.	6,497
<i>Joseph Pike</i> .....	C.	1,456
<i>Capt. Bainbridge, R.N.</i> .....	C.	1,392
1886. C. S. Parnell.....	N.	unop.
<i>Maurice Healy</i> .....	N.	unop.
* 1891. Nov. 6th. On the death of Mr. Parnell,		
<i>M. Flavin</i> .....	N.	3,669
<i>J. E. Redmond</i> .....	PN.	2,157
<i>Capt. Sarsfield</i> .....	C.	1,161
1892. W. O'Brien.....	N.	5,273
<i>M. Healy</i> .....	N.	4,759
<i>W. H. K. Redmond</i> .....	PN.	3,186
<i>D. Horgan</i> .....	PN.	3,077

**Dublin City (4).**

<b>St. Patrick's Div.</b> P., 65,034. EL., 8,900.		
1885. W. M. Murphy.....	N.	5,330
<i>M. E. Dockrell</i> .....	C.	1,162
1886. W. M. Murphy.....	N.	unop.
1892. W. Field.....	PN.	3,698
<i>W. M. Murphy</i> .....	N.	1,096
<b>College Green Div.</b> P., 70,972. EL., 7,786.		
1885. T. D. Sullivan.....	N.	6,548
<i>D. Sherlock</i> .....	L.	1,513
1886. T. D. Sullivan.....	N.	unop.
1892. Dr. J. E. Kenny.....	PN.	2,568
<i>Sir E. Cochrane</i> .....	LU.	1,441
<i>T. D. Sullivan</i> .....	N.	1,116

**Dublin—Continued.**

<b>Harbour Div.</b> P., 69,723. EL., 10,870.		
1885. T. C. Harrington.....	N.	4,617
<i>Sir R. Blennerhasset, Bt.</i> .....	L.	1,652
1886. T. C. Harrington.....	PN.	unop.
1892. T. C. Harrington.....	PN.	4,482
<i>J. McDonnell</i> .....	N.	1,376
<b>St. Stephen's Div.</b> P., 73,167. EL., 8,555.		
1885. E. D. Gray, d.....	N.	5,277
<i>Sir E. C. Guinness, Bt.</i> .....	C.	3,384
1886. E. D. Gray.....	N.	5,008
<i>Sir E. Sullivan, Bt.</i> .....	LU.	2,565
* 1888. May 12. On the death of Mr. Gray,		
<i>T. A. Dickson</i> .....	N.	4,819
<i>(Sir) R. Sexton</i> .....	C.	2,982
1892. W. Kenny, Q.C.....	LU.	2,893
<i>J. Meade</i> .....	PN.	2,873
<i>W. Pearson</i> .....	N.	615

**Galway Town (1).** P., 16,942. EL., 1,986.

1885. T. P. O'Connor.....	N.	1,335
<i>T. G. P. Hallett</i> .....	Loy.	164
* 1896. Feb. 11. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit		
for Liverpool,		
<i>Capt. O'Shea</i> .....	N.	942
<i>M. A. Lynch (retd.)</i> .....	N.	54
1886. J. Pinkerton.....	N.	unop.
1892. J. Pinkerton.....	N.	644
<i>A. Lynch</i> .....	PN.	593

**Kilkenny Borough (1).** P., 13,323. EL., 1,825.

1885. J. F. Smithwick.....	N.	unop.
1886. Thos. Quinn.....	N.	unop.
1892. T. B. Curran.....	N.	744
<i>J. O'Connor</i> .....	PN.	604

**Limerick City (1).** P., 45,909. EL., 5,846.

1885. H. J. Gill.....	N.	4,098
<i>(Sir) J. Spaight</i> .....	C.	635
1886. H. J. Gill.....	N.	unop.
* 1888. April 17. On Mr. Gill's retirement,		
<i>F. A. O'Keefe</i> .....	N.	unop.
1892. F. A. O'Keefe.....	N.	1,878
<i>P. O'Brien</i> .....	PN.	1,490

**Londonderry City (1).** P., 32,893. EL., 4,052.

1885. C. E. Lewis.....	C.	1,824
<i>Justin McCarthy</i> .....	N.	1,796
1886. (Sir) C. E. Lewis.....	C.	1,781
<i>Justin McCarthy</i> .....	N.	1,778
* 1886. Oct. 25. Mr. Lewis unseated on petition,		
and seat awarded to Mr. McCarthy.		
1892. John Ross, Q.C.....	C.	1,982
<i>Justin McCarthy</i> .....	N.	1,954

**Newry (1).** P., 13,605. EL., 1,927.

1885. J. H. McCarthy.....	N.	unop.
1886. J. H. McCarthy.....	N.	1,183
<i>R. C. Saunders</i> .....	LU.	716
1892. P. G. H. Carvill.....	N.	907
<i>H. Thomson</i> .....	C.	744
<i>R. Johnson</i> .....	PN.	54

**Waterford Borough (1).** P., 27,623. EL., 4,103.

1885. E. Power.....	N.	2,380
<i>F. G. Bloomfield</i> .....	C.	250
* 1886. E. Power.....	PN.	unop.
* 1891. Dec. 17. On the death of Mr. Power,		
<i>J. E. Redmond</i> .....	PN.	1,775
<i>M. Davitt</i> .....	N.	1,229
1892. J. E. Redmond.....	PN.	1,638
<i>D. Sheehy</i> .....	N.	1,243



## UNIVERSITIES.

## ENGLAND.

**Cambridge University** (2). El., 6,737.

1885. Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, d. .... C. unop.  
 Rt. Hn. H. C. Raikes, d. C. unop.  
 1886. Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope ..... C. .. unop.  
 Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes C. .. unop.  
 \* 1886, Aug. Mr. Raikes re-elected on accepting office.  
 \* 1887. Nov. 17. On the death of Mr. Beresford Hope.  
 Sir G. G. Stokes ..... C. unop.  
 \* 1891. Oct. 9. On the death of Mr. Raikes,  
 Prof. R. C. Jebb .... C. .. unop.  
 1892. Prof. R. C. Jebb ..... C. unop.  
 Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst C. unop.

**London University** (1). El., 3,350.

1885. Sir J. Lubbock ..... L. unop.  
 1886. (Right Hon.) Sir J. Lubbock ..... LU. .. 1,314  
*F. Harrison* ..... GL. .. 516  
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock LU. unop.

**Oxford University** (2). El., 6,085.

1885. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mowbray C. unop.  
 J. G. Talbot ..... C. unop.  
 1886. Right Hon. Sir J. Mowbray ..... C. .. unop.  
 J. G. Talbot ..... C. .. unop.  
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. R. Mowbray C. unop.  
 J. G. Talbot ..... C. unop.

## SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh** (7,154) and **St. Andrew's Universities** (1,514). El., 8,668.

1885. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald ..... C. 2,840  
*Dr. J. E. Erichsen* .... L. 2,453  
 1886. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald ..... C. .... unop.  
 \* 1886, Aug. Mr. Macdonald re-elected on accepting office.  
 \* 1888. Nov. 6. Mr. Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk,  
 M. T. S. Darling ..... C. unop.  
 \* 1890. Nov. 12. Mr. Darling being appointed a Lord of Session,  
 Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. .. unop.  
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. unop.

**Glasgow** (4,990) and **Aberdeen** (3,443) **Universities**. El., 8,438.

1885. J. A. Campbell ..... C. unop.  
 1886. J. A. Campbell ..... C. .. unop.  
 1892. J. A. Campbell ..... C. unop.

## IRELAND.

**Dublin University** (2). El., 4,495.

1885. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket C. unop.  
 Rt. Hon. H. Holmes, Q.C. C. unop.  
 1886. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket C. .. 1,871  
 Rt. Hon. H. Holmes C. .. 1,867  
*H. H. Johnston* ..... N. .. 57  
*E. P. S. Counsell* ..... N. .. 56  
 \* 1886. Aug. 13. Mr. Plunket and Mr. Holmes re-elected on accepting office.  
 \* 1887. July. Mr. Holmes being appointed a Judge,  
 Sergeant D. H. Madden C. 1,376  
*Hon. R. C. Parsons* .... C. 712  
 \* 1888. Feb. 3. Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden re-elected on accepting office.  
 1892. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket C. 2,188  
*E. Carson, Q.C.* ..... C. 1,609  
*Col. J. C. Lowry* ..... C. 897

## ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

Constituencies.	Members.	Population 1891.	Electors, 1893.	Result of General Election, 1885.			Result of General Election, 1886.				Result of General Election, 1892.					
				C	L	N	C	LU	GL	N	C	LU	GL	N	P	N
ENGLAND—																
COUNTIES .....	234	13,849,818	2,564,941	100	134	..	135	34	65	..	114	17	103	..	..	..
BOROUGHS .....	226	13,633,190	2,011,369	115	110	1	144	21	60	1	118	14	93	1	..	..
UNIVERSITIES...	5	..	16,172	4	1	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL....	465	27,483,008	4,592,482	219	245	1	283	56	125	1	236	32	196	1	..	..
WALES—																
COUNTIES .....	19	996,583	189,922	1	18	..	1	2	16	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
BOROUGHS .....	11	521,427	80,354	2	9	..	3	1	7	..	2	..	9	..	..	..
TOTAL..	30	1,518,010	270,276	3	27	..	4	3	23	..	2	..	28	..	..	..
SCOTLAND—																
COUNTIES .....	39	2,205,093	343,392	7	32	..	9	9	21	..	7	5	27	..	..	..
BURGHs .....	31	1,828,010	258,593	1	30	..	1	8	22	..	2	6	23	..	..	..
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	17,106	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL..	72	4,033,103	619,091	10	..	..	12	17	43	..	11	11	50	..	..	..
IRELAND—																
COUNTIES .....	85	3,907,025	637,757	11	..	74	11	2	..	72	13	2	..	65	5	..
BOROUGHs .....	16	799,137	105,019	5	..	11	4	..	..	12	4	2	..	6	4	..
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	4,495	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL..	103	4,706,162	747,271	18	..	85	17	2	..	84	19	4	..	71	9	..
UNITED KINGDOM																
	670	37,740,283	6,229,120	250	334	86	316	78	191	85	268	47	274	72	9	..

In England and Wales the Electors are classified as follows:—

Ownership.	Occupation.	Lodgers.	Freemen.	Universities.	Total.
497,247	176,463	113,764	29,112.	16,172	4,362,758

\* It is probable that this figure includes a large number of occupiers who are also owners, but whose names are only on the ownership lists.

## NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED. 1874-1892.

The following return gives approximately the number of votes polled in contested constituencies at the last five General Elections. Its value for purposes of comparison is of course very much neutralised by the large number of uncontested Elections, especially in 1886.

	1874.		1880.		1885.			1886.			1892.				
	Cons. Vote.	Liberal Vote.	Cons. Vote.	Liberal Vote.	Cons. Vote.	Liberal Vote.	Nationalist Vote.	Cons. Vote.	Liberal Unionist Vote.	Gladstonian Liberal Vote.	Con. and L.U. Vote.	Gladstonian Liberal Vote.	Labour and Indpt. Lab. Vote.	Nationalist Vote.	Parliamentary Vote.
England .....	556,966	567,025	738,420	878,222	1,599,718	1,736,965	2,824	884,600	231,292	987,849	2,911	1,708,053	54,494	2,537	—
Wales .....	45	38,444	25,084	41,837	67,293	105,444	—	24,791	23,809	60,183	—	63,924	103,455	—	—
Scotland .....	50,872	84,666	62,936	127,023	156,559	233,879	—	53,295	106,077	183,925	—	207,636	243,757	5,446	—
Ireland .....	55,429	66,251	55,176	46,108	111,616	30,694	296,960	75,093	24,806	—	96,863	82,124	—	239,756	69,194
Total .....	690,782	756,886	881,566	1,088,250	1,935,216	2,156,952	293,784	1,037,779	385,986	1,241,357	99,774	2,056,737	59,940	242,238	69,194

## PARTY GAINS AND LOSSES, 1892-1893.

(To NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893.)

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	Con.	L.U.	G.L.	N.
State of Parties after Genl. Election of 1892...	268	47	274	81

## BYE-ELECTIONS.

E. Gloucestershire (1st election) .....	+ 1		- 1	
Huddersfield .....	+ 1		-	
Walsall .....	- 1		+ 1	
Pontefract .....	- 1		+ 1	
Northumberland, Hexham .....	- 1		+ 1	
E. Gloucestershire (2nd election) .....	- 1		+ 1	
Great Grimsby .....		+ 1	- 1	
Linlithgowshire .....	+ 1		- 1	
Hereford .....	+ 1		- 1	

## CHANGE OF SIDES, WITHOUT RE-ELECTION.

N. St. Pancras (Mr. T. H. Bolton).....	+ 1	- 1		
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State of Parties, November, 1893 .....	268	49	272	81
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Gladstonians and Nationalists .....	353
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Conservatives and Unionists .....	317
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Majority ...	36
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## BYE-ELECTIONS, 1892-1893.

Constituency.	Polls at Bye-Elections.		Previous Poll.	
	Con. or L. U.	Gladstonian.	Con. or L. U.	G. L.
<b>1892</b> —Bedfordshire, Luton ...	4,596	4,888	4,277	5,296
*Gloucestershire, East ...	—	—	—	—
Leeds, South ...	3,466	4,414	3,294	4,829
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	11,244	12,983	13,823	10,905
<b>1893</b> —Burnley... ..	5,506	6,199	5,035	6,450
Huddersfield ... ..	7,068	7,083	6,837	7,098
Liverpool, West Derby ...	3,682	2,275	4,107	2,925
Aberdeenshire, East ...	2,917	4,243	3,492	5,116
Walsall ... ..	5,156	5,285	5,226	4,989
Halifax ... ..	4,249	4,617	4,643	6,581
*Pontefract ... ..	—	—	—	—
Northumberland, Hexham ...	4,358	4,804	4,092	4,010
Stockport ... ..	5,264	4,799	4,986	5,202
Gateshead ... ..	5,566	6,484	5,043	5,836
Gloucestershire, East ...	4,445	4,687	4,054	4,207
Sussex, Horsham ... ..	4,150	2,666	4,303	2,268
Great Grimsby ... ..	4,427	3,463	3,566	4,202
Banffshire ... ..	2,895	3,166	1,424	2,293
Linlithgowshire ... ..	3,240	3,071	2,709	2,870
Pontefract ... ..	1,169	1,191	1,182	1,092
Hereford ... ..	1,504	1,460	1,380	1,507
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>84,342</b>	<b>87,578</b>	<b>83,423</b>	<b>87,176</b>

\* Omitted here, as there was a subsequent contest.

## GAINS AND LOSSES AT BYE-ELECTIONS, 1868-92.

## 1—MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY, 1868-74.

## LOSSES.

1869—Wareham	1872—Galway Co.
Glasgow University.	Londonderry
Stafford	North Notts.
Dumfries Co.	Oldham
1870—Colchester	Tamworth
Shrewsbury	North-West Yorks.
Southwark	South-West Yorks.
West Surrey	1873—Dover
Isle of Wight	Exeter
1871—Durham	Gloucester
Hereford	Greenwich
Newry	Hull
Plymouth	Renfrewshire
East Surrey	Shaftesbury
Truro	1874—Stroud

Total losses..... 30

## GAINS.

1869—Horsham
Taunton
1870—Bridgnorth
Dublin
Norwich
Nottingham

Total gains ..... 6

Net loss..... 24 seats.

## 3—MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY, 1880-5.

## LOSSES.

1880—Wigtown District	1882—Salisbury
Sandwich	
Oxford City	1883—Southampton
Evesham	York
Louth	Mallow (N.)
Buteshire	Monaghan Co.
Berwick	1884—Brighton
Liverpool	Cambridgeshire
1881—Coventry	Athlone (N.)
St. Ives	South Warwick
Knaresborough	1885—West Gloucester
North Durham	Wakefield
North Lincoln	
Stafford	

Total losses..... 25

## GAINS.

1880—Bandon
1881—East Cumberland
1882—Liverpool
1883—Ipswich
Hastings
1885—Antrim
Total gains ..... 6

Net loss ..... 19 seats.

## 2—LORD BEACONFIELD'S MINISTRY, 1874-80.

## LOSSES.

1875—Norwich
Manchester
Leominster
Brecon Co.
1876—Carmarthen
Cumberland, E.
Frome
Leitrim
1877—Oldham
Grimsby
1878—Tamworth
Newcastle-under-Lyme
Maldon
1879—Glasgow
Donegal

Total losses.. 15

## GAINS.

1874—Northampton
Oxford
Boston
1875—Tipperary
1876—Cork
1877—Wilton
1878—Worcester
Co. Down
New Ross
1880—Southwark

Total gains..... 10

Net loss ..... 5 seats.

## 4—LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY, 1886-92.

## LOSSES.

1886—Nil.
1887—Lincolnshire, Spalding (C.)
Cheshire, Northwich (LU.)
Burnley (LU.)
Coventry (C.)
1888—Edinburgh, W. (LU.)
Southampton (C.)
Ayr District (LU.)
1889—Lanark, Govan (C.)
Kennington (C.)
Rochester (C.)
Peterborough (LU.)
North Bucks (C.)
1890—North St. Pancras (C.)
Carnarvon (C.)
Barrow (LU.)
Lancashire, Eccles (C.)
1891—Hartlepool (LU.)
Suffolk, Stowmarket (C.)
Leicestershire, Harborough (C.)
Cambs., Wisbech (C.)
Devon, South Molton (LU.)
1892—Lancashire, Rossendale (LU.)

Total losses.. 22

## GAINS.

1888—Yorks., Doncaster (LU.)
1890—Ayr District (C.)

Total gains..... 2

Net loss ..... 20 seats.

## MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, 1885-1893.

\* Members of the existing Parliament; † Members and Candidates who have become Peers; ‡ Members, &c., promoted to Non-Parliamentary Offices; *(C)* Unsuccessful Candidatures are in italics; *d.*, signifies decease.

*Abraham, J.*.....*Cornwall, S.E.*  
 \**Abraham, W.*.....*Glamorgan, Rhondda*  
 \**Abraham, W.*.....*Cork, N.E.*  
       .....*Limerick, W.*  
*Ackers, B. St. J.*.....*Gloucestersh., S.*  
 \**Acland, Rt. Hon. A.*  
       *H. D.*.....*Yorks., Rotherham.*  
*Acland, C. T. Dyke*.....*Cornwall, N.E.*  
*Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir*  
       *T. D.*.....*Somerset, W.*  
 \**Acland-Hood, Sir A.*.....*Somerset, W.*  
 \**Addison, John, Q.C.*.....*Ashton-under-Lyne.*  
*Adye, Sir John M.*.....*Bath.*  
*Agar-Ellis, Hon. G.*.....*Northants, N.*  
 \**Agg-Gardner, J. T.*.....*Cheltenham.*  
*Agnew, Sir A. N.*.....*Dumfries.*  
*Agnew, W.*.....*Lancs., Stretford.*  
       .....*Lancs., Prestwich.*  
*Ainslie, W. G., d.*.....*Lancs., N. Lonsdale.*  
 \**Ainsworth, D.*.....*Cumberland, W.*  
*Ainsworth, J.*.....*Barrow.*  
 \**Aird, John*.....*Paddington, N.*  
*Aitchison, D.*.....*Clackmannan.*  
 \**Akers-Douglas, Rt.*  
       *Hon. A.*.....*Kent, E.*  
*Alexander, Sir Claud*.....*Ayrshire, S.*  
 \**Allan, W.*.....*Gateshead.*  
 \**Allen, C. E.*.....*Pembroke.*  
*Allen, H. G., Q.C.*.....*Pembroke.*  
*Allen, W. S.*.....*Newcastle-u-Lyme.*  
       .....*Stoke.*  
 \**Allen, W. S., Jun.*.....*Newcastle-u-Lyme.*  
 \**Allison, R. A.*.....*Cumberland, N.*  
 \**Allsopp, Hon. A. P.*.....*Taunton.*  
*Allsopp, Hon. G. H.*.....*Worcester.*  
 †*Allsopp, Hon. S. C.*  
       *(Lord Hindlip)*.....*Taunton.*  
 \**Ambrose, D., M.D.*.....*Louth, S.*  
 \**Ambrose, R., M.D.*.....*Mayo, S.*  
 \**Ambrose, W., Q.C.*.....*Middlesex, Harrow.*  
 †*Amherst, W. A. T.*  
       *(Lord Amherst of*  
       *Hackney)*.....*Norfolk, S. W.*  
*Anderson, C. H., d.*.....*Elgin and Nairn.*  
*Anderson, J. H.*.....*Yorks., Holderness.*  
*Annard, J.*.....*Tynemouth.*  
*Anson, Viscount*.....*Staffs., Lichfield.*  
 \**Anstruther, H. T.*.....*St. Andrews.*  
*Anstruther, Col. R. L.*.....*Suffolk, S.E.*  
*Anstruther, Sir R., d.*.....*St. Andrews.*  
 \**Aroch, Joseph*.....*Norfolk, N.W.*  
*Archdale, W. H.*.....*Fermanagh, N.*  
*Arkwright, F. C.*.....*Derbyshire, W.*  
*Armitage, B.*.....*Salford, W.*  
*Armitage, V. K.*.....*Lancs., Eccles.*  
*Armitage, W.*.....*Yorks., Holmfirth.*  
 †*Armstrong, Sir W.*  
       *(Lord Armstrong)*.....*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

*Armstrong, H.*.....*Tipperary, Mid.*  
*Arnold, Alfred*.....*Halifax.*  
*Arnold, Arthur*.....*Dorset, N.*  
       .....*Salford, N.*  
 \**Arnold-Forster, H.O.*.....*Belfast, W.*  
       .....*Darlington.*  
       .....*Dewsbury.*  
*Arrol, Sir W.*.....*Ayrshire, S.*  
 \**Asher, A., Q.C.*.....*Elgin Dt.*  
*Ashley, Rt. Hon. E.*.....*Ayr Dt.*  
       .....*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
       .....*Dorset, N.*  
       .....*Isle of Wight.*  
       .....*Portsmouth.*  
 \**Ashmead-Bartlett,*  
       *Sir E.*.....*Sheffield, Ecclesall.*  
*Ashton, T. G.*.....*Cheshire, Hyde.*  
*Ashworth, W.*.....*Durham, Chester-*  
       .....*le-Street.*  
*Aspinwall, T.*.....*Wigan.*  
 \**Asquith, Rt. Hon.*  
       *H. H.*.....*Fife, E.*  
 \**Atherley-Jones, L.A.*.....*Durham, N. W.*  
*Atkin, P. W.*.....*Liverpool, Everton.*  
*Aubrey, W. H. S.*.....*Canterbury.*  
       .....*Devon, E.*  
       .....*Hackney, N.*  
 \**Austin, J.*.....*Yorks., Osgoldcross.*  
 \**Austin, M.*.....*Limerick, W.*  
*Austin, S. P.*.....*Sunderland.*  
*Aylmer, Capt. J.E.F.*.....*Bethnal Green, S.W.*  
*Ayrton, Rt. Hon. A.*  
       .....*S., d.*..... *Mile End.*  
 \**Baden-Powell, Sir G.*.....*Liverpool, Kirkdale.*  
 †*Baggallay, E.*.....*Brixton.*  
 \**Bagot, Capt. J. F.*.....*Westmorland, S.*  
       .....*Bagot-Chester, Col. Suffolk, N.*  
*Bailey, Sir J. R.*.....*Hereford.*  
       .....*Herefordshire, S.*  
*Baily, L. R.*.....*L'pool, Exchange.*  
*Bain, Sir James*.....*Whitehaven.*  
*Baird, J. G. A.*.....*Glasgow, Central.*  
*Baird, John*.....*Lanark, N.W.*  
*Bainbridge, Capt.*.....*Cork.*  
 \**Baker, John*.....*Portsmouth.*  
*Baker, L. J.*.....*Somerset, Frome.*  
       .....*Surrey, N.W.*  
 \**Baldwin, A.*.....*Worcestershire, W.*  
 \**Balfour, Rt. Hon. A.*.....*Manchester, E.*  
       .....*Balfour, C. B.*.....*Berwickshire.*  
       .....*Roxburghshire.*  
*Balfour, Sir G., d.*.....*Kincardine.*  
 \**Balfour, G. W.*.....*Leeds, Central.*  
 \**Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.*.....*Clackmannan.*  
*Balfour, Jabez S.*.....*Burnley.*  
       .....*Croydon.*  
       .....*Walworth.*  
       .....*Yorks., Doncaster.*

*Ball, G. M. ....Sussex, E.*  
 \**Ballantine, W. H. W. Coventry.*  
*Ballard, R. ....Bethnal Green, N.E.*  
 \**Banbury, F. G. ....Peckham.*  
*Banes, G. E. ....West Ham, S.*  
*Banks, Rev. E. G. ....Kent, Thanet.*  
*Baptie, T. P. ....Bath.*  
     ".....*Maidstone.*  
*Barber, W., Q. C., d. Wilts., E.*  
*Barbour, J. D. ....Antrim, S.*  
*Barbour, W. B., d. ....Paisley.*  
*Barclay, J. W. ....Forfarshire.*  
*Barclay, T. ....Kirkcaldy.*  
*Baring, T. C., d. ....London, City.*  
     ".....*Essex, S.W.*  
*Baring, Viscount.....Beds, N.*  
     ".....*Winchester.*  
*Barker, John ....Maidstone.*  
 \**Barlow, J. E. ....Somerset, Frome.*  
     ".....*Cheshire, Knutsford.*  
     ".....*Denbigh Dt.*  
*Barnard, E. B., d. ....Essex, E.*  
     ".....*Essex, W.*  
*Barneby, W. H. ....Hereford.*  
*Barnes, A. ....Derbysh., Chesterfield.*  
*Barnes, F. E. ....Surrey, S.E.*  
*Barnes, F. G. ....Derbysh., Chesterfield.*  
*Barnett, W. D. ....Fulham.*  
 \**Barran, John ....Yorks., Otley.*  
     ".....*Leeds, Central.*  
*Barrow, J. B. ....Derbyshire, Mid.*  
 \**Barrow, R. V. ....Bermonds y.*  
*Barrow, S. ....Cornwall, W.*  
     ".....*Sussex, N.W.*  
 \**Barry, E. R. C. ....Cork, S.*  
 \**Barry, F. T. ....Windsor.*  
*Barry, John. ....Wexford, S.*  
*Barry, M. M. ....Banff Co.*  
*Barton, Col. C. ....Tipperary, S.*  
 \**Barton, D. P., Q.C. Armagh, Mid.*  
 \**Bass, H. A. ....Staffordshire, W.*  
 †*Bass, Sir M. A. (Lord*  
     *Burton) ....Staffs., Burton.*  
*Bateman, G. ....Holborn.*  
*Bates, Sir E., Bt., d. Plymouth.*  
*Bailey, T. ....Yorks., Barkston A.*  
*Batten, H. O. G. ....Dorset, W.*  
*Batten, J. B. ....Shrewsbury.*  
*Baumann, A. A. ....Peckham.*  
     ".....*Salford, W.*  
 \**Bayley, E. H. ....Camberwell, N.*  
 \**Bayley, T. ....Derbyshire, Chester-*  
     *field.*  
 \**Beach, W. W. B. ....Hants, W.*  
 \**Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir*  
     *M. Hicks ....Bristol, W.*  
*Beadel, W. J., d. ....Essex, Mid.*  
*Beale, E. J. ....St. Pancras, S.*  
*Beals, W. F., Q.C. ....Aston Manor.*  
     ".....*Birmingham, Cen.*  
     ".....*Warwickshire, N.*  
 \**Beaufoy, M. H. ....Kennington.*  
*Beaumont, H. F. ....Yorks., Colne Valley.*  
*Beaumont, W. B. ....Northumberland,*  
     *Tyneside.*  
*Beaumont, W. C. ....Wakefield.*  
 \**Beckett, E. W. ....Yorks., Whitby.*  
*Beckett Denison, W.*  
     *d. (afterwards*  
     *Beckett).....Notts., Bassetlaw.*  
*Bective, Earl of ....Westmorland, N.*  
*Beddall, A. ....Southwark, W.*

*Bedford, J.* ..... *Norwich.*  
*Beesly, E. S.* ..... *Westminster.*  
..... *Marylebone, E.*  
*Begg, F. F.* ..... *Kennington.*  
\**Beith, G.* ..... *Inverness.*  
..... *Glasgow, Central.*  
*Bell, Hugh* ..... *Middlesbrough.*  
*Bell, W. A.* ..... *Leith.*  
*Bell, Sir W. J.* ..... *Caitness Co.*  
*Belsey, Hon. C. B.* ..... *Kilkenny, N.*  
*Belsey, F. F.* ..... *Kent, N.E.*  
..... *Rochester.*  
\**Benn, J. W.* ..... *St. George's, East.*  
*Bennett, Sir John* ..... *Wilts, N.*  
\**Bennett, Joseph* ..... *Linc., Gainsboro'.*  
*Benskin, T.* ..... *Bethnal Green, S.W.*  
\**Benson, G. R.* ..... *Oxon., Mid.*  
*Bentinck, F. C.* ..... *Carlisle.*  
*Bentinck, Rt. Hon.*  
..... *G. C., d. .... Whitehaven.*  
*Bentinck, Lord Henry* *Norfolk, N.W.*  
\**Bentinck, W. G. C.* ..... *Penryn & F.*  
†*Beresford, Lord Chas.* *Marylebone, E.*  
*Beresford-Hope, Rt.*  
..... *Hon. A. J., d. .... Cambridge Univ.*  
*Beresford-Hope, P.* ..... *Kennington.*  
*Bernard, Capt. T. S.* *King's Co., Birr.*  
\**Bethell, Com. G. R.* ..... *Yorks., Holderness.*  
*Bethune, C. C.* ..... *Clackmannan.*  
*Bevan, Thomas* ..... *Gravesend.*  
*Bickersteth, R.* ..... *Salop, N.*  
..... *Leicester.*  
*Bickford-Smith, W.* ..... *Cornwall, Truro.*  
\**Biddulph, M.* ..... *Herefordshire, S.*  
*Biggar, J. G., d.* ..... *Cavan, W.*  
*Biggs, R. H. W.* ..... *Cheltenham.*  
*Bigham, J. C., Q.C.* ..... *L'pool, Exchange.*  
..... *E. Towteth.*  
\**Bigwood, J.* ..... *Middlesex, Brentford.*  
..... *Finsbury, E.*  
\**Bill, C.* ..... *Staffs., Leek.*  
\**Billson, A.* ..... *Devon., N.W.*  
*Billany, N.* ..... *Hull, Central.*  
*Bird, Walter* ..... *Wolverhampton, E.*  
*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bt.* *Norfolk, E.*  
\**Birkmyre, W.* ..... *Ayr District.*  
\**Birrell, A.* ..... *Fife, W.*  
..... *Lancs., Widnes.*  
..... *Liverpool, Walton.*  
*Bissell, J. B.* ..... *Bristol, E.*  
*Black, A. W.* ..... *Edinburgh, Central.*  
*Blades, J. H.* ..... *West Bromwich.*  
*Blaine, Sir R. S.* ..... *Bath.*  
\**Blake, Hon. E.* ..... *Longford, S.*  
*Blake, J. A., d.* ..... *Carlow Co.*  
*Blake, T.* ..... *Gloucester, Forest.*  
*Blane, A.* ..... *Armagh, S.*  
..... *Westmeath, N.*  
*Blennerhasset, Sir R.* *Dublin, Harbour.*  
*Blennerhasset, R. P.* *Manchester, N.E.*  
*Bloomfield, F. G.* ..... *Waterford.*  
*Bloomfield, J. C.* ..... *Fermanagh, N.*  
*Bloor, Eli* ..... *Birmingham, N.*  
*Blundell, Col. H. B. H.* *Lancs., Ince.*  
*Blunt, W. S.* ..... *Camberwell, N.*  
..... *Deptford.*  
..... *Kidderminster.*  
*Boase, W. L.* ..... *Perthshire, E.*  
\**Bodkin, Mo D.* ..... *Roscommon, N.*  
*Bolitho, T. B.* ..... *Cornwall, W.*  
*Bolton, J. C.* ..... *Stirlingshire.*  
\**Bolton, T. D.* ..... *Derbyshire, N.E.*



- \*Bolton, T. H. ....St. Pancras, N.  
*Bompas, H. M., Q.C. Hants., New Forest.*  
*Bond, E. ....Southwark, W.*  
*Bond, G. H., d. ....Dorset, S.*  
*Bonham-Carter, J. ....Hants., E.*  
 \*Bonsor, H. C. O. ....Surrey, N.E.  
 \*Boord, T. W. ....Greenwich.  
*Boothman, J. N. ....Blackburn.*  
*Borlase, W. C. ....Cornwall, Mid.*  
 \*Borthwick, Sir Algn. Kensington, S.  
*Bosanquet, F. A., Q.C. Worcestersh., E.*  
 \*Boscawen, A. S. G. Kent, S.W.  
*Bottomley, Horatio. Middlesex, Hornsey.*  
*Bottomley, J. H. ....Gateshead.*  
 \*Boulnois, E. ....Marylebone, E.  
*Boulter, S. C. ....York., Spen Valley.*  
*Bourke, Hon. A. ....Clapham.*  
 †Bourke, Rt. Hon. R.  
 (Ld. Connemara)....King's Lynn.  
 \*Bousfield, W. R., Q.C. Hackney, N.  
 Lanark, Mid.  
 \*Bowles, H. F. ....Midxx., Enfield.  
 \*Bowles, T. G. ....King's Lynn.  
 " ....Salford, S.  
*Bowman, A. ....Belfast, N.*  
*Bowering, W. B. ....L'pool, Abercromby.*  
*Boyd, Hugh ....Durham, S.E.*  
*Boyd-Kinnear, J. ....Fife, E.*  
*Bracken, T. H. ....Leeds, S.*  
*Bradlaugh, C., d. ....Northampton.*  
*Bradley, Capt. J. A. ....Radnorshire.*  
 \*Brand, Hon. A. G. ....Cams., N.  
 †Brand, Hon. H. R.  
 (Visc. Hampden)....Gloucestersh., Mid.  
 " ....Cardiff.  
*Brand, Hon. T. S. ....Hastings.*  
 " ....Sussex, S.  
 †Brassey, Sir Thos. ....Hastings.  
 (Lord Brassey)  
 " ....L'pool, Abercromby.  
 " ....St. Andrews.  
*Brassey, Hon. T. A. ....Surrey, Mid.*  
*Bretherton, C. E. ....Midxx., Tottenham.*  
*Brett, Hon. R. B. ....Plymouth.*  
*Brewis, G. W. ....Essex, N.*  
*Bridgman, H. H. ....Taunton.*  
 \*Bridgeman, Col., Hon.  
 F. C. ....Bolton.  
*Bridgeman, W. O. ....Worcestersh. N.*  
*Briggs, W. E., d. ....Lancs., Clitheroe.*  
 " ....Blackburn.  
 \*Bright, Jacob ....Manchester, S.W.  
 Bright, Rt. Hon. J., d. Birmingham Central  
 \*Bright, John A. ....Birmingham Central  
 Bright, W. L. ....Stoke.  
*Brindley, J. B. ....Newcastle-and-Lyme*  
*Brinton, J. ....Kidderminster.*  
*Briscoe, J. I. ....King's Lynn.*  
 Bristowe, T. L., d. ....Norwood.  
 \*Broad, H. E. ....Derbyshire, S.  
 Broadhurst, H. ....Nottingham, W.  
 " ....Birmingham, Bor-  
 desley.  
 " ....Grimsby.  
 Brocklehurst, W. C. Ches., Macclesfield.  
*Brodie, H. F. A., d. Elgin & Nairn.*  
*Brodie, R. ....Glasgow, College*  
 \*Brodrick, Hon. S. J., Surrey, S.W.  
 Bromby, C. H. ....Liverpool, Walton.  
 \*Bromley-Devonport,  
 W. ....Ches., Macclesfield.  
 Brooke, F. W. ....Fermanagh, S.
- Brooke, Lord ....Colchester.  
*Brooke, Col. T. ....Yorks., Colne Valley.*  
 \*Brookfield, A. M. ....Sussex, E.  
*Brooks, E. W. ....Essex, S.E.*  
*Brooks, Rev. G. ....Durham.*  
 Brooks, John, d. ....Ches., Altrincham.  
 †Brooks, Sir T. ....Lancs., Rossendale.  
 (Lord Crawshaw).  
 Brooks, Sir W. C. ....Ches., Altrincham.  
 " ....Ches., Macclesfield.  
 \*Brown, A. H. ....Salop, Mid.  
 \*Brown, A. L. ....Harwich.  
*Brown, Col. J. C. ....Sussex, S.*  
*Brown, J. S. ....Down, S.*  
*Brown, Sir W. R. ....Salisbury.*  
*Browning, Oscar ....Norwood.*  
 " ....Worcestershire, E.  
 †Bruce, Sir Gainsford,  
 Q.C. ....Holborn.  
 " ....Northd., Tyneside.  
 " ....Barrow.  
 Bruce, Lord Henry Wilts, N. W.  
 Bruce, Hon. R. P., d. Fife, W.  
*Bruce, T. ....Greenock.*  
*Bruce, Hon. T. C., d. Portsmouth.*  
 \*Brunner, J. T. ....Ches., Northwich.  
 Bryant, O. ....Monmouthshire, S.  
 \*Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. ....Aberdeen, S.  
 \*Brymer, W. E. ....Dorset, S.  
 \*Buchanan, T. R. ....Aberdeenshire, E.  
 " ....Edinburgh, W.  
 Buckley, A. ....Lancs., Prestwich.  
 \*Bucknill, T. T., Q.C. Surrey, Mid.  
*Bugler, J. U. ....Kent, S.*  
 Bullard, Sir H. ....Norwich.  
*Buller, C. W. ....Devon, N.*  
*Bunting, P. W. ....Islington, E.*  
 \*Burdett-Coutts, W.  
 L. A. ....Westminster.  
 \*Burghley, Lord ....North Hants, N.  
 Burke, H. ....Kerry, N.  
 Burleigh, J. B. ....Lanark Govan.  
 " ....Glasgow, Tradeston.  
 " ....Glasgow, Camtlachie.  
 \*Burnie, R. S. ....Swansea.  
 \*Burns, John. ....Battersea.  
 " ....Nottingham, W.  
 Burt, Charles ....Southampton.  
 \*Burt, Thomas ....Morpeth.  
 \*Bury, Viscount ....Birkenhead.  
 Buszard, M. C., Q.C. Rutland.  
 " ....Warwickshire, S.E.  
 \*Butcher, J. G. ....York.  
*Butler, Hon. H. E. ....Windsor*  
*Butler, Sir T. P. ....Carlisle Co.*  
 Buxton, E. N. ....Essex, S.W.  
 " ....Suffolk, N.W.  
*Buxton, F. W. ....Hants, W.*  
*Buxton, Sir R. J., d. Norfolk, S.*  
 \*Buxton, S. C. ....Poplar.  
 " ....Croydon.  
 " ....Peterborough.  
 \*Byles, W. P. ....Yorks., Shipley.  
 \*Byrne, E. W., Q.C. Essex, S.W.  
 Byrne, G. M. ....Wicklow, W.  
 \*Caine, W. S. ....Bradford, E.  
 " ....Barrow.  
 " ....Midxx., Tottenham.  
 Caldbeck, W. R. ....Dublin Co., N.  
 " ....Queen's Co., Osory.  
 Caldwell, J. ....Glasgow, St. Rollox.  
 " ....Glasgow, Tradeston.

*Callan, P.*.....*Louth, N.*  
 \**Cameron, Sir C.*.....*Glasgow, College.*  
 †*Cameron, J. Mc D.*.....*Wick Dt.*  
*Cameron, R.*.....*Sheffield Central*  
 †*Campbell, Sir Archd.*  
     *(Ld. Blythwood)*.....*Renfrew, W.*  
*Campbell, Sir G., d.*.....*Kirkcaldy.*  
*Campbell, H.*.....*Fermanagh, S.*  
 \**Campbell, J. A.*.....*Glasgow, & Co., Univ.*  
*Campbell, R. F. F., d.*.....*Ayr Dt.*  
*Campbell, R. V.*.....*Glasgow, College.*  
 \**Campbell-Banner-*  
     *man, Rt. Hon. H.*.....*Stirling Dt.*  
*Campbell - Walker,*  
     *Col., d.*.....*Grimsby.*  
*Carbutt, Sir E. H.*.....*Monmouth Dt.*  
*Carew, J. L.*.....*Kildare, N.*  
*Carington, Hon. B.*.....*Bucks., S.*  
*Carlile, W. W.*.....*Bucks., N.*  
 \**Carmarthen, Marq. of.*.....*Brixton.*  
     ".....*Cambs., E.*  
 \**Carmichael, Sir J. M.*.....*Glasgow, St. Rollox.*  
     ".....*Northants., S.*  
     ".....*Northants., N.*  
*Carmichael, Sir T. G.*.....*Peebles Co.*  
*Carpenter, Dr. A.*.....*Surrey, S.E.*  
     ".....*Bristol, N.*  
*Carr, W. jr.*.....*Yorks., Morley.*  
 \**Carson, E., Q.C.*.....*Dublin University.*  
*Cartwright, T. M. M.*.....*Northants., S.*  
*Cartwright, W. C.*.....*Northants., Mid.*  
 \**Carvill, P. G. H.*.....*Newry.*  
*Cator, John*.....*Norfolk, N.*  
 \**Causton, R. K.*.....*Southwark, W.*  
     ".....*Colchester.*  
*Caulley, H. S.*.....*Devsbury.*  
*Cavan, Earl of*.....*Somerset, S.*  
*Cavanagh, Wm.*.....*Kilkenny, S.*  
*Cavendish, Ld. E., d.*.....*Derbyshire, W.*  
 \**Cavendish, V. C. W.*.....*Derbyshire, W.*  
 \**Cayzer, C. W.*.....*Barrow.*  
*Chamberlain, A.*.....*Worcestershire, S.*  
 \**Chamberlain, J. A.*.....*Worcestershire, E.*  
 \**Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J.*.....*Birmingham, W.*  
*Chamberlain, R.*.....*Islington, W.*  
 \**Chamberlayne, T.*.....*Southampton.*  
*Champion, H. H.*.....*Aberdeen, S.*  
 \**Chance, P. A.*.....*Kilkenny, S.*  
*Chance, T. W.*.....*Middx., Tottenham.*  
 \**Channing, F. A.*.....*Northants., E.*  
 \**Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H.*.....*Lincolns., Sleaford.*  
 \**Charlesworth, Major*.....*Wakefield.*  
     ".....*Yorks., Normanton.*  
*Charley, Sir W. T.*.....*Ipswich.*  
     ".....*Belfast, E.*  
 \**Charrington, S.*.....*Mid. End.*  
*Charsley, F.*.....*Bucks., Mid.*  
*Chatterton, H. W.*.....*Cheshire, Crewe.*  
*Cheetham, J. F.*.....*Derbysh., High Peak.*  
 \**Cheetham, J. M.*.....*Oldham.*  
 \**Chelsea, Viscount*.....*Bury St. Edmunds.*  
     ".....*Suffolk, N.W.*  
 \**Chesney, Gen. Sir G.*.....*Oxford.*  
*Chester-Master, Col.*.....*Gloucestershire, E.*  
*Childers, Rt. Hon. H.*  
     *C. E.*.....*Edinburgh, S.E.*  
     ".....*Pontefract.*  
*Chinnery, W. M.*.....*Battersea.*  
*Chisholm, J.*.....*Kirkcaldy.*  
     ".....*Perth.*  
 \**Churchill, Lord R.*.....*Paddington, S.*  
     ".....*Birmingham, Centl.*

\**Clancy, J. J.*.....*Dublin Co. N.*  
*Clare, O. L.*.....*Lancs., Eccles.*  
 \**Clark, Dr. G. B.*.....*Caitness.*  
*Clark, G. L.*.....*Glamorgan, E.*  
*Clarke, Gen. Sir A.*.....*Chatham.*  
*Clarke, C. J.*.....*Bucks., Mid.*  
 \**Clarke, Sir Edw., Q.C.*.....*Plymouth.*  
*Clarke, T. C.*.....*Grantham.*  
     ".....*Hammersmith.*  
*Clayden, A.*.....*Dulwich.*  
*Clayden, P. W.*.....*Norwood.*  
     ".....*Islington, N.*  
*Clayhills, Col.*.....*Yorks., Whiby.*  
*Clayton, N. G.*.....*Northumbd., Hexhm.*  
*Clayton, R.*.....*"*  
*Clements, W. B.*.....*Cavan, E.*  
 \**Clough, W. O.*.....*Portsmouth.*  
 \**Cobb, H. P.*.....*Warwickshire E.*  
*Cobbold, F. T.*.....*Suffolk, N.W.*  
*Cochran - Patrick*  
     *R. W.*.....*Ayrshire, N.*  
*Cochrane, Sir H.*.....*Dublin, Coll. Green.*  
 \**Cochrane, Hon. T. H.*.....*Ayrshire, N.*  
 †*Cochrane - Baillie,*  
     *Hon. W. (Ld. Lam-*  
     *ington)*.....*St. Pancras, N.*  
 \**Coddington, W.*.....*Blackburn.*  
*Coghill, D. H.*.....*Newcastle-u-Lyme.*  
*Cohen, A., Q.C.*.....*Southwark, W.*  
 \**Cohen, B. L.*.....*Islington, E.*  
*Cohen, L. L., d.*.....*Paddington, N.*  
*Coke, Hon. E.*.....*Derbyshire, S.*  
*Colchester - Wemyss,*  
     *M. W.*.....*Gloucestersh., F.-of-D.*  
*Coldstream, J. P.*.....*Wigtownshire.*  
 \**Coldwells, F. M.*.....*Lambeth, N.*  
*Colebrooke, Sir T.*  
     *E. (d.)*.....*Lanark, N.E.*  
*Colefaz, J. S.*.....*Devsbury.*  
 \**Coleridge, Hon. B.*.....*Sheffield, Attercliffe.*  
*Coles, J.*.....*Herts., Mid.*  
*Collyer, B.*.....*Sligo, N.*  
 †*Collier, Hon. R. (Ld.*  
     *Monkswell)*.....*Chatham.*  
*Collin, D. S.*.....*Birmingham, E.*  
     ".....*Liverpool, W. Derby.*  
 \**Collings, Rt. Hon. J.*.....*Birm., Bordesley.*  
     ".....*Ipswich.*  
*Collins, C. R.*.....*Devon, Mid.*  
*Collins, G.*.....*Dulwich.*  
 \**Colman, J. J.*.....*Norwich.*  
*Colomb, Sir J. C. R.*.....*Bow and Bromley.*  
 \**Colston, C. E. H.*.....*Gloucestershire, S.*  
     ".....*Bristol, N.*  
 \**Combe, C. H.*.....*Surrey, N.W.*  
 \**Compton, Earl*.....*Yorks., Barnsley.*  
     ".....*Warwickshire, S.W.*  
     ".....*Holborn.*  
*Compton, F.*.....*Hants., New Forest.*  
*Commerell, Adm. Sir*  
     *J. E.*.....*Southampton.*  
 \**Commings, A.*.....*Cork, S.E.*  
     ".....*Roscommon, S.*  
 \**Condon, T. J.*.....*Tipperary, E.*  
*Connell, A. K.*.....*Edinburgh, Cen.*  
*Connolly, L.*.....*Longford, S.*  
 \**Connor, C. C.*.....*Antrim, N.*  
*Connor, McC.*.....*Cork, S.*  
*Conway, M.*.....*Leitrim, N.*  
     ".....*Tipperary, Mid.*  
 \**Conybeare, C. A. V.*.....*Cornwall, N.W.*  
*Cook, E. B.*.....*West Ham, S.*

- Cook, W. .... Birmingham, E.  
 Cooke, C. W. R. .... Hereford.  
 \* Cooke, J. E. .... Newington, W.  
 Cooke, J. E. .... Battersea.  
 Cooksey, J. H. .... Southampton.  
 Cookson, J. B. .... Northumberland,  
 Wansbeck.  
 Cookson-Crackan- Brizton.  
 thorpe, M., Q.C. .... Kensington, S.  
 Coope, O. E., d. .... Middlesex, Brentford  
 Cooper, J. .... Surrey, N.E.  
 Coots, T. .... Hunts, S.  
 Cope, E. .... Nottingham, W.  
 Corbet, W. J. .... Wicklow, E.  
 \*Corbett, A. C. .... Glasgow, Tradeston.  
 Corbett, J. .... Worcestershire, Mid.  
 Corbett, R. S. .... Down, S.  
 Corbett, T. L. .... Tyrone, E.  
 Cordes, T. .... Monmouth.  
 \*Cornwallis, F. S. W. Maidstone.  
 Corry, Sir J. P., d. Armagh, Mid.  
 Belfast, E.  
 Corser, Haden. .... Stoke  
 Cosby, Col. R. G. .... Queen's County, Leix  
 Cossam H., d. .... Bristol, E.  
 Costelloe, B. F. O. .... Chelsea.  
 " .... Wills, N.  
 " .... Edinburgh, E.  
 Cotton, Sir W. J. R. London, City.  
 \*Cotton-Jodrell, Col. Cheshire, Wirral.  
 Counsell, E. P. S. .... Dublin Univ.  
 \*Courtney, Rt. Hon.  
 L. H. .... Cornwall, S.E.  
 Cousins, J. J. .... Yorks, Buckrose.  
 Wakefield.  
 Cowan, Col. P. .... Whitechapel.  
 Cowen, J. .... Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Cowper, H. H. F., d. Herts. E.  
 Cox, W. H. B. .... Herts., Mid.  
 Cox, J. R. .... Clare, E.  
 Cox, R. .... Kirkcaldy.  
 \*Cozens-Hardy, H.,  
 Q.C. .... Norfolk, N.  
 Craig, J. .... Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Craig, J. W., Q.C. .... Down, S.  
 Craig-Sellar, A., d. Lanark, Partick.  
 \*Cranborne, Viscount Rochester.  
 " .... Lancs., Darwen.  
 Craven, J. .... Yorks, Shipley.  
 \*Crawford, D. .... Lanark, N.E.  
 Crawford, W., d. .... Durham, Mid.  
 \*Crean, E. .... Queen's Co., Ossory.  
 \*Cramer, W. R. .... Haggerston.  
 Crewdson, W. D. .... Lanc., N. Lonsdale.  
 \*Crilly, D. .... Mayo, N.  
 \*Crombie, J. W. .... Kincardine.  
 Crompton, G., d. .... Staffs., Leek  
 Crook, H. T. .... Yorks., Sowerby.  
 Crook, W. M. .... Wandswoorth.  
 Cropper, J. .... Westmorland, S.  
 Crosfield, J. .... Warrington.  
 Crosfield, J. H. .... Manchester, E.  
 \*Crosfield, W. .... Lincoln.  
 " .... Warrington.  
 \*Crosland, Sir. J. .... Huddersfield.  
 \*Cross, A. .... Glasgow, Camlachie.  
 Cross, E. .... Lancs., Westhough-  
 ton.  
 \*Cross, H. Shepherd Bolton.  
 Cross, J. K., d. .... Bolton.  
 †Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir  
 R. (Lord Cross) .... Lancs., Newton.
- Cross, Hon. W. H., d. Liverpool, W. Derby.  
 Crossley, E. .... Yorks., Sowerby.  
 Crossley, Sir S. B. .... Suffolk, N.  
 Crossman, Sir W. .... Portsmouth.  
 †Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G.  
 (Lord Ashcombe) Surrey, Mid.  
 \*Cubitt, Hon. H. .... Surrey, S.E.  
 Cudlip, J. S. .... Lancs., Stamford.  
 Cuninghame, J. C. .... Lanark, N.E.  
 Cuninghame, Sir W. Glasgow, College.  
 Cuntiffe, Sir R. A. .... Flintshire.  
 " .... Denbigh Dt.  
 \*Curran, T. .... Sligo, S.  
 \*Curran, T. B. .... Kilkenny.  
 \*Currie, Sir D. .... Perthshire, W.  
 Curwen, H. F. .... Cumb., Cockermouth.  
 \*Curzon, Hon. G. N. Lancs., Southport.  
 " .... Derbyshire, S.  
 Curzon, Hon. M. .... Leicestershire, Mid.  
 \*Curzon, Viscount .... Bucks., S.  
 \*Cust, H. J. C. .... Lancs., Stamford.  
 Cuthbertson, Sir J. Glasgow, St. Rollox.  
 Dadson, A. J. .... Worcestershire, Mid.  
 Dalgleish, W. O. .... Dundee.  
 Dalkeith, Earl of, d. Dumfries Co.  
 \*Dalrymple, Sir Chas. Ipswich.  
 " .... Edinburgh Co.  
 Dalrymple, Hon. H. Wigtownshire.  
 Dalrymple, Visct. .... Kilmarnock.  
 Dalton, J. J. .... Donegal, W.  
 " .... Meath, S.  
 Dalway, M. R. .... Antrim, E.  
 Daly, Sir Henry .... Dundee.  
 \*Dalziel, J. H. .... Kirkcaldy.  
 \*Dane, R. M. .... Fermanagh.  
 \*Darling, C. J., Q.C. .... Deptford.  
 " .... Hackney, S.  
 †Darling, M. T. S. Edinr., & Co., Univ.  
 Q.C. .... Banffshire.  
 Darlington, J. .... Warwickshire, S.E.  
 \*Darwin, Major L. .... Staffs., Lichfield.  
 Davenport, H. T. .... Staffs., Leek.  
 †Davey, Sir Horace,  
 Q.C. .... Stockton.  
 " .... Christchurch.  
 " .... Ipswich.  
 " .... Stockport.  
 Davidson, J. M. .... Greenock.  
 Davies, David, d. .... Cardiganshire.  
 Davies, F. .... Liverpool, Everton.  
 Davies, H. D. .... Rochester.  
 Davies, R. .... Anglesey.  
 Davies, Capt. T. .... Carmarthenshire, N.  
 Davies, Vaughan .... Cardiganshire.  
 Davies, Sir W. .... Pembrokeshire.  
 Davies, W. R. M. .... Pembrokeshire.  
 Davis, E. F. .... Kent, Thanet.  
 Davis, F. L. .... Glamorgan,  
 Rhondda.  
 Davis, W. J. .... Birm., Bordesley  
 Davitt, M. .... Meath, N.  
 " .... Cork, N.E.  
 " .... Waterford.  
 Dawnay, Hon. G., d. Yorks., Cleveland.  
 Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. Yorks., Thirsk.  
 Dawson, R. .... Leeds, E.  
 Deacon, H. W. .... Lancs., Widnes.  
 Deane, H. B. .... Sheffield, Brightside.  
 Deasy, John .... Mayo, W.  
 Debenham, F. .... Cheltenham.  
 De Cobain, E. S. W. Belfast, E.  
 De la Poer, R. .... Kilkenny, S.

- De la Poer, W.* ..... *Waterford, E.*  
*De Lisle, B. C.* ..... *Cheshire, Wirral.*  
*De Lisle, E. P.* ..... *Leicestershire, Mid.*  
*Dempsey, C. J.* ..... *Belfast, N.*  
*Denison, E. W.* ..... see Beckett, E. W.  
*Dennahy, P. R.* ..... *Tipperary, E.*  
*De Ricci, J. H.* ..... *Bedford.*  
*De Robeck, Baron* ..... *Kildare, N.*  
*\*De Rothschild, Baron* ..... *Bucks., Mid.*  
*Dethridge, F.* ..... *Hammersmith.*  
*\*De Worms, Rt. Hon.*  
*Baron H.* ..... *L'pool, E. Toxteth.*  
*\*Diamond, C.* ..... *Monaghan, N.*  
*Dibb, A. K.* ..... *Hull, W.*  
*Dickson, Maj. A. G., d.* ..... *Dover.*  
*Dickson, C. S.* ..... *Kilmarnock.*  
*Dickson, T. A.* ..... *Dublin, St. Stephen's.*  
*"* ..... *Antrim, Mid.*  
*"* ..... *Armagh, Mid.*  
*Digby, W.* ..... *Islington, S.*  
*"* ..... *Paddington, N.*  
*Diggle, J. R.* ..... *Marleybone, W.*  
*\*Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C.* ..... *Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*  
*Chelsea.*  
*\*Dillon, John* ..... *Mayo, E.*  
*"* ..... *Tyrone, N.*  
*Dillon, V. B.* ..... *Sligo, N.*  
*\*Disraeli, C. R.* ..... *Chesh., Altrincham.*  
*\*Dixon, G.* ..... *Birm., Edgbaston.*  
*Dixon, Sir R.* ..... *Middlesbrough.*  
*\*Dixon-Hartland, Sir*  
*F. D.* ..... *Middx., Uxbridge.*  
*Dobson, C. B.* ..... *Yorks., Osgoldcross.*  
*Dockrell, M. E.* ..... *Dublin, St. Patrick.*  
*\*Dodd, Cyril, Q.C.* ..... *Essex, E.*  
*"* ..... *Cambridge.*  
*"* ..... *Sheffield, Ecclesall.*  
*Dodd, W. H., Q.O.* ..... *Antrim, N.*  
*Dodds, Joseph* ..... *Stockton.*  
*Dolbey, T. H.* ..... *Bucks., Mid.*  
*Donald, R.* ..... *Hoaton.*  
*\*Donellan, Capt.* ..... *Cork, E.*  
*\*Donkin, R. S.* ..... *Tynemouth.*  
*\*Dorington, Sir J. E.* ..... *Gloucestershire, N.*  
*"* ..... *Gloucestershire, E.*  
*Dougherty, Prof.* ..... *Tyrone, N.*  
*Douglas, Dr. T. S.* ..... *Cumberland, Mid.*  
*Drucker, A. G.* ..... *Northampton.*  
*Drummond, H. W.* ..... *Carmarthenshire, W.*  
*Drury-Lowe, W.* ..... *Derbyshire, Ilkeston.*  
*Duckham, T.* ..... *Herefordshire N.*  
*"* ..... *Herefordshire, S.*  
*†Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir R. W.* ..... *Banffshire.*  
*Duff, W. P.* ..... *Camberwell, N.*  
*Dugdale, J. S., Q.C.* ..... *Warwickshire, N.E.*  
*Duke, Col. O. T.* ..... *Beds., S.*  
*Dumphreys, J.* ..... *Birmingham, W.*  
*Duncan, D., d.* ..... *Barrow.*  
*"* ..... *Liverpool, Exchange.*  
*Duncan, Col. F., d.* ..... *Holborn.*  
*Duncan, J. A.* ..... *Barrow.*  
*Duncan, S. W.* ..... *Cambs., N.*  
*"* ..... *Yorks., Pudsey.*  
*Duncombe, A.* ..... *Yorks., Howdenshire.*  
*Dundas, Hon. C. T.* ..... *Orkney & Shetlands.*  
*Dundas, Hon. J. C.* ..... *York.*  
*Dunhill, W. H. C.* ..... *Yorks., Keighley.*  
*Dunn, A. E.* ..... *Exeter.*  
*\*Dunn, W.* ..... *Paisley.*  
*"* ..... *Renfrew, W.*  
*†Dunsany, Lord* ..... *Gloucestershire, S.*  
*"* ..... *Forest.*
- Dunville, J. D.* ..... *Durham, N.W.*  
*Durant, J. C.* ..... *Stepney.*  
*Dyer, A. J.* ..... *Derby.*  
*\*Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir*  
*W. H.* ..... *Kent, N.W.*  
*Earle, A.* ..... *Liverpool, Scotland.*  
*Earp, T.* ..... *Notts., Newark.*  
*†Eaton, H. W., d.*  
*(Ld. Cheylesmore) Coventry.*  
*Eaton, Hon. H. F.* ..... *Coventry.*  
*Ebrington, Viscount* ..... *Devon, W.*  
*Eeroyd, W. F.* ..... *Lancs., Rossendale.*  
*Edgcome, J. T.* ..... *Middlesex, Enfield.*  
*Edgecumbe, Hon. C.* ..... *Cornwall, S.E.*  
*Edgecumbe, E. R. P.* ..... *Dorset, S.*  
*"* ..... *Devon, S.*  
*Edmunds, W. M.* ..... *Barrow.*  
*"* ..... *Lanc., N. Lonsdale.*  
*Edwards, Maj. E. J.* ..... *Dover.*  
*\*Edwards, F.* ..... *Radnorshire.*  
*Edwards, J. P.* ..... *Rochester.*  
*Edwards-Moss, J. E.* ..... *Lancs., Southport.*  
*Edwards-Moss, T. C.* ..... *Lancs., Widnes.*  
*Egan, B.* ..... *Mayo, N.*  
*Egerton, Hon. A. F., d.* ..... *Lancs., Eccles.*  
*Egerton, Hon. A. J.*  
*G., d.* ..... *Lancs., Eccles.*  
*\*Egerton, Hon. A.*  
*de T.* ..... *Cheshire, Knutsford.*  
*Egerton, Adm. Hon.*  
*F.* ..... *Derbyshire, N.E.*  
*\*Elcho, Lord* ..... *Ipswich.*  
*"* ..... *Haddington Co.*  
*Elliot, Hon. A. R. D.* ..... *Roxburghshire.*  
*Elliot, Hon. H. F.* ..... *Ayrshire, N.*  
*"* ..... *Glasgow, St. Rollox.*  
*Elliot, Sir G.* ..... *Monmouth Dt.*  
*"* ..... *Durham, S.E.*  
*\*Elliot, G. W.* ..... *Yorks., Richmond.*  
*Elliot, R. H.* ..... *Berwickshire.*  
*Ellis, B.* ..... *Peckham.*  
*Ellis, F.* ..... *Yorks., Spen Valley.*  
*Ellis, James.* ..... *Leicestershire, W.*  
*\*Ellis, J. E.* ..... *Notts., Rushcliffe.*  
*Ellis, Sir John W.* ..... *Surrey, Kingston.*  
*\*Ellis, T. E.* ..... *Merionethshire.*  
*Elton, C. I., Q.C.* ..... *Somerset, W.*  
*Emlyn, Viscount* ..... *Manchester, S.*  
*"* ..... *Carmarthenshire, W.*  
*Erichsen, J. E.* ..... *Edin., &c., Univ.*  
*Errington, Sir G., Bt.* ..... *Lancs., Newton.*  
*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G.* ..... *Dublin Co., S.*  
*"* ..... *Kerry, W.*  
*†Esslemont, P.* ..... *Aberdeenshire, E.*  
*Eustace, H.* ..... *Tipperary, N.*  
*\*Evans, Sir F. H.* ..... *Southampton.*  
*Evans, Sir T. W., d.* ..... *Derby.*  
*\*Evans, S. T.* ..... *Glamorgan, Mid.*  
*Evatt, Surg. Maj.* ..... *Woolwich.*  
*Everard, Major N. T.* ..... *Cavan, W.*  
*Eve, Richard* ..... *St. George's, E.*  
*"* ..... *Hants., N.*  
*"* ..... *Kidderminster.*  
 *Evelyn, W. J.* ..... *Deptford.*  
*\*Everett, R. L.* ..... *Suffolk, S.E.*  
*\*Evershed, S.* ..... *Staffs., Burton.*  
*Ewart, Sir W., d.* ..... *Belfast, N.*  
*Eyre, Col. H.* ..... *Lines., Gainsboro'.*  
*Fairbairn, Sir A.* ..... *Yorks., Otley.*  
*Fairbairns, W. H.* ..... *Middlesex, Enfield.*  
*Falk, P.* ..... *Norfolk, N.*  
*Falkiner, C. L., Q.C.* ..... *Armagh, S.*

- Farmer-Atkinson,**  
 H. J. .... *Boston.*  
 " ..... *Dorby.*  
 " ..... *Linco., Brigg.*  
 \***Farquharson, Dr. R.** *Aberdeenshire, W.*  
 \***Farquharson, R.** ..... *Dorset, W.*  
**Farren, G.** ..... *Carnarvonshire, S.*  
**Farrer, J. A.** ..... *Westmorland, S.*  
 \***Feilden, Gen. R. J.** ..... *Lancashire, Chorley.*  
 \***Fellowes, Hon. A. E.** *Hunts., N.*  
 " ..... *Norfolk, Mid.*  
 " ..... *Norfolk, N.*  
**Fell, J.** ..... *Worcestershire, W.*  
 †**Fellowes, Hon. W. H.**  
 (Ld. de Ramsey) ... *Hunts., N.*  
 \***Fenwick, C.** ..... *Northumberland,*  
 ..... *Wansbeck.*  
 \***Fenwick, Capt. H. T.** *Durham, Houghton.*  
**Fergusson, R.** ..... *Carlisle.*  
 \***Fergusson, Rt. Hon.**  
 Sir J. .... *Manchester, N.E.*  
**Ffolkes, Sir W. H.** ..... *King's Lynn.*  
**Ffolliott, Col.** ..... *Sligo, S.*  
 " ..... *Sligo, N.*  
 \***Field, Admiral E.** ..... *Sussex, S.*  
 \***Field, W.** ..... *Dublin, St. Patrick's.*  
**Fielden, T.** ..... *Lancs., Middleton.*  
**Fielding, J.** ..... *Kennington.*  
 \***Finch, G. H.** ..... *Rutland.*  
**Finch-Hatton, Hon.**  
 H. .... *Nottingham, E.*  
 †**Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.**  
 (E. of Winchilsea) ... *Linco., Spalding.*  
**Findlater, W.** ..... *Londonderry, S.*  
**Finlay, R. B., Q.C.** ..... *Inverness.*  
**Finlayson, J.** ..... *Renfrew, E.*  
**Finucane, J.** ..... *Limerick, E.*  
**Firbank, J. T.** ..... *Haggerston.*  
**Firth, J. F. B., d.** ..... *Dundee.*  
 " ..... *Kensington, N.*  
 " ..... *Newington, W.*  
 \***Fisher, W. H.** ..... *Fulham.*  
**Fison, F. W.** ..... *Yorks., Buckrose.*  
 " ..... *Yorks., Otley.*  
 \***Fitzgerald, J. G.** ..... *Longford, S.*  
**Fitzgerald, J. V. V.** ..... *Liverpool, Scotland.*  
**Fitzgerald, Sir M.,** ..... *Northants, S.*  
 \***Fitzgerald, R. U. P.** ..... *Cambridge.*  
**Fitzmaurice, Lord E.** *Deptford.*  
**Fitzwilliam, Hon. C.** *Yorks., Hallamshire.*  
**Fitzwilliam, Hon. H.** *Yorks., Doncaster.*  
**Fitzwilliam, Hon. J. d.** *Peterborough.*  
 \***Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir**  
 F. .... *Hants, S.*  
**Flattely, D. J.** ..... *Lancs., Gorton.*  
 \***Flavin, M.** ..... *Cork.*  
 \***Fleming, C. J.** ..... *Yorks., Doncaster.*  
 " ..... *Pontefract.*  
**Fletcher, B.** ..... *Wilts, N.W.*  
 " ..... *Christchurch.*  
 \***Fletcher, Sir Henry.** *Sussex, Mid.*  
 †**Flower, Cyril (Ld.**  
*Battersea)* ..... *Beds., S.*  
**Flower, E.** ..... *Bradford, W.*  
 \***Flynn, J. C.** ..... *Cork, N.*  
**Foley, J. D.** ..... *Kerry, S.*  
 \***Foley, P. J.** ..... *Galway, W.*  
 †**Foljambe, C. G. S.**  
 (Ld. Hawkesbury) *Notts., Mansfield.*  
**Foljambe, F. J. S.** ..... *Notts., Bassettlaw.*  
 " ..... *Yorks., Barnsley.*  
 " ..... *Yorks., Rotherham.*
- Foljambe, G. S.** ..... *Notts., Rushcliffe.*  
 " ..... *Yorks., Rotherham.*  
 †**Folkestone, Visct.** ..... *Mid. Enfield.*  
 (Earl of Radnor).  
 \***Folkestone, Viso. (2)** *Wilts., S.*  
**Ford, Major O.** ..... *Devonport.*  
**Fordham, H. G.** ..... *Herts., N.*  
**Forrest, A.** ..... *Salford, S.*  
**Forrest, J. C.** ..... *Lancark, Mid.*  
**Forster, Sir C., d.** ..... *Walsall.*  
 \***Forster, H. W.** ..... *Kent, W.*  
**Forster, Rt. Hon.**  
 W. E., d. .... *Bradford, Central.*  
**Forsyth, W.** ..... *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
 \***Forwood, Rt. Hon.**  
 A. B. .... *Lancs., Ormskirk.*  
**Foster, A. H.** ..... *Donegal, S.*  
 \***Foster, Sir B. W.** ..... *Derbyshire, Ilkeston.*  
 " ..... *Chester.*  
 \***Foster, H. S.** ..... *Suffolk, N.*  
**Foster, S. P.** ..... *Carlisle.*  
 " ..... *Cumberland, N.*  
**Foulger, J. C.** ..... *Marylebone, W.*  
 \***Fowler, Rt. Hon.**  
 H. H. .... *Wolverhampton, E.*  
 \***Fowler, M. A.** ..... *Durham.*  
**Fowler, Sir R. N., d.** *London, City.*  
**Fowler, W.** ..... *Cambridge.*  
 " ..... *Perth.*  
**Fox, Joe** ..... *Deuwsbury.*  
 \***Fox, J. F.** ..... *King's Co., Tullamore.*  
**Fox, W. S.** ..... *Lancs., Sleaford.*  
**Fraser, Gen. Sir C. C.** *Lambeth, N.*  
 †**French, D. O' C., Q.C.** *Lancs., Newton.*  
**French-Mullen, Dr.** *Dublin Co., S.*  
**Fry, Lewis** ..... *Bristol, N.*  
 \***Fry, Theodore** ..... *Darlington.*  
 \***Frye, F. C.** ..... *Kensington, N.*  
**Fulford, H. G.** ..... *Birmingham, E.*  
**Fullam, P.** ..... *Meath, S.*  
**Fullarton, R. W.**  
 McL., Q.O. .... *Edinburgh, E.*  
 " ..... *Sutherland.*  
 \***Fuller, G. P.** ..... *Wilts., W.*  
**Fuller, J. M.** ..... *Wilts., N.W.*  
**Fulton, Sir F., Q.C.** *West Ham, N.*  
 \***Furness, Chas.** ..... *Hartlepool.*  
**Fyffe, C. A., d.** ..... *Oxford.*  
**Galloway, W. J.** ..... *Warwickshire, S.E.*  
**Gamble, Col.** ..... *St. Helens.*  
 \***Gane, J. L., Q.C.** ..... *Leeds, E.*  
**Gardner, R. B.** ..... *Windsor.*  
**Gardner, R. E.** ..... *Armagh, Mid.*  
 \***Gardner, Rt. Hon. H.** *Essex, N.*  
 \***Gathorne Hardy,**  
 Hon. A., Q.C. .... *Sussex, N.*  
 " ..... *Yorks., Doncaster.*  
**Gathorne Hardy,**  
 Hon. J. S. (Lord  
 Medway) ..... *Kent, Mid.*  
**Gatty, C. T.** ..... *Dorset, W.*  
**Gay, J. Drew, d.** ..... *Cornwall, N.W.*  
**Gedge, Sydney** ..... *Stockport.*  
 " ..... *Beds., S.*  
**Gent-Davis, R.** ..... *Kennington.*  
**Germaine, R. A.** ..... *Hoxton.*  
 " ..... *Northampton.*  
**Ghose, L.** ..... *Deptford.*  
**Gibb, T. B.** ..... *St. Pancras, E.*  
 \***Gibbs, A. G. H.** ..... *London, City.*  
**Gibbs, F. W.** ..... *Sussex, S.W.*  
**Gibbs, H. H.** ..... *London, City.*

- \*Gibbs, Vicary .....Herts., Mid.  
 \*Gibney, J. ....Meath, N.  
 †Gibson, Rt. Hon. J.G. Liverpool, Walton.  
*Giffard, H. A., Q.C.* Cambs., E.  
*Gilbey, A.* .....Bucks., S.  
*Giles, A.* .....Southampton.  
 \*Gilhooly, J. ....Cork, W.  
 Gill, H. J. ....Limerick.  
 Gill, T. P. ....Louth, S.  
 \*Gilliat, J. S. ....Lancs., Widnes.  
 " .....Clapham.  
*Gilmour, A. J.* .....Renfrew, E.  
*Gilmour, J.* .....Fife, E.  
 \*Gladstone, H. J. ....Leeds, W.  
*Gladstone, J. E.* .....Yorks., Spen Valley.  
 \*Gladstone, Rt. Hon.  
 W. E. ....Edinburgh Co.  
 Leith.  
*Glanville, H. J.* .....Rotherhithe.  
*Glover, J.* .....Scarborough.  
 Glyn, Hon. P. C. ....Dorset, E.  
*Goddard, Dr. F.* .....Ipswich.  
 \*Godson, A. F., Q.C. Kidderminster.  
 \*Goldsmid, Sir J. ....St. Pancras, S.  
 \*Goldsworthy, Genl. Hammersmith.  
*Goodman, N., d.* .....Cambs., W.  
*Goodwin, Dr. F.* .....Bury St. Edmunds.  
*Gordon, Lord E.* .....Hunts., N.  
*Gordon, R.* .....Montrose.  
*Gordon, W. W.* .....Aberdeen, N.E.  
 \*Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir  
 J. E. ....Camb. University.  
 Chatham.  
 \*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. St. George's, H. Sq.  
 " .....Edinburgh, E.  
 " .....Liverpool, Exchange  
*Gosling, E. D.* .....Lancs., Eccles.  
 " .....Surrey, S.W.  
*Gould, C., Q.C.* .....Derbyshire, N.E.  
 \*Gourley, E. T. ....Sunderland.  
 Grafton, F. W., d. ....Lancs., Accrington.  
 \*Graham, H. R. ....St. Pancras, W.  
 " .....St. Pancras, N.  
 " .....Staffs., Handsworth.  
 Graham, R. C. ....Lanark, N.W.  
 " .....Glasgow, Camlachie.  
 \*Granby, Marq. of .....Leicestershire, E.  
*Grant, Sir A. H.* .....Aberdeenshire, W.  
*Grant, Sir Charles* .....Banffshire.  
*Grant, Daniel, d.* .....Marylebone, E.  
*Grant, Sir G. M.* .....Elgin and Nairn.  
*Grant, J. A.* .....Banffshire, W.  
 " .....Elgin District.  
*Grant, J. Corrie* .....Birmingham, W.  
*Grant, J. P.* .....Ross and Cromarty.  
 †Grantham, Sir W. ....Croydon.  
 Gray, C. W. ....Essex, E.  
 Gray, E. D., d. ....Carlisle Co.  
 " .....Dublin, St. Stephens.  
*Gray, Sir W.* .....Hartlepool.  
*Greaves, W.* .....Glasgow, Tradeston.  
 Green, Sir E., Bt. ....Wakefield.  
 Green, Henry .....Poplar.  
 †Green-Price, Sir R. Radnor Co.  
 Greenall, Sir G., Bt. Warrington.  
 Greene, E., d. ....Suffolk, N.W.  
*Greene, E. W.* .....Suffolk, N.W.  
 \*Greene, H. D., Q.C. Shrewsbury.  
*Greenwood, A.* .....Leeds, W.  
*Greenwood, G. G.* .....Peterborough.  
*Greenwood, J.* .....Burnley.  
*Greer, Dr. T.* .....Londonderry, N.
- Gregory, G. B., d. ....Sussex, N.  
 Grenfell, W. H. ....Hereford.  
 " .....Salisbury.  
 " .....Windsor.  
 Grey, A. H. G. ....North'nd, Tyneside.  
 \*Grey, Sir E., Bt. ....North'nd, Berwick.  
*Grey de Wilton, Visc.* Lancs., Gorton.  
 \*Grice - Hutchinson,  
 Capt. ....Aston Manor.  
*Griffiths, E. J.* .....L'pool, W. Tosteth.  
*Griffiths, R. F. F.* .....Merthyr.  
 †Grigsby, Dr. W. E. ....Essex, Mid.  
*Grimwade, E. W.* ....Croydon.  
 Grimston, Visc. ....Herts., Mid.  
*Grosvenor, Lord H.* Cheshire, Northwich.  
 †Grosvenor, Lord R.  
 (Lord Stalbridge). Flintshire.  
 Grotrian, F. B. ....Hull, E.  
 Grove, F. C. ....Glamorgan, Mid.  
 \*Grove, T. N. A. ....West Ham, N.  
 " .....Winchester.  
*Guest, A. E.* .....Southampton.  
 Guinness, Sir E. C.  
 (Lord Iveagh) ....Dublin, St. Stephen.  
*Gull, Sir W. O.* ....Elgin and Nairn.  
 \*Gully, W. C., Q.C. ....Carlisle.  
 " .....Whitehaven.  
*Gunn, John* .....Cardiff.  
 \*Gunter, Colonel ....Yorks., Barkston  
 Ash.  
 Gurdon, R. T. ....Norfolk, Mid.  
*Gurdon, Sir W. B.* ....Colchester.  
 " .....Rotherhithe.  
 " .....Norfolk, S.W.  
 \*Guthrie, D. C. ....Northants, S.  
*Guthrie, M.* .....Liverpool, W. Derby  
*Guthrie, J. C.* .....Forfarshire.  
*Gutteridge, Dr. R. S.* Strand.  
 \*Haldane, R. B., Q.C. Haddington Co.  
*Halkett, Baron* ....Chester.  
 Hall, A. W. ....Oxford.  
 \*Hall, Sir C., Q.C. ....Cambridge, W.  
 " .....Holborn.  
*Hall, J. C.* .....Monaghan, N.  
*Hall, S., Q.C.* .....Lancs., Stretford.  
*Hall, W.* .....Brighton.  
*Hall, W. H.* .....Cambs. E.  
*Hall, W. K.* .....Salford, S.  
*Hallett, T. G. P.* .....Galway.  
 " .....Wilts., W.  
*Hallifax, S.* .....Kent, N.E.  
*Halpin, Capt. W.* ....Wicklow, E.  
 \*Halsey, T. F. ....Herts., W.  
 Hambro, Col. C., d. Dorset, S.  
 Hamilton, Sir C. E. Rotherhithe.  
 Hamilton, Lord C. J. Liverpool, W. Derby  
 Hamilton, Lord E. ....Tyron, N.  
 \*Hamilton, Lord F. S. Tyron, N.  
 " .....Manchester, S.W.  
 \*Hamilton, Lord Geo. Middlesex, Ealing.  
*Hamilton, Rt. Hon.*  
 I. T. ....Dublin Co. N.  
 †Hamilton, J. G. C.  
 (Lord Hamilton) Lanark, S.  
*Hamilton, Cap. S. B.* Wexford, S.  
*Hamley, Gn. Sir E., d.* Birkenhead.  
 \*Hammond, J. ....Carlisle Co.  
*Hammond, R.* .....Sheffield, Hallam.  
 \*Hamond, C. F. ....Newcastle, O. T.  
 \*Hanbury, R. W. ....Preston.  
 Hanbury-Tracy,  
 Hon. F. ....Montgomery

- Hankey, F. A., *d.* ... Surrey, N.W.  
 \*Hanson, Sir Reginald London, City of.  
 Harben, H., ..... Cardiff.  
 Harcourt, E. W., *d.* ... Oxon, S.  
 \*Harcourt, Rt. Hon.  
     Sir W. V. .... Derby.  
 Hardcastle, E. .... Salford, N.  
 Hardcastle, F. .... Lancs., Westhough-  
     ton.  
 Hardcastle, J. A. .... Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Hardy, G. H. .... Leicestershire, S.  
     ..... Staffs., Burton.  
 \*Hardy, L. .... Kent, S.  
 Hardy, Sir Reginald Yorks., Osgoldcross.  
 \*Hare, T. L. .... Norfolk, S.W.  
 Hargrave, J. .... Durham, Houghton.  
 Harker, W. .... Yorks., Ripon.  
 \*Harland, Sir E. J. .... Belfast, N.  
 Harrington, E. .... Kerry, W.  
 \*Harrington, T. C. .... Dublin Harbour.  
 Harris, M., *d.* .... Galway, E.  
 Harris, R. .... Surrey, Mid.  
 Harris, W. J. .... Devon, Mid.  
 Harrison, C. .... Holborn.  
     ..... Plymouth.  
 Harrison, F. .... London Univ.  
 Harrison, Sir G., *d.* ... Edinburgh, S.  
 Harrison, G. K. .... Staffs., Kingswinford.  
 Harrison, H. .... Limerick, W.  
     ..... Tipperary, M.  
 Hart, Dr. E. .... Mile End.  
 Hart, H. L. .... Kent, Thanet.  
 †Hartington, Marq. of  
     (D. of Devonshire) Lancs., Rossendale.  
 Harvey, G. A. .... Lewisham.  
 Harvey, Robt. .... Devonport.  
 Harvey, Shaw .... Lanark, M.  
 Harvey, T. M. .... Herts, Mid.  
 Harwood, J. .... Bolton.  
 Haslam, Sir A. .... Derby.  
 Haslam, J. .... Derbyshire, Chester-  
     field.  
 Haslam, J. C. .... Bolton.  
 Haslam, L. .... Lancs., West Hough-  
     ton.  
 Haslett, Sir J. H. .... Belfast, W.  
 Hastings, G. W. .... Worcestershire, E.  
 Hatch, E. F. G. .... Lancs., Gorton.  
 Havelock-Allan, Sir  
     H. .... Durham, S.E.  
 Hawkes, H., *d.* .... Birmingham.  
 Hawkes, M. H., *d.* .... Hartlepool.  
     ..... Sheffield Central.  
 Hawkins, A. H. .... Bucks, S.  
 Hawkins, J. .... Sheffield Central.  
 Hay, Hon. C. G. .... Hoxton.  
 \*Hayden, L. P. .... Roscommon, S.  
     ..... Leitrim, S.  
 Haysman, J. .... Middx., Brentford.  
     ..... Mile End.  
     ..... St. George's, H. Sq.  
 \*Hayter, Sir A. H. .... Walsall.  
     ..... Bath.  
     ..... Devon, Torquay.  
 \*Healy, M. .... Cork.  
 \*Healy, Thos. J. .... Wexford, N.  
 \*Healy, T. M. .... Louth, N.  
     ..... Longford, N.  
     ..... Londonderry, S.  
     ..... Monaghan, N.  
 Heald, C. J. .... Sussex, N.  
 Heath, A. H. .... Hanley.
- Heath, A. R. .... Lincs., Louth.  
 \*Heath, James .... Staffs., N.W.  
 Heathcote, Capt.  
     J. E. .... Staffs., N.W.  
 \*Heaton, J. H. .... Canterbury.  
 Hedderwick, T. C. .... Lanark, S.  
 Heldmann, H. .... Middx., Brentford.  
 Hemphill, Serjt., Q.C. Hastings.  
     ..... Liverpool, W. Derby.  
 \*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E. Grimsby.  
 Henderson, J. .... Dulwich.  
 Henry, Mitchell. .... Glasgow, Blackfriars.  
 Hennessy, Sir J. P., *d.* Kilkenny, N.  
 Henriques, A. G. .... Walworth.  
 Henty, D. .... Hants, W.  
 Herbert, Jesse .... Birmingham, Cent.  
 \*Herbert, Hon. S. .... Croydon.  
     ..... Wilts, S.  
 Herdman, E. T. .... Donegal, E.  
 Hermon-Hodge, B. T. Lancs., Accrington.  
 †Hervey, Lord F. .... Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Hervey, Lord John. Ipswich.  
 †Herschell, Sir F. .... Lancs., N. Lonsdale.  
     (Lord Herschell).  
 Heward, S. B. .... Essex, W.  
 Hezatt, W. B. .... Derby.  
 Heyworth, E. .... Blackburn.  
 \*Hibbert, Rt. Hon.  
     Sir J. T. .... Oldham.  
 \*Hickman, Sir A. .... Wolverhampton, W.  
 Hicks, E., *d.* .... Cambs., E.  
 \*Hicks-Beach, Rt.  
     Hon. Sir M. .... Bristol, W.  
 \*Higgins, C., Q.C. .... Norfolk, M.  
     ..... Salop, N.  
 \*Hill, Lord Arthur .... Down, W.  
 \*Hill, Rt. Hon. A. S.,  
     Q.C. .... Staffs., Kingswinford  
 \*Hill, Sir E. S. .... Bristol, S.  
 Hill, James, *d.* .... Brighton.  
     ..... Islington, N.  
 Hill, S. Mc. C. .... Northd., Wansbeck.  
 Hill, T. R. .... Worcester.  
 Hinckes, H. T. .... Staffs., Leek.  
 \*Hingley, Sir B. .... Worcestershire, N.  
 \*Hoare, C. E. B. .... Hampstead.  
     ..... Sheffield, Attercliffe.  
     ..... Bradford, Central.  
 Hoare, Hy. .... Orkney & Shetland.  
 Hoare, Sir H. A., Bt. Somerset, E.  
 \*Hoare, H. E. .... Cambs., W.  
 \*Hoare, Sainuel .... Norwich.  
     ..... Norfolk, N.  
 \*Hobhouse, H. .... Somerset, E.  
 \*Hobhouse, C. E. .... Wilts, E.  
 Hodgson, C. D. .... Bucks., Mid.  
     ..... Surrey, Kingston.  
 Hoey, D. G. .... Lanark, Govan.  
 \*Hogan, J. F. .... Tipperary, Mid.  
 †Hogg, Sir J. McG., *d.*  
     (Ld. Magheramorne) Middx., Hornsey.  
 Hogg, Dr. G. .... Middx., Baking.  
 \*Holden, Angus .... Yorks., Buckrose.  
     ..... Bradford, E.  
 Holden, E. T. .... Walsall.  
 \*Holden, Sir I. .... Yorks, Keighley.  
 †Holland, Sir H. T.  
     (Ld. Knutsford) .... Hampstead.  
 Holland, Hon. L. .... Suffolk, N.E.  
 \*Holland, W. H. .... Salford, N.  
 Holman, S. .... Middx., Baking.  
 †Holmes, Rt. Hon. H. Dublin University.

- Holms, John, d. .... Hackney, Central.  
 Holland, J. R. .... Brighton.  
 " .... Perthshire, E.  
 Holloway, G., d. .... Gloucestersh., Mid.  
 Hooper, J. .... Cork Co.  
 Hoole, Major .... Yorks., Rotherham.  
 Hope, J. F. .... Yorks., Elland.  
 \*Hope, Capt. T. .... Linlithgow.  
 Hopkinson, A., Q.C. .... Manchester, E.  
 " .... Manchester, N.W.  
 Hopps, Rev. J. P. .... Paddington, S.  
 \*Hopwood, C. H., Q.C. .... Lancs., Middleton.  
 " .... Stockport.  
 Horgan, D. .... Cork.  
 \*Hornby, W. H. .... Blackburn.  
 \*Houldsworth, Sir  
 W. H. .... Manchester, N.W.  
 Houston, Dr., Q.C. .... Warrington.  
 \*Houston, R. P. .... L'pool, W. Toxteth.  
 Howard, H. C. .... Cumberland, Mid.  
 " .... Cumberland, N.  
 †Howard, E. S. .... Gloucestersh., S.  
 Howard, E. W. .... Worcester.  
 \*Howard, Josh. .... Middx., Tottenham.  
 Howard, J. M., Q.C., d. .... Dulwich.  
 \*Howell, G. .... Bethnal Green, N.E.  
 \*Howorth, Sir H. H. .... Salford, S.  
 Hoyle, I. .... Lancs., Heywood.  
 Hozier, Col. H. M. .... Woolwich.  
 \*Hozier, J. H. C. .... Lanark, S.  
 \*Hubbard, Hon. Eger-  
 ton (Ld. Addington). .... Bucks, N.  
 Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn. .... Bucks, N.  
 †Hubbard, Rt. Hon.  
 J. G., d. (1st Ld.  
 Addington) .... London, City.  
 Hubbard, W. E. .... Sussex, Mid.  
 \*Hudson, G. B. .... Herts., N.  
 \*Hughes, E. .... Woolwich.  
 Hughes, W. T. .... Stirling District.  
 Hughes-Hallett, Col. .... Rochester.  
 \*Hulse, E. .... Salisbury.  
 Hulton, H. .... Leicestershire, W.  
 Hulton, W. W. B. .... Lancs., Radcliffe.  
 Hume, Major M. S. .... Hackney, Central  
 " .... Maidstone.  
 " .... Stockport.  
 Hume-Dick, W. F., d. .... Wicklow, W.  
 Humphreys, W. .... Carnarvonshire, S.  
 \*Hunt, Sir F. S., Bt. .... Marylebone, W.  
 Hunter, C. E. .... Durham, Mid.  
 \*Hunter, W. A. .... Aberdeen, N.  
 Hunter, Sir W. Guyer Hackney, Central.  
 Hunter-Rodwell, B.  
 B., Q.C., d. .... Suffolk, N.E.  
 \*Huntington, C. P. .... Lancs., Darwen.  
 \*Husband, J. .... Wilts., N.  
 \*Hutton, A. E. .... Yorks., Morley.  
 Hutton, J. F., d. .... Manchester, N.  
 \*Hillingworth, A. .... Bradford, W.  
 Imbert-Terry, F. C. .... Devon, W.  
 Imbert-Terry, H. M. .... Somerset, S.  
 Impey, F. .... Worcestershire, S.  
 Ince, H. B., Q.C., d. .... Islington E.  
 Ind, E. M. .... Ipswich.  
 Inderwick, F. A., Q.C. .... Sussex, E.  
 Inglis, J. M. .... Kirkcaldy.  
 \*Ingram, Sir W. J. .... Boston.  
 Inskip, J. .... Bristol, E.  
 Irvine, F. H. .... Aberdeenshire, W.  
 Irwell, L. .... Cheshire, Eddisbury.  
 Isaac, Saul. .... Finsbury, Central.  
 Isaacs, L. H. .... Waltham.  
 \*Isaacson, F. W. .... Stepney.  
 \*Jacks, W. .... Stirlingshire.  
 " .... Leith.  
 Jackson, Sir H. M. .... Monmouthshire, S.  
 " .... Flint District.  
 Jackson, H. W. .... Monaghan, N.  
 Jackson, J. .... Essex, E.  
 \*Jackson, Right Hon.  
 W. L. .... Leeds, N.  
 \*Jacoby, J. A. .... Derbyshire, M.  
 James, C. H., .... Merthyr.  
 James, Frank. .... Walsall.  
 \*James, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Bury.  
 †James, Hon. W. H.  
 (Ld. Northbourne) Gateshead.  
 James, Capt. W. H. St. Pancras, W.  
 Jameson, Major .... Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Jamieson, G. A. .... Edinburgh, W.  
 Jardine, Sir. R. .... Dumfries Co.  
 Jarvis, A. W. .... King's Lynn.  
 \*Jebb, Professor .... Camb. University.  
 Jefferson, J. J. D. .... Yorks., Morley.  
 \*Jeffreys, A. F. .... Hants, N.  
 Jenkins, D. J., d. .... Penryn and F.  
 Jenkins, E. .... Dundee.  
 Jenkins, Sir J. J. .... Carmarthen Dt.  
 Jenkinson, Sir E. .... Sussex, N.  
 Jennings, L. J., d. .... Stockport.  
 Jephson, H., .... Salop, W.  
 Jessel, Sir C., Bt. .... Taunton.  
 Johns, J. W. .... Warwickshire, N.E.  
 Johnson, E. .... Exeter.  
 Johnson, E. G. .... Strand  
 Johnson, M. T. .... Durham, Jarrow.  
 Johnson, R. .... Newry.  
 Johnson, W. .... Warwickshire, N.  
 \*Johnson-Ferguson,  
 J. E. .... Leicestershire, Mid.  
 \*Johnston, C. N. .... Paisley  
 Johnston, H. H. .... Dublin University  
 Johnston, T. .... Kent, W.  
 \*Johnston, W. .... Belfast, S.  
 \*Johnstone, J. Hey-  
 wood .... Sussex, N.W.  
 " .... Cornwall, Mid.  
 \*Joicey, Sir J. .... Durham, Chester-le-  
 Street  
 Jones, A. Hatchett. .... Middlesex, Enfield.  
 Jones, B. .... Woolwich  
 \*Jones, D. B., Q.C. .... Gloucestershire Mid.  
 Jones, E. .... Southampton.  
 Jones, E. .... Peckham.  
 Jones, E. .... Monmouthshire, N.  
 \*Jones, Major E. B. .... Carmarthen Dt.  
 Jones, Leif S. .... Westminster.  
 Jones, Maurice. .... Shrewsbury.  
 \*Jones, Sir Pryce. .... Montgomery Dt.  
 Jones, Dr. Sydenham Middlesex, Hornsey.  
 Jones, W. .... Cardiganshire.  
 Jones, W. C. .... Lancashire, Leigh  
 Jones-Parry, T. L. .... Carnarvon Dist.  
 \*Jordan, J. .... Meath, S.  
 " .... Clare, W.  
 " .... Fermanagh, N.  
 Jorse, H., d. .... Grimsby.  
 Joyce, J. A. .... Galway, W.  
 Judd, G. .... Hants, N.  
 Judd, J. .... Bristol, W.  
 " .... Suffolk, N.  
 \*Kay-Shuttleworth,  
 Sir U. J. .... Lancs., Clitheroe.



- Keane, Sir R. F. U. Waterford, W.  
 \*Kearley, H. E. .... Devonport.  
 \*Keay, J. S. .... Elgin and Nairn.  
     " .... Newington, W.  
 Keevil, E. .... Berks., N.  
 \*Keir-Hardie, J. .... West Ham, S.  
     " .... Lanark, Mid.  
 †Kekewich, Sir A. .... Devon, Mid.  
 Kelly, B., d. .... Donegal, S.  
 Kelly, J. R. .... Camberwell, N.  
 Kempster, J. .... Middlesex, Enfield.  
     " .... Paddington, N.  
     " .... Staffordshire, West.  
 Kemp, T. R., Q.C. .... King's Lynn.  
 Kennard, C. J., d. .... Salisbury.  
 \*Kennaway, Sir John Devon, E.  
 Kennedy, E. J. .... Sligo, S.  
 Kennedy, P. J. .... Kildare, N.  
 †Kennedy, Sir W. R. .... St. Helens.  
     " .... Birkenhead.  
 Kenny, C. S. .... Yorks., Barnsley.  
 \*Kenny, J. E., Dr. .... Cork, S.  
 \*Kenny, M. J. .... Dublin, College Green.  
     " .... Tyrone, Mid.  
 \*Kenny, W., Q.C. .... Dublin, St. Stephen.  
 \*Kearick, W. .... Birmingham, North.  
 †Kensington, Lord  
     (Peer) .... Middlesex, H. rnsley.  
 \*Kenyon, Hon. G. T. Denbigh, District.  
 Kenyon, J. .... Lancs., Heywood.  
 \*Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Salop, N.  
     " .... Salop, Mid.  
 Ker, Capt. R. B. W. Down, E.  
 Kerans, F. H. .... Lincoln.  
 Kerr, Q. .... Aberdeenshire, West.  
 Kettle, A. J. .... Carlisle Co.  
 \*Kilbride, D. .... Kerry, S.  
 †Kilcoursie, Viscount,  
     (Earl of Cavan) .... Somerset, S.  
 \*Kimber, H. .... Wandsworth.  
 \*King, Sir H. S. .... Hull, Central.  
 King, Joseph .... Hants. New Forest.  
 King-Harman, Right  
     Hon. E., d. .... Kent, Thanet.  
 \*Kinloch, Sir J. .... Perthshire, East.  
 Kisbey, W. H., Q.C. .... Down, S.  
 Kitching, A. G. .... Essex, E.  
     " .... Norfolk, S.  
 \*Kitson, Sir J. .... Yorks., Colne Valley.  
     " .... Leeds, Central.  
 †Knatchbull-Huges-  
     sen, Hon. E. (Lord  
     Brabourne) .... Rochester.  
     " .... Kent, Thanet.  
 \*Knatchbull-Huges-  
     sen, H. .... Kent, N.E.  
 Knight, Sir H. E. .... Marylebone, W.  
 †Knightley, Sir R.  
     (Ld. Knightley) .... Northants., S.  
 \*Knowles, Lees .... Salford, W.  
     " .... Lancs., Leigh.  
 \*Knox, E. F. V. .... Cavan, W.  
 \*Labouchere, Hy. .... Northampton.  
 Lacaita, C. C. .... Dundee.  
 Lafone, A. .... Bermendsey.  
 Lalor, R. G., d. .... Queen's Co., Leix.  
 Lambton, Hon. F. W. Sunderland.  
     " .... Northum'd, Berwick.  
 Lambert, A. J. .... Swansea.  
 Lambert, Cowley .... Islington, E.  
 \*Lambert, G. .... Devon, N.  
 Lancaster, W. J. .... Birmingham, S.  
 Lander, W. H. .... Salop, N.  
 Lane, W. J. .... Cork, E.  
 Latham, A. M. .... Cheshire, Hyde.  
 Latham, G. W., d. .... Cheshire, Crowe.  
 Latham, W., Q.C. .... Somerset, W.  
 Laurie, Col. R. P. .... Bath.  
 Laurie, General .... Penbrooke.  
 Laverton, W. H. .... Wilts., W.  
 Lawder, J. O. .... Leitrim, S.  
 Lawes, J. B. .... Dover.  
 †Lawrance, Sir J. C. .... Lincolns., Stamford.  
 Lawrence, Edwin .... Burnley.  
     " .... Haggerston.  
     " .... Berks., S.  
 Lawrence, Sir H. .... Lancs., Heywood.  
 Lawrence, G. P. .... Surrey, N.W.  
 Lawrence, Sir J. C. .... Lambeth, N.  
     " .... Carmarthenshire, W.  
 Lawrence, Sir Trevor Surrey, S.E.  
 Lawrence, T. N., d. .... Cornwall, N.E.  
 Lawrence, Ald. W. .... Paddington, S.  
 \*Lawrence, W. F. .... L'pool, Abercromby.  
 \*Lawson, H. L. W. .... Gloucestershire, E.  
     " .... St. Pancras, W.  
 \*Lawson, J. Grant .... Yorks., Thirsk.  
     " .... Bury.  
     " .... Lancs., Heywood.  
 Lawson, Wilfrid. .... Cumberland, Mid.  
 \*Lawson, Sir Wilfrid. .... Cumberland,  
     " .... Cockermouth.  
 Lea, G. H. .... Wigan.  
 \*Lea, Sir Thomas. .... Londonderry, S.  
     " .... Donegal, E.  
 Leadam, I. S. .... Chesh., Altrincham.  
     " .... Devon, N.W.  
 Leader, R. E. .... Sheffield, Ecclesall.  
 Leahy, J. .... Kildare, S.  
 \*Leake, R. .... Lancs., Radcliffe.  
 Leamy, E. .... Cork, N.E.  
     " .... Sligo, S.  
     " .... Waterford, E.  
     " .... Armagh, Mid.  
 Learoyd, N. .... Boston.  
 Leatham, E. A. .... Huddersfield.  
 \*Lechmere, Sir E. .... Worcestershire, S.  
     " .... Worcestershire, W.  
 Lee, B. P. .... Aberdeen, N.  
 Lee, Sir Henry .... Manchester, N.W.  
     " .... Southampton.  
 Lee-Warner, H. .... Norfolk, E.  
     " .... Norfolk, S.W.  
 Lees, Elliott. .... Oldham.  
     " .... Rochdale.  
     " .... Pontefract.  
 Lees, T. H. .... Northampton.  
 Leeke, S. .... Derbyshire, Ilkeston.  
 \*Leese, J. F., Q.C. .... Lancs., Accrington.  
 Leetham, H. .... Yorks., Ripon.  
 Legard, Major J. D. York.  
 Legge, Major Hon. H. Yorks., Holmfirth.  
 \*Legh, Hon. T. W. .... Lancs., Newton.  
 †Legh, W. J. (Lord  
     Newton) .... Cheshire, Hyde.  
 Lehmann, R. C. .... Cambridge.  
     " .... Cheltenham.  
     " .... Hull, Central.  
 Leicester, J. .... West Ham, S.  
 \*Leigh, Joseph .... Stockport.  
 Leighton, Sir B. .... Salop, S.  
 Leighton, J. .... St. Pancras, N.  
 \*Leighton, S. .... Salop, W.

- Le Marchant, Sir H. D. Surrey, N.W.*  
 \*Leng, Sir J. .... Dundee.  
*Lennox Lord H., d. Lanark, Partick.*  
 \*Lennox, Lord W. G. Sussex, S.W.  
 \*Leon, H. S. .... Buoks, N.  
 \*Leslie, Sir J. .... Monaghan, N.  
 Lethbridge, Sir R. .... Kensington, N.  
 Leuty, T. R. .... Leeds, N.  
 Lever, W. H. .... Birkenhead.  
 \*Leveson-Gower, G. .... Stoke.  
 " .... Staffs, N.W.  
 " .... Marylebone, E.  
 Lewis, Sir C. E., d. Antrim, N.  
 Londonderry.  
 Lewis, E. D. .... Durham, Jarrow.  
 Lewis, H. C. .... Glamorgan, E.  
 \*Lewis, J. H. .... Flint District.  
 \*Lewis, T. P. .... Anglesey.  
 †Lewisham, Viso. .... Lewisham.  
 (Earl of Dartmouth).  
 Lidgett, G. .... Plymouth.  
 Lile, J. H. .... Cornwall, Truro.  
 Lindsay, W. A. .... Burnley.  
 " .... Forfarshire.  
 Lister, J. .... Halifax.  
 †Lister, S. C. .... Yorks., Skipton.  
 (Lord Masham).  
 \*Little, T. S. .... Whitehaven.  
 Llhwelyn, Sir J. T. D. Glamorgan, W.  
 " .... Cardiff.  
 " .... Glamorgan, S.  
 " .... Swansea.  
 Llewellyn, E. H. .... Somerset, N.  
 Lloyd, M., Q.C., d. Anglesey.  
 " .... Merioneth.  
 Lloyd, Sir M. O. .... Carmarthenshire, E.  
 Lloyd, S. S. .... Warwickshire, S.W.  
 \*Lloyd, Wilson. .... Wednesbury.  
 \*Lloyd-George, D. .... Carnarvon District.  
 Lloyd-Jones, R. .... Durham, Chester-le-S.  
 Lockhart, R. A. .... Montrose.  
 \*Lockwood, F., Q.C. York.  
 \*Lockwood, Col. M. .... Essex, W.  
 \*Loder, G. W. E. .... Brighton.  
 Logan, C. B. .... Elgin & Nairn.  
 \*Logan, J. W. .... Leicestershire, S.  
 \*Long, W. H. .... Liverpool, W. Derby.  
 " .... Wilts., E.  
 \*Lopes, H. Y. B. .... Grantham.  
 " .... Devon, S.  
 Lorne, Marquis of. .... Hampstead.  
 \*Lough, T. .... Bradford, Central.  
 " .... Islington, W.  
 " .... Cornwall, Truro.  
 Low, M. .... Grantham.  
 " .... Ayr District.  
 Low, S. P. .... London, City.  
 Lowe, F. W. .... Leicestershire, S.  
 " .... Birmingham, E.  
 Lowry, Col. J. C. .... Dublin University.  
 \*Lowther, Rt. Hon.  
 Jas. .... Kent, Thanet.  
 " .... Cumberland, N.  
 " .... Lincoln., Louth.  
 \*Lowther, J. W. .... Cumberland, Mid.  
 Lowther, Hon. W. .... Westmoreland, N.  
 \*Loyd, Col. L. V. .... Chatham.  
 \*Lubbock, Rt. Hon.  
 Sir J. .... London University.  
 Lucas, E. S. .... Herefordshire, N.  
 Lucas, F. L. .... Gloucestersh., F-of-D.
- Lucas-Shadwell, W. Finsbury, E.*  
*Lumsden, W. H. .... Aberdeenshire, E.*  
*Lush, A. H. .... Devon, S.*  
 \*Luttrell, H. F. .... Devon, W.  
 \*Lyell, L. .... Orkney and Shetld.  
 †Lymington, Viscount  
 (E. of Portsmouth) Devon, N.  
 Lynam, J. .... Galway, E.  
 Lynch, A. .... Galway.  
 Lynch, M. A. .... Galway.  
 Lyon, Jeremiah .... Kent, N.W.  
 Lyon, Hon. P. B. .... Durham, Barns. C.  
 " .... Stockport.  
 McArthur, A. .... Leicester.  
 McArthur, Sir W., d. Newington, W.  
 \*McArthur, W. A. .... Cornwall, Mid.  
 " .... Yorks., Buckrose.  
 \*Macartney, W. G. E. .... Antrim, S.  
 Macaskie, S. C. .... Leeds, S.  
 McCaig, J. S. .... Argyll Co.  
 McCall, J. .... Hackney, N.  
 McCalmont, Col. H. .... Londonderry, S.  
 \*McCallmont, Capt.  
 J. M. .... Antrim, E.  
 McCalmont, R. .... Belfast, E.  
 \*McCartan, M. .... Down, S.  
 " .... Longford, N.  
 \*McCarthy, Justin .... Londonderry.  
 McCarthy, J. H. .... Newry.  
 M'Carthy, J. P. .... Galway, S.  
 M'Carthy, J. W., d. Tipperary, Mid.  
 McCoan, J. C. .... Cheshire, Macclesfld.  
 " .... Lancs., Lancaster.  
 " .... Southampton.  
 McCorkell, D. B. .... Donegal, N.  
 McCorquodale, Col. .... Lancs., Newton.  
 McCulloch, J. .... Glasgow, St. Rollox.  
 " .... Bute.  
 " .... Glasgow, Camlachie.  
 McCullagh, J. G., d. .... Aberdeen, S.  
 MacDermot, The,  
 Q.C. .... Derbyshire, W.  
 \*McDermott, P. .... Kilkenny, N.  
 \*Macdona, J. C. .... Rotherhithe.  
 " .... Derbysh., Chesterfld.  
 †Macdonald, Right  
 Hon. J. H. A. .... Edinburgh and St.  
 Andrews Univ.  
 \*Macdonald, J. M. .... Bow and Bromley.  
 McDonald, P., d. .... Sligo, N.  
 McDonald, Dr. R. .... Ross and Cromarty.  
 Macdonald, W. A. .... Queen's Co., Ossory.  
 " .... Islington, W.  
 Macdonald, —. .... Dundee.  
 McDonnell, J. .... Dublin Harbour.  
 \*McDonnell, Dr. M. .... Queen's County, Leix.  
 McDougall, A. .... Lancs., Bootle.  
 McDougall, A. .... Perth.  
 McDougall, J. .... Cornwall, S.E.  
 McElroy, S. C. .... Antrim, N.  
 McErlean, A. .... Belfast, S.  
 McEwan, W. .... Edinburgh, Central.  
 \*Macfarlane, D. H. .... Argyll Co.  
 McGeagh, B. F. .... Aberdeen, N.  
 McGillicuddy, J. .... Kerry, S.  
 \*McGilligan, P. .... Fermanagh, South.  
 McGrath, H. .... Down, E.  
 \*Macgregor, Dr. D. .... Inverness Co.  
 Macgregor, D. R. .... Leith.  
 \*McHugh, E. .... Armagh, S.  
 McHugh, J. B. .... Down, W.

- \*McHugh, P. A. .... Leitrim, N.  
 \*MacInnes, M. .... Northumberland,  
     Hexham.  
*McIntyre, Æ. J., d. Hackney, N.*  
*Moliver, L. .... Devon, Torquay.*  
     *" .... Edinburgh, S.*  
*McKane, Prof., d. .... Armagh, Mid.*  
*Mackay, J. .... Sutherland Co.*  
*McKenna, Sir J. N. Monaghan, S.*  
*McKenna, R. .... Clapham.*  
*McKelvey, P. H. .... Antrim, Mid.*  
*Mackenzie, Colin .... Aberdeen, S.*  
     *" .... Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
*Mackenzie, Sir K. .... Inverness Co.*  
*McKerrell, R. M. .... Paisley.*  
*Mackie, Alexander .... Montrose.*  
*McKie, T. .... Dumfries Co.*  
*Mackinnon, Sir W., d. Argyll Co.*  
*Mackintosh, C. F. .... Inverness Co.*  
*McLagan, P. .... Linlithgow.*  
 \*McLaren, C. B. .... Leicestershire, W.  
     Stafford.  
 \*McLaren, W. S. B. .... Cheshire, Crewe.  
     Inverness.  
 †Maclean, F. W., Q.C. Oxon, Mid.  
 Maclean, J. M. .... Oldham.  
*McLean, N. .... Ross and Cromarty.*  
*Maclean, R. A. .... Bute.*  
     *" .... Lanark, Partick.*  
*MacLeod, R. .... Inverness Co.*  
*MacIver, P. S. .... Plymouth.*  
     *" .... Glasgow, St. Rollox.*  
 \*MacIure, J. W. .... Lancs., Stretford.  
*McMahon, R. M. .... Carlow Co.*  
*McNabb, R. M. .... Down, N.*  
 †Macnaghten, E.,  
     Q.C. (Lord Mac-  
     naghten) .... Antrim, N.  
*McNeil, Rev. N. .... Bute.*  
 \*MacNeill, J. G. S.,  
     Q.C. .... Donegal, S.  
 †Madden, Right Hon.  
     D. H. .... Dublin University.  
*Maddison, F. .... Hull, Central.*  
*Maddison, F. B. .... Rochester.*  
 \*Maden, J. H., .... Lancs., Rossendale.  
*Magenis, — .... Down, S.*  
*Magniac, C., d. .... Beds., N.*  
*Magrath, Capt. J. .... Wexford, N.*  
 \*Maguire, J. R. .... Clare, W.  
     Donegal, N.  
*Mahon, The O'G., d. Carlow Co.*  
*Mahony, P. .... Meath, N.*  
*Mahony, P. .... Birmingham, W.*  
 \*Mains, J. .... Donegal, N.  
*Mainwaring, Major Denbighshire, W.*  
*Maitland, E. V. A. .... Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
 \*Maitland, W. F. .... Brecknockshire.  
*Makins, Col. W. T. Essex, S.W.*  
     Essex, S.E.  
*Malcolm, Col. J. W. Argyll Co.*  
*Malley, G. O., Q.C. Mayo, S.*  
 \*Mallock, R. .... Devon, Torquay.  
*Malthouse, W. .... Walworth.*  
 \*Mandeville, F. .... Tipperary, S.  
 \*Manfield, M. P. .... Northampton.  
 †Manners, Lord John  
     (D. of Rutland) .... Leicestershire, E.  
 \*Maple, Sir J. B. .... Dulwich.  
     *" .... St. Pancras, S.*  
 \*Mappin, Sir F. T. .... Yorks, Hallamshire.  
*March, Earl of .... Sussex, S.W.*
- \*Marjoribanks, Right  
     Hon. E. .... Berwickshire.  
*Markham, C. .... Derbyshire, N.E.*  
*Marks, H. H. .... Bethnal Green, N.E.*  
*Marnham, J. .... Herts, W.*  
*Marriott, J. A. R. .... Rochdale.*  
 \*Marriott, Right Hon.  
     Sir W. T. .... Brighton  
     Marshall, J. D. .... Somerset, N.  
*Martin, J. .... Glasgow, Camlachie.*  
 \*Martin, R. B. .... Worcestershire, Mid.  
     " .... Devon, Mid.  
     " .... Essex, Mid.  
*Marton, Col. G. B. H. Lancs., Lancaster.*  
*Marum, E. P., d. .... Kilkenny, N.*  
*Maskelyne, N. H.*  
     Story .... Wilts, N.  
*Mason, Hugh, d. .... Ashton-under-Lyne.*  
*Mason, S. .... Lanark, N.W.*  
*Mason, S. .... Falkirk.*  
 \*Mather, W. .... Lancs., Gorton.  
     Salford, S.  
*Mathews, C. W. .... Winchester.*  
 \*Matthews, Rt. Hon.  
     H. .... Birmingham, E.  
     " .... Birmingham, N.  
*Mattinson, M. W. .... Liverpool, Walton.*  
     Dumfries.  
*Maude, F. W. .... Oxon, S.*  
     " .... Brighton.  
     " .... Sheffield, Attercliffe.  
*Maughan, W. C. .... Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
     " .... Glasgow, Blackfriars  
 \*Maxwell, Sir H. E. .... Wigtown Co.  
*Maxwell, Sir J. S. .... Glasgow College.*  
*Maxwell, Capt. S. H. Tyrone, S.*  
*Maxwell, Shaw .... Glasgow, Blackfriars*  
 \*Maxwell, W. J. .... Dumfries Co.  
*Mayne, J. D. .... Bethnal Green, N.E.*  
*Mayne, Adm. R.C. d. Pembroke.*  
*Mayne, T. .... Tipperary, S.*  
*Meade, Rt. Hon. J. .... Dublin, St. Stephen.*  
*Meates, T. A. .... Surrey, N.E.*  
     " .... Hackney, N.  
*Medley, G. W. .... Devonport.*  
*Medway, Lord .... Kent, Mid.*  
*Megaw, M. .... Tyrone, E.*  
*Meiklejohn, Prof. .... Glasgow, Tradeston.*  
 †Melgund, Lord (Earl Northumberland,  
     of Minto) .... Hexham.  
*Mellor, Col. J. J. .... Lancs., Radcliffe.*  
 \*Mellor, Rt. Hon. J.  
     W., Q.C. .... Yorks., Sowerby.  
     " .... Grantham.  
     " .... Notts., Bassetlaw.  
*Melville, B. V. .... Derbyshire, S.*  
*Melville-Cartwright,  
     T. L. .... Northants, S.*  
*Mendl, S. F. .... Isle of Wight.*  
*Menzies, R. S., d. .... Perthshire, E.*  
*Menzies, W. .... Glasgow, Central.*  
*Meredith, W. H. .... Swansea.*  
     " .... Monmouthshire, W.  
 \*Meysey-Thompson,  
     Sir H. .... Staffs., Handsworth.  
     " .... Lincolnshire, Brigg.  
*Middlehurst, J. .... Lancs., Ormskirk.*  
*Miers, H. N. .... Glamorgan, W.*  
*Milbank, Sir F. A. .... Yorks., Richmond.*  
 \*Mildmay, F. B. .... Devon, S.  
*Miller, J. H. .... Longford, S.*  
*Millican, Col. W., d. Leicester.*

Mills, Hon. C. W. ...Kent, W.  
*Milne-Home, Col.* ...*Berwickshire.*  
 †*Milner, Alfred.*.....*Middx., Harrow.*  
 \**Milner, Sir F. Bt.* ...*Notts., Bassetlaw.*  
 " ".....*Lancs., Radcliffe.*  
 " ".....*Yorks., Sowerby.*  
 " ".....*York.*  
*Milnes-Gask* \**ll C.*.....*Yorks., Morley.*  
*Milvain, „*.....*Q.C.*.....*Durham.*  
 \**Minch, M. J.*.....*Kildare, S.*  
*Minchin, J. G. C.*.....*Limehouse.*  
 \**Mitford, A. B. Free-*  
*man*.....*Warwickshire, S.W.*  
*Molesworth, Sir L.*.....*Cornwall, N.E.*  
 \**Molloy, B. C.*.....*King's Co., Birr.*  
*Monck, W. B.*.....*Reading.*  
*Monckton, F.*.....*Staffs., W.*  
*Monk, C. J.*.....*Gloucester.*  
*Moncur, A. H.*.....*Dundee.*  
*Monger, H.*.....*Swansea Dt.*  
*Montagu, Col. Hon.*  
*O., d.*.....*Hunts., S.*  
 \**Montagu, S.*.....*Whitechapel.*  
*Montgomery, Sir G. Peebles.*  
*Moon, E. lt. P.*.....*St. Pancras, N.*  
*Mooney, J.*.....*Dublin Co., S.*  
*Moore, H. H.*.....*Tyrone, Mid.*  
*Moore, J. T.*.....*West Bromwich.*  
*Moore-Stevens, A. R.*.....*Devon, N.*  
 \**Moorsom, J. M., Q.C.*.....*Yarmouth, Gt.*  
*Moray, Col. H. E. D.*.....*Pershshire, W.*  
 \**More, R. Jasper*.....*Salford, S.*  
*Morgan, Hon. A. J.*.....*Brecknockshire.*  
 \**Morgan, Col. Hon.*  
*F. C.*.....*Monmouthshire, S.*  
 \**Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir*  
*G. O.*.....*Denbighshire, E.*  
 \**Morgan, J. Ll.*.....*Carmarthenshire, W.*  
*Morgan, Sir Morgan.*.....*Glamorgan, S.*  
*Morgan, O. V.*.....*Battersea.*  
 " ".....*Ashton-under-Lyne.*  
 \**Morgan, W. P.*.....*Merthyr.*  
*Morice, B.*.....*Somerset., Wells.*  
 \**Morley, Rt. Hon. A.*.....*Nottingham, E.*  
*Morley, C.*.....*Somerset., E.*  
 \**Morley, Rt. Hon. J.*.....*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*  
*Morrell, G. H.*.....*Oxon., Mid.*  
*Morris, A.*.....*Halifax.*  
*Morris, F. S., d.*.....*Salop, S.*  
*Morris, Lewis*.....*Pembroke.*  
*Morrison, W.*.....*Yorks., Skipton.*  
*Morrogh, J.*.....*Cork, S.E.*  
 \**Morton, A. C.*.....*Peterboro'.*  
 " ".....*Christchurch.*  
 " ".....*Hythe.*  
*Morton, A. H. A.*.....*Leeds, E.*  
 \**Morton, E. J. C.*.....*Devonport.*  
*Mosley, Tonman.*.....*Staffs., Lichfield.*  
*Moss, R.*.....*Winchester.*  
*Mostyn, Hon. H. Ll.*.....*Flintshire.*  
*Moulton, J. F., Q.C.*.....*Clapham.*  
 " ".....*Nottingham, S.*  
 \**Mount, W. G.*.....*Berks., S.*  
*Mowatt, J.*.....*Glamorgan, S.*  
 \**Mowbray, Rt. Hon.*  
*Sir J. R.*.....*Oxford University.*  
 \**Mowbray, R. G. C.*.....*Lancs., Prestwich.*  
 \**Mulholland, Hon. H.*.....*Londonderry, N.*  
*Mullany, P.*.....*Roscommon, E.*  
*Muncaster, Lord.*.....*Cumberland, W.*  
 \**Mundella, Rt. Hon.*  
*A. J.*.....*Sheffield, Brightside.*

*Munro, H. T. Jr.*.....*Kirkcaldy.*  
*Munro, J. E. C.*.....*Manchester, E.*  
 \**Munro-Ferguson, R.C.*.....*Leith.*  
 " ".....*Dumbarton, W.*  
 " ".....*Ross and Cromarty.*  
*Munster, H.*.....*Hackney, S.*  
 " ".....*Leith.*  
 " ".....*Donegal, S.*  
 \**Muntz, P. A.*.....*Warwickshire, N.*  
*Murdoch, C. T.*.....*Reading.*  
*Murdoch, J.*.....*Lanark, Partick.*  
*Murdoch, J. G.*.....*Renfrew, E.*  
*Murphy, W. M.*.....*Dublin, St. Patrick.*  
 \**Murray, A. Graham.*.....*Bute.*  
 " ".....*Pershshire, E.*  
*Murray, C. J.*.....*Coventry.*  
 \**Murray, Col. C. W.*.....*Bath.*  
*Murray, R. W.*.....*Belfast, E.*  
*Muspratt, E. K.*.....*Lancashire, Widnes.*  
*Myburgh, P. A., Q.C.*  
*d.*.....*Haddington Co.*  
 \**Myers, W. H.*.....*Winchester.*  
 " ".....*Lancashire, Leigh.*  
*Mytton, Capt.*.....*Montgomerysh.*  
*Nanney, H. J. E.*.....*Carnarvon Dist.*  
 " ".....*Carnarvonsh., S.*  
 \**Naoraji, D.*.....*Finsbury, Central.*  
 " ".....*Holborn.*  
*Napier, Major Hon.*  
*J. S.*.....*Edinburgh, Central.*  
 " ".....*Cumberl., Cockernio.*  
 \**Napier, Hon. M.*.....*Roxburghshire.*  
 \**Naylor-Leyland, Capt.*.....*Colchester.*  
*Neill, W.*.....*Lancs., Newton.*  
*Nelson, E. M.*.....*Warwick and Leam.*  
 \**Neville, R., Q.C.*.....*Liverpool, Exch.*  
 " ".....*Liverpool, Kirkdale.*  
*Neville, Reginald*.....*Leeds, S.*  
 \**Newark, Viso.*.....*Notts., Newark.*  
*Newbigging, T.*.....*Lancs., Rossendale.*  
 \**Newdigate, F. A.*.....*Warwickshire, N.E.*  
 \**Newnes, G.*.....*Cambs., E.*  
*Newport, Visc.*.....*Salop, N.*  
*Nicholson, J. O.*.....*Staffs., Leek.*  
*Nicholson, W.*.....*Hants., E.*  
*Nickalls, Sir P.*.....*Kent, W.*  
*Niven, F. G.*.....*Hants, S.*  
*Niven, R.*.....*Caithness.*  
*Nixon, B. de C.*.....*Bristol, W.*  
 " ".....*Dundee.*  
 \**Noble, Wilson*.....*Hastings.*  
*Noel, Ernest.*.....*Dumfries.*  
 " ".....*Stirlingshire.*  
 \**Nolan, Col. J. P.*.....*Galway, N.*  
*Nolan, J.*.....*Louth, N.*  
 " ".....*Louth, S.*  
*Norris, E. S.*.....*Limehouse.*  
 \**Northcote, Hon. Sir*  
*S. H.*.....*Exeter.*  
 \**Norton, Capt. C. W.*.....*Newington, W.*  
 " ".....*Yarmouth, Great.*  
*Norton, R.*.....*Kent, S. W.*  
*Norwood, C. M., d.*.....*Bradford, Central.*  
 " ".....*Hull, Central.*  
*Nugent, Hon. R. A.*.....*Galway, E.*  
*Nunan, W.*.....*Limerick, E.*  
 \**Nussey, T. W.*.....*Pontefract.*  
 " ".....*Maidstone.*  
 \**O'Brien, J. F. X.*.....*Mayo, S.*  
*O'Brien, Hon. L. W. Clare, E.*  
*O'Brien, P.*.....*Monaghan, N.*  
 " ".....*Limerick.*

\*O'Brien, P. J. .... Tipperary, N.  
 O'Brien, R. .... Leitrim, S.  
 \*O'Brien, W. .... Cork Co., N.E.  
 " .... Cork City.  
 " .... Tyrone, S.  
 O'Connell, D. J. .... Kerry, S.  
 \*O'Connor, A. .... Donegal, E.  
 " .... Queen's Co., Ossory.  
 O'Connor, Jas. .... Clare, W.  
 \*O'Connor, Jas. .... Wicklow, W.  
 O'Connor, John .... Kerry, S.  
 O'Connor, John .... Tipperary, S.  
 " .... Kilkenny.  
 \*O'Connor, T. P. .... Liverpool, Scotland.  
 " .... Galway.  
 Odgers, W. B., Q.C. .... Brixton.  
 O'Doherty, J. E. .... Donegal, N.  
 O'Doherty, K. I. .... Meath, N.  
 O'Donoghue, C. .... Westmeath, S.  
 \*O'Driscoll, F. .... Monaghan, S.  
 Offor, G. .... Lewisham.  
 Ogilvie, A. G. .... Suffolk, S.  
 O'Hanlon, T. .... Cavan, E.  
 O'Hea, P. .... Donegal, W.  
 \*O'Keefe, F. A. .... Limerick.  
 \*O'Kelly, J. J. .... Roscommon, N.  
 \*Oldroyd, M. .... Dewsbury.  
 O'Mara, S. .... Queen's Co., Ossory.  
 Omond, G. W. T. .... Perthshire, W.  
 \*O'Neill, Hon. R. T. .... Antrim, Mid.  
 Onslow, D. .... Poplar.  
 Orr-Ewing, Sir A. .... Dumbartonshire.  
 O'Shea, Captain .... Galway.  
 " .... Liverpool, Exchange.  
 Otter, F. .... Lincolnshire, Louth.  
 " .... Lincolnshire, Horn-  
 castle.  
 " .... Lincolnshire, Slea-  
 ford.  
 Owen, H. .... Merionethshire.  
 \*Owen, T. .... Cornwall, N.E.  
 Owen, W. .... Sheffield, Ecclesall.  
 \*Paget, Sir R. H. .... Somerset Wells.  
 Paget, T. T., d. .... Leicestershire, S.  
 \*Palmer, Sir C. M. .... Durham, Jarrow.  
 Palmer, G. .... Berkshire, S.  
 \*Palmer, G. W. .... Reading.  
 Palmer, J. .... Kerry, W.  
 \*Palmer, J. D. .... Gravesend.  
 Pankhurst, Dr. .... Rotherhithe.  
 Parker, C. S. .... Perth.  
 \*Parker, Hon F. .... Oxfordshire, S.  
 Parker, T. .... Staffordshire, Kings-  
 winford.  
 \*Parker-Smith, J. .... Lanark, Partick.  
 " .... Paisley.  
 Parks, Dr. .... Bury.  
 Parnell, C. S., d. .... Cork.  
 Parnell, J. H. .... Wicklow, W.  
 Parsons, Hon. R. C. .... Dublin University.  
 Patton, A., d. .... Montrose.  
 " .... Fermanagh, S.  
 " .... Cork, Mid.  
 Patton, F. J. .... Berkshire, S.  
 Paul, E. .... Liverpool, East  
 Toxteth.  
 \*Paul, H. W. .... Edinburgh, S.  
 \*Paulton, J. M. .... Durham, Bishop  
 Auckland.  
 Pavy, Captain F. .... Kent, S. W.  
 Payne, J. Horne, Q.C. .... Nottingham, Mans-  
 field.

Payne, J. W. .... Cork, W.  
 Payne, S. .... Cork, W.  
 Peacock, R., d. .... Lancs., Gorton.  
 Pearce, Sir W., d. .... Lanark, Govan.  
 \*Pearce, Sir W. G. .... Plymouth.  
 \*Pearson, Right Hon.  
 Sir C. .... Edinburgh Univ.  
 Pearson, W. .... Dublin, St. Stephen's  
 Pearson, W. D. .... Colchester.  
 Pease, A. E. .... York.  
 Pease, Arthur. .... Yorks., Whitby.  
 " .... Darlington.  
 \*Pease, H. F. .... Yorks., Cleveland.  
 \*Pease, J. A. .... Northumberland,  
 Tyneside.  
 \*Pease, Sir J. W. .... Durham, Barnard C.  
 Peddie, J. D., d. .... Kilmarnock.  
 \*Peel, Rt. Hon. A. W. .... Warwick and L.  
 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Blackburn.  
 " .... Brighton.  
 " .... Inverness.  
 Peel, Theo. .... Yorks., Shipley.  
 Pelly, Sir L., d. .... Hackney, N.  
 Pemberton, J. S. G. .... Sunderland.  
 \*Pender Sir John, .... Wick District.  
 " .... Lanark, Govan.  
 Stirling.  
 Pender, J. D. .... Northants, Mid.  
 \*Penn, John .... Lewisham.  
 Penmant, P. P. .... Flint Dt.  
 Penton, Capt. F. T. .... Finsbury, Central  
 Flintshire.  
 Perceval, A. .... Stigo, S.  
 †Percy, Earl (Peer) .... Northumberland,  
 Bervick.  
 Percy, Ld. Algernon St. George's, H. Sq.  
 Percy, C. McL. .... Wigan.  
 " .... Lancs., Ince.  
 \*Perks, R. W. .... Lincolnshire, Louth.  
 Phear, Sir J. B. .... Devon, E.  
 " .... Devon, N.E.  
 " .... Devon, W.  
 Philipps, Sir C. E. G. .... Pembrokeshire.  
 \*Philipps, J. W., .... Lanark, Mid.  
 " .... Wilts, E.  
 Phillimore, Sir W. .... Oron, S.  
 " .... St. George's, H. Sq.  
 Phillips, G. F. .... Herts, W.  
 Phipps, P., d. .... Northants, Mid.  
 \*Pickard, B. .... Yorks, Normanton.  
 \*Pickersgill, E. H. .... Bethnal Green, S, W.  
 \*Picton, J. A. .... Leicester.  
 \*Pierpoint, R., .... Warrington.  
 Pidgeon, D. .... Worcestershire, E.  
 Pike, Josh. .... Cork.  
 Pilkington, Sir G. .... Lancs., Southport  
 Pilkington, Capt. .... Preston.  
 Pilkington, J. O. .... Lancs., Blackpool.  
 Pim, T. P. .... Dublin Co., S.  
 \*Pinkerton, J. .... Galway.  
 " .... Antrim, N.  
 Pitt-Lewis, G., Q.C. .... Devon, N.W.  
 Platt, Col. .... Carnarvonshire, N.  
 †Playfair, Sir Lyon  
 (Lord Playfair) .... Leeds, S.  
 Plimsoil, S. .... Sheffield, Central.  
 Plowden, Sir W. C. .... Wolverhampton, W.  
 \*Plunket, Rt. Hon. D. .... Dublin University.  
 Plunkett, Count .... Tyrone, Mid.  
 \*Plunkett, Hon. H. C. .... Dublin Co., S.  
 Poley, T. W. .... Suffolk, S.  
 Pollard, Dr. G. H. .... Lancs. Southport.

*Pollock, H. F.* ..... *Lincoln, Spalding.*  
*Polwarth, Master of.* ..... *Edinburgh, S.*  
..... *Haddington Co.*  
*Pomfret, W. P.* ..... *Kent, S.*  
*Ponsonby, C.* ..... *Yorks., Ripon.*  
*Porteous, D. S.* ..... *Kincardine.*  
*Portman, Hon. E. B.* ..... *Dorset, N.*  
*Potter, G., d.* ..... *Preston.*  
*Potter, J. G.* ..... *Lancs., Darwen.*  
\* *Potter, T. B.* ..... *Rochedale.*  
*Potter, W., Q.C.* ..... *Northants, E.*  
*Pound, A. J.* ..... *West Ham, S.*  
*Powell, Sir F. S.* ..... *Wigan.*  
*Powell, W. R. H., d.* ..... *Carmarthenshire, W.*  
*Power, J. O'C.* ..... *Kennington.*  
..... *Mayo, W.*  
\* *Power, P. J.* ..... *Waterford, E.*  
*Power, R., d.* ..... *Waterford.*  
\* *Poynder, Sir J. D.* ..... *Wilts, N.W.*  
*Price, Capt. G. E.* ..... *Devonport.*  
\* *Price, R. J.* ..... *Norfolk, E.*  
\* *Price, T. P.* ..... *Monmouth, N.*  
† *Priestley, A.* ..... *Lincoln, Stamford.*  
\* *Priestley, B.* ..... *Yorks., Pudsey.*  
*Prince, H.* ..... *Sussex, Mid.*  
*Probyn, J. W.* ..... *Brighton.*  
..... *Stalybridge.*  
‡ *Probyn, L.* ..... *Mid., Uxbridge.*  
*Provano, Baron* ..... *Monmouthshire, S.*  
\* *Provand, A. D.* ..... *Glasgow, Blackfriar.*  
*Pryce, C. A.* ..... *Berks, N.*  
*Pryce, E. S.* ..... *Gravessend.*  
*Pugh, D., d.* ..... *Carmarthenshire, E.*  
*Puleston, Sir J. H.* ..... *Devonport.*  
..... *Carnarvon Dt.*  
*Pulley, Sir J.* ..... *Hereford.*  
..... *Herefordshire, S.*  
*Purvis, R.* ..... *Edinburgh, S.*  
..... *Berks., N.*  
..... *Peterboro'.*  
*Pym, Guy.* ..... *Bedford.*  
*Pyman, H. F.* ..... *Yorks., Whitby.*  
*Pyne, J. D., d.* ..... *Waterford, W.*  
\* *Quilter, W. C.* ..... *Suffolk, S.*  
*Quinn, T.* ..... *Kilkenny.*  
*Radclyffe, D. R.* ..... *Leicestershire, E.*  
*Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C., d.* ..... *Cambridge Univ.*  
*Raleigh, T.* ..... *Edinburgh, S.*  
..... *Edinburgh, W.*  
*Ralli, P.* ..... *Somerset, Wells.*  
..... *Gateshead.*  
..... *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*  
*Ramsay, J., d.* ..... *Falkirk.*  
*Ramsden, Sir J., Bt.* ..... *Yorks., Osgoldcross.*  
*Ramsden, R.* ..... *Northants, E.*  
\* *Randell, D.* ..... *Glamorgan, W.*  
\* *Rankin, J.* ..... *Herefordshire, N.*  
*Raphael, H. H.* ..... *Essex, S.*  
\* *Rasch, Major F. C.* ..... *Essex, S.E.*  
..... *Yorks., Elland.*  
\* *Rathbone, W.* ..... *Carnarvonshire, N.*  
*Raymond, W. T.* ..... *Tynemouth.*  
*Rayner, Capt. P., d.* ..... *Anglesey.*  
*Read, Clare S.* ..... *Norwich.*  
*Reade, J. Colquhoun* ..... *Suffolk, N.E.*  
..... *Lanark, N.W.*  
*Reckitt, H. J.* ..... *Pontefract.*  
..... *Yorks., Thirsk.*  
\* *Redmond, J. E.* ..... *Waterford.*  
..... *Wexford, N.*  
..... *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*  
..... *Cork.*

\*Redmond, W. H. K. .... Clare, E.  
 " ..... Fermanagh, N.  
 " ..... Cork City.  
 \*Reed, Sir E. J. .... Cardiff.  
 Reed, H. Byron ..... Bradford, E.  
 " ..... Bradford, W.  
*Reeves, R. W. C.* ..... *Clare, W.*  
*Reid, A.* ..... *Glasgow, Camlachie.*  
 Reid, Sir H. G. .... Aston Manor.  
 " ..... Staffs., Handsworth.  
*Reid, H. J.* ..... *Sussex, S.W.*  
 \*Reid, R. T., Q.C. .... Dumfries District.  
 " ..... Dumbartonshire.  
 \*Rendel, S. .... Montgomeryshire.  
 Rendleasham, Lord. .... Suffolk, S.E.  
 \*Renshaw, C. B. .... Renfrew, W.  
*Renton, J. H.* ..... *Edinburgh, Central.*  
 \*Rentoul, J. A. .... Down, E.  
*Reuter, G.* ..... *Sussex, E.*  
 \*Reynolds, W. J. .... Tyrone, E.  
 Rhodes, H. .... Derbyshire, High Pk.  
 Richard, H., d. .... Merthyr.  
*Richards, H. C.* ..... *Northampton.*  
*Richards, R. C.* ..... *Bolton.*  
*Richardson, Sir B. W.* ..... *Liverpool, Walton.*  
*Richardson, H. M. d.* ..... *Bolton.*  
 \*Richardson, J. .... Durham, S.E.  
*Richardson, J. M.* ..... *Lincoln, Brigg.*  
*Richardson, T. d.* ..... *Hartlepool.*  
*Richardson, T., jun.* ..... "  
 Richardson-Gardner  
 R. .... Windsor.  
 \*Ridley, Sir M. W. .... Lancs., Blackpool.  
 " ..... Northd., *Hezham*  
 " ..... Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 \*Rigby, Sir John, Q.C. .... Forfarshire.  
 " ..... Cambs., N.  
 \*Ritchie, Rt. Hon.  
 C. T. .... St. George's, E.  
 " ..... Walsall.  
*Ritchie, J. T.* ..... *London, City.*  
 Roberts, J. .... Flint District.  
 \*Roberts, J. Bryn. .... Carnarvonshire, S.  
 \*Roberts, J. H. .... Denbighshire, W.  
*Roberts, T. L.* ..... *West Bromwich.*  
*Robertson, C. C.* ..... *Roscommon, N.*  
*Robertson, C. H.*  
 de G. .... Kerry, E.  
 Robertson, H. .... Merionethshire.  
 \*Robertson, E. .... Dundee.  
 †Robertson, Rt. Hon.  
 J. P. B. .... Bute.  
*Robertson, R. C.* ..... *Stirling County.*  
 \*Robertson, T. .... Gloucester.  
*Robertson, T. H.* ..... *Hackney, S.*  
*Robertson, W. Askew Northd., Berwick.*  
 Robertson, Sir W. T. d. Brighton.  
 \*Robinson, B. .... Dudley.  
 Robson, W. S., Q.O. Bow and Bromley.  
 " ..... Middlesbrough.  
 \*Roby, H. J. .... Lancs., Eccles.  
 \*Roche, J. .... Galway.  
 \*Roe, T. .... Derby.  
*Rogers, C. C.* ..... *Radnor, Co.*  
*Rogers, E. D. d.* ..... *Peckham.*  
 Rogers, J. E. T., d. .... Bermondsey.  
 Rolleston, L. .... Notts., Mansfield.  
 Rolley, W. .... Durham, Barnard C.  
 \*Rollit, Sir A. .... Islington, S.  
 " ..... Hull, W.  
 †Rolls, J. A. (Lord  
 Llangattock) ..... Monmouthshire, N.

- \*Roscoe, Sir H. E. ...Manchester, S.  
 Ross, A. H., Major, *d.* Maidstone.  
 Ross, C. C. ....Cornwall, W.  
 \*Ross, John, Q.C. ....London, W.  
 \*Round, J. ....Essex, E.  
 \*Roundell, C. S. ....Yorks., Skipton.  
 Routledge, E. ....Kensington, N.  
 " ....Paddington, N.  
 " ....Ayr District.  
 Rowan, Col. W. ....Kerry, W.  
 \*Rowlands, J. ....Finsbury, E.  
 \*Rowlands, W. B.,  
 Q.C. ....Cardiganshire.  
 Rowley, A. B. ....Ashton-under-Lyne.  
 Rowntree, J. ....Scarborough.  
 Royden, T. B. ....L'pool, W. Toxteth.  
 Royds, C. M. ....Rochdale.  
 Royle, P., M.D., *d.* Manchester, S.  
 Rucker, A. W. ....Leeds, N.  
 " ....Yorks., Pudsey.  
 \*Russell, Sir C., Q.C. ....Hackney, S.  
 Russell, Sir E. R. ....Glasgow, Bridgeton.  
 Russell, Col. F. S. ....Aberdeenshire, E.  
 \*Russell, Sir G., Bt. ....Berks., E.  
 \*Russell, G. W. E. ....Beds., N.  
 " ....Fulham.  
 \*Russell, T. W. ....Tyrone, S.  
 " ....Preston.  
 Rutson, J. ....Lincoln.  
 Rutherford, M. M. ....Monaghan, S.  
 Rutson, A. O. ....Leeds, N.  
 Ryan, G. E. ....Tipperary, Mid.  
 Rylands, P., *d.* ....Burnley.  
 Sadler, T. ....Middx., Harrow.  
 Salis-Schwabe, Col. ....Lancs., Middleton.  
 Salomons, Sir D. ....St. George's, E.  
 Salt, Thos. ....Stafford.  
 Samuel, H. S. ....Limehouse.  
 \*Samuelson, Sir B. ....Oxon, N.  
 Samuelson, G. B. ....Gloucestersh., F.-of-D.  
 " ....Gloucestershire, N.  
 " ....Somerset, Frome.  
 Samuelson, J. ....Liverpool, Kirkdale.  
 " ....Renfrewshire, E.  
 Sandars, J. S. ....Derbyshire, Mid.  
 Sanders, J. H. ....Huntingdonshire, N.  
 " ....Leicestershire, S.  
 " ....King's Lynn.  
 " ....Taunton.  
 " ....Salop, Mid.  
 \*Sandys, Colonel T. M. Lancashire, Bootle.  
 Sarsfield, Captain J. Cork.  
 Saunders, J. E. ....Kent, Mid.  
 Saunders, R. C. ....Newry.  
 Saunders, Col. R. J. Wicklow, W.  
 \*Saunders, W. ....Walworth.  
 " ....Hull, E.  
 \*Saunderson, Col. E. J. Antrim, N.  
 " ....Cavan, W.  
 \*Savory, Sir Joseph. ....Westmoreland, N.  
 Scarr, Alderman ....Yorks. Barkston Ash.  
 Schneider, H. W., *d.* Barrow.  
 \*Schwann, C. E. ....Manchester, N.  
 †Selater-Booth, Rt. Hn.  
 G. (Lord Basing) ....Hampshire, N.  
 \*Scoble, Sir A. R.  
 Q.C. ....Hackney, Central.  
 " ....Hackney, S.  
 " ....Newcastle-u-Lyme.  
 Scott, C. P. ....Manchester, N.E.  
 Scott, John ....Greenock.  
 Scott, W. R. ....Hampstead.  
 \*Scott-Montagu, Hn. J. Hants., New Forest.  
 Scrutton, T. E. ....Limehouse.  
 Scully, V. ....Kilkenny, N.  
 \*Seale-Hayne, Right  
 Hon. C. ....Devon, Mid.  
 Seeds, Dr. ....Belfast, S.  
 \*Seely, Colonel C. ....Nottingham, W.  
 Seely, C. H. ....Derbyshire, Mid.  
 " ....Notts., Rushcliffe.  
 †Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt.  
 Hn. Sir H. (Ld.  
 Rookwood) ....Essex, W.  
 Selwyn, Capt. C., *d.* Cambridgeshire, N.  
 Serena, A. ....Penryn and Fal-  
 mouth.  
 Service, —. ....Sheffield, Hallam.  
 \*Seton-Karr, H. ....St. Helen's.  
 Sezton, Sir R. ....Dublin, St. Stephens.  
 \*Sexton, T. ....Kenny, N.  
 " ....Belfast, W.  
 " ....Sligo, S.  
 Seymour, W. D.,  
 Q.C. ....South Shields.  
 Sharpe, C. ....Lincs., Stafoord.  
 Sharpe, W. E. T. ....Kensington, N.  
 \*Shaw, C. E. ....Stafford.  
 Shaw, T., *d.* ....Halifax.  
 \*Shaw, T. ....Hawick.  
 \*Shaw, W. R. ....Halifax.  
 \*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt.  
 Hon. G. ....Bradford Central.  
 " ....Reading.  
 \*Shaw-Stewart, M. H. Renfrew, E.  
 " ....Stirlingshire.  
 Sheares, W. R. ....Cork, S.E.  
 Shee, H. G., Q.C. ....Whitehaven.  
 \*Sheehan, J. D. ....Kerry, E.  
 Sheehy, D. ....Galway, S.  
 " ....Waterford.  
 Sheil, A. G. ....Yorks., Howden.  
 Sheil, E. ....Meath, S.  
 Sheldon, Prof. J. P. ....Hunts, N.  
 " ....Lancs., Ormskirk.  
 Sheridan, H. B. ....Dudley.  
 Sherlock, D. ....Dublin, Coll. Green.  
 Shillington, T. ....Armagh, S.  
 Shipman, J. G. ....Gravesend.  
 Shirley, S. E. ....Monaghan, S.  
 Shirley, W. S., *d.* ....Yorks., Doncaster.  
 Shoobridge, K. ....Staffs., N. W.  
 Showell, W. ....Birmingham.  
 " ....Bordesley.  
 Showers, General. ....Devonport.  
 \*Sidebotham, J. W. ....Cheshire, Hyde.  
 \*Sidebottom, T. H. ....Stalybridge.  
 \*Sidebottom, Col. W. Derbysh., High Pk.  
 Sim, General C. A. ....Lincs., Gainsboro'.  
 Simmons, A. ....Kent, E.  
 Simon, Sir J. ....Dewsbury.  
 Sinclair, A. ....St. Helens.  
 Sinclair, Capt. C. G. Caithness.  
 \*Sinclair, Capt. J. ....Dumbartonshire.  
 " ....Ayr District.  
 Sinclair, Rev. J. ....Ayr District.  
 Sinclair, W. P. ....Falkirk.  
 " ....Antrim, N.  
 \*Sitwell, Sir G. ....Scarborough.  
 Skinner, H. ....Paddington, S.  
 " ....Strand.  
 Slagg, J., *d.* ....Burnley.  
 " ....Manchester, N.W.  
 " ....Lancs., Darwen.

- Small, J. F. .... Down, S.  
 \*Smith, Abel ..... Herts, E.  
 \*Smith, Abel H. .... Christchurch.  
 \*Smith, Clarence ..... Hull, E.  
     " ..... Cambs., W.  
 Smith, David, d. .... Brighton.  
 Smith, F. .... Hammersmith.  
 Smith, F. R. .... Liverpool, W. Derby.  
 Smith, Col. G. .... Hull, W.  
     " ..... Yorks., Holderness  
 Smith, G. Hill. .... Sheffield, Attercliffe.  
 \*Smith, Harry ..... Falkirk  
     Renfrew, W.  
 Smith, P. V. .... Essex, N.  
 Smith, R. E. M. .... Bute.  
 Smith, H. Southwood Westmeath, S.  
 \*Smith, Samuel ..... Flintshire.  
     L'pool, Abercromby.  
 \*Smith, W. .... Lancs. N. Lonsdale.  
 Smith, W. C. .... Dundee.  
 \*Smith, Hon. W. F. D. Strand.  
 Smith, Right Hon.  
     W. H., d. .... Strand.  
 \*Smith-Barry, A. H. Hunts, S.  
 Smithwick, J. F., ... Kilkeny.  
 \*Snape, T. .... Lancs. Heywood.  
 Soames, A. W. .... Ipswich.  
 Somerset, Lord A. .... Wilts, N. W.  
 Somervell, J. .... Ayr Dt.  
     Glasgow, Tradeston.  
 Souttar, A. R. .... Oxford  
 Southall, J. T. .... Herefordshire, N.  
 Sowler, Sir T., d. .... Manchester, S.  
 Spaight, Sir J., d. .... Limerick.  
 Sparrow, A. G. .... Lancs. Rossendale.  
 Speed, Major H. F. Kensington, S.  
 Spence, J. .... Tynemouth.  
 \*Spencer, Right Hon.  
     C. R., .... Northants, Mid.  
 \*Spencer, J. E. .... West Bromwich.  
 Spens, N. .... Lanark, Govan.  
 Spensley, Hon. H. .... Finsbury, Central.  
     Dudley.  
 \*Spicer, A. .... Monmouth Dt.  
     Essex, S. W.  
 Spicer, Henry ..... Islington, S.  
 Spiers, A. R. .... Herts, E.  
 \*St. Aubyn, Sir Jn.  
     (Ld. St. Levan) ... Cornwall, W.  
 St. Aubyn, W. M. .... Cornwall, Truro.  
 Stack, J., .... Kerry, N.  
 \*Stafford, Marquis of  
     (D. of Sutherland) Sutherland Co.  
 \*Stanhope, Rt. Hn. E. Lincol., Horncastle.  
 \*Stanhope, Hon. P. .... Burnley.  
     Wednesbury.  
 \*Stanley, E. J. .... Somerset, Bridgwater.  
 Stanley, Hon. E. L. Oldham.  
 \*Stanley, Col. Right  
     Hon. F. A. (Earl  
     of Derby) ..... Lancs., Blackpool.  
 Stanley, H. M. .... Lambeth, N.  
 \*Stanley, Lord ..... Lancs. W. Houghton.  
 \*Stansfeld, Rt. Hn. J. Halifax.  
 Stanton, W. J. .... Gloucestershire, W.  
 Staples, R. .... Queen's Co., Ossory.  
 Stapley, R. .... Brixton.  
 Steadman, W. C. .... Kent, Mid.  
 Stephen, J. .... Kincardine.  
 Stephen, O. L. .... Cheshire, Crewe.  
 \*Stephens, H. C. .... Middx., Hornsey.  
 Stephens, T. E. .... Plymouth.  
     " ..... Worcestershire, Mid.  
     " ..... Liverpool, Exchange.  
 Stepney, Sir A. C. .... Carmarthen Dist.  
 \*Stern, S. J. .... Suffolk, N. W.  
     " ..... Ipswich.  
     " ..... Devon, E.  
 Stevens, T. .... Berks., S.  
 \*Stevenson, F. S. .... Suffolk, N.E.  
 \*Stevenson, J. C. .... S. Shields.  
 \*Stewart, Halley ..... Lincol., Spalding.  
 Stewart, Col. H. H., Donegal, N.  
 Stewart, J. Fyfe ..... Hackney, Central.  
 \*Stewart, Sir M. J. .... Kirkcudbright.  
 Stirling, A. W. .... Bradford, W.  
 Stobart, W. M. .... Sunderland.  
 \*Stook, J. H. .... Liverpool, Walton.  
 Stockburn, J. T. .... Northants., N.  
 Stokes, Sir G. G. .... Cambridge Univ.  
 Stone, W. .... Wilts., N.  
 Stoneham, E. J., d. .... Bethnal Green, S. W.  
 Stoney, J. .... Mayo, W.  
 Stoney, T. B. .... Donegal, E.  
 Stopford, Viscount ..... Wexford, N.  
 Stopford - Sackville,  
     S. G. .... Leicestershire, W.  
 \*Storey, S. .... Sunderland.  
 Storey, Sir T. .... Lancs., Lancaster.  
 Storr, J. S. .... Kilmarnock.  
 Strachan, J. Y. .... Wakefield.  
 \*Strachey, E. .... Somerset, S.  
     " ..... Plymouth.  
     " ..... Somerset, N.  
 Straight, Sir D. .... Stafford.  
 Strauss, A. .... Cornwall, N. W.  
 Strong, R. .... Camberwell, N.  
 Strutt, Hon. C. H. .... Essex, N.  
 Stuart, A. P. .... Glasgow, Blackfriars.  
 Stuart, H. Villiers ..... Cork, E.  
 Stuart, Col. H. .... Lanark, Mid.  
 Stuart, J. .... Isle of Wight.  
 \*Stuart, James ..... Hoxton.  
 Stuart, J. M. .... Tyrone, E.  
 \*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. Sheffield, Hallam.  
 Stubbs, H. W. .... Donegal, S.  
 Sturgis, H. P. .... Dorset, S.  
 Sturrock, P. .... Kilmarnock.  
 \*Sturt, Hon. H. N. .... Dorset, E.  
     " ..... Dorset, N.  
 Sugden, J. .... Yorks., Colne Valley.  
 \*Sullivan, D. .... Westmeath, S.  
 Sullivan, Sir E. .... Dublin, St. Stephens.  
     " ..... Durham, Chester-  
     le-Street.  
 \*Sullivan, T. D. .... Donegal, W.  
     " ..... Dublin, Coll. Green.  
 Summers, W., d. .... Huddersfield.  
     " ..... Stalybridge.  
 \*Sutherland, A. .... Sutherlandshire.  
 \*Sutherland, Sir T. .... Greenock.  
     Sutherland, T. .... Grimsby.  
     " ..... Liverpool, W. Toxteth.  
 \*Sweetman, J. .... Wicklow, E.  
 Swetenham, E., Q.C.,  
     d. .... Carnarvon District.  
 Swinburne, Sir J. .... Staffs., Lichfield.  
 Swinburne-Hanham,  
     J. C. .... Hampstead.  
 Sykes, Chr. .... Yorks., Buckrose.  
 Tait, Sir L. .... Birm., Bordesley.  
 Talbot, C. R. M., d. .... Glamorgan, Mid.  
 \*Talbot, J. G. .... Oxford Univ.



- Talbot, Lord Edmd. Sheff'd. Brightside.*  
*Talbot, J. K. .... Roscommon, S.*  
*Tallents, G. W. .... Newington, W.*  
 \* *Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. Cork, Mid.*  
     *Galway, N.*  
*Tapling, T. K., d. .... Leicestershire, S.*  
 \* *Taylor, F. .... Norfolk, S.*  
*Taylor, F. .... Bolton.*  
*Taylor, G. P. .... Lancs. Ince.*  
*Taylor, H. R. .... Bethnal Green, N.E.*  
*Taylor, John .... Bradford, E.*  
*Taylor, W. .... Blackburn.*  
 \* *Temple, Sir R. .... Surrey, Kingston.*  
     *Worcestershire, S.*  
*Tennant, Sir C. .... Peebles, Co.*  
     *Lanark, Patrick.*  
*Tennant, E. .... Lanark, Patrick.*  
*Terrell, T. .... Devonport.*  
     *Paddington, N.*  
*Tew, Percy .... Yorks., Normanton.*  
 \* *Theobald, J. .... Essex, S.*  
*Thom, J. W. .... Aberdeen, N.*  
 \* *Thomas, Abel, Q.C. Carmarthenshire, E.*  
 \* *Thomas, Alfred .... Glamorgan, E.*  
 \* *Thomas, D. A. .... Merthyr.*  
*Thomas, Dr. G. D. .... Islington, W.*  
*Thomas, Harold .... Yorks., Holmfirth.*  
*Thomasson, J. P. .... Bolton.*  
*Thompson, E. C. .... Tyrone, Mid.*  
*Thompson, T. C., d. Durham.*  
*Thomson, B. T. L. .... Stepney.*  
     *Ipswich.*  
*Thomson, H. .... Newry.*  
 \* *Thorburn, W. .... Peebles.*  
 \* *Thorburn, W. D. .... Leith.*  
*Thornhill, Sir T. .... Suffolk, N.W.*  
 \* *Thornton, P. M. .... Clapham.*  
*Threlfall, T. .... Lincs., Horncastle.*  
     *Sheffield, Hallam.*  
*Threlfall, T. R. .... Liverpool, Kirkdale.*  
*Thursby, J. O. S. .... Burnley.*  
     *Lancs., Clitheroe.*  
*Thynne, Lord H. .... Wilts, W.*  
*Tillett, B. .... Bradford, W.*  
*Tillett, J. H. .... Norwich.*  
*Tipping, W. .... Stockport.*  
 \* *Tollemache, H. J. .... Cheshire, Eddisbury.*  
*Toller, J. .... Norfolk, Mid.*  
*Tomkinson, J. .... Cheshire, Wirral.*  
     *Cheshire, Eddisbury.*  
 \* *Tomlinson, W. E. M. Preston.*  
*Tottenham, A. L., d. Winchester.*  
     *Leitrim, N.*  
*Tottenham, C. .... Leitrim, N.*  
*Tottenham, Col. C. J. Wicklow, E.*  
 \* *Townsend, C. .... Bristol, N.*  
*Townsend, F. .... Warwickshire, S.W.*  
*Traill, W. A. .... Antrim, N.*  
*Trant, Major Fitz G., Tipperary, E.*  
*Trefusis, Col. Hon.*  
     *Devon, N.*  
*Tregoning, J. S. .... Carmarthen Dt.*  
*Trench, Hon. C. O. .... Tipperary, N.*  
*Trench, Col. Hon. W.*  
     *Le P. .... Whitechapel.*  
*Trench, W. T. .... King's Co., Birr.*  
 \* *Trevelyan, Rt. Hon.*  
     *Sir G. .... Glasgow, Bridgeton.*  
     *Hawick.*  
*Trevilian, E. C. .... Somerset,*  
     *Bridgwater.*  
*Tristram, Dr., Q.C. .... Hartlepool.*
- \* *Tritton, C. E. .... Norwood.*  
*Trower, H. S. .... Marylebone, W.*  
*Tryon, Adml. Sir G. d. Lincs., Spalding.*  
*Tufton, Hon. A. .... Westmorland, N.*  
 \* *Tuite, J. .... Westmeath, N.*  
 \* *Tully, J. .... Leitrim, S.*  
*Turner, R. .... Northampton.*  
*Turton, E. R. .... Yorks., Thirsk.*  
     *Yorks., Richmond.*  
*Twemlow, F. R. .... Cheshire, Crewe.*  
*Tyler, Sir H. W. .... Yarmouth Gt.*  
 † *Tyssen-Amherst, W.*  
     *A. (Lord Amherst*  
     *of Hackney) .... Norfolk, S.W.*  
*Underhill, J., Q.C. .... Wolverhampton E.*  
*Ure, A. .... Perthshire, W.*  
     *Linlithgow.*  
*Urkin, R. D. .... Haggerston.*  
 \* *Usborne, T. .... Essex, Mid.*  
*Valentia, Visct. .... Oxon., Mid.*  
*Valentine, C. J. .... Cum'd, Cockermonth.*  
*Vanderbyl, P., d. .... Portsmouth.*  
     *Winchester.*  
*Vane-Tempest, A. .... Durham, Mid.*  
*Varty, B. .... Essex, N.E.*  
*Vaughan, J. .... Merionethshire.*  
*Verdin, R., d. .... Cheshire, Northwich.*  
*Verdin, W. H. .... Cheshire, Northwich.*  
*Verdon, Dr. H. W. .... Norwood.*  
*Verney, Capt. E. H. .... Bucks., N.*  
*Verney, F. W. .... Kent, S.W.*  
*Vernon, Hon. G.R. .... Ayrshire, S.*  
*Vero, C. .... Warwickshire, S.E.*  
 \* *Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. Wolverhampton, S.*  
 \* *Vincent, C. E. H. .... Sheffield, Central*  
*Vivian, A. P. .... Cornwall, N.W.*  
 † *Vivian, Sir H. H.*  
     *(Lord Swansea) .... Swansea District.*  
*Waddington, E. .... Durham, Bishop*  
     *Auckland.*  
 \* *Waddy, S. D., Q.C. .... Lincoln's, Brigg.*  
     *Islington, N.*  
*Wainwright, H. H. .... Barrow.*  
     *Burnley.*  
     *South Shields.*  
*Wai, W. K. .... Gloucester.*  
*Walker, H. W. .... Devon, N.*  
*Walker, J. D. .... Somerset, Bridgwater.*  
*Walker, T. .... Lancs., Blackpool.*  
*Walker, Rt. Hon. S. .... Londonderry, N.*  
     *Londonderry, S.*  
 \* *Wallace, J. S. .... Limehouse.*  
*Wallace, R. .... Renfrew, W.*  
     *Edinburgh, W.*  
     *Wandsworth.*  
 \* *Wallace, Dr. R. .... Edinburgh, E.*  
*Wallis, W. G. A. .... Sussex, S.*  
 \* *Walrond, Sir W. H. Devon, N.E.*  
*Walsh, Hon. A. .... Radnorshire.*  
*Walsh, T. .... Cork, N.*  
*Walsh, W. Hussey .... King's Co. Tullamore.*  
 \* *Walton, J. L., Q.C. .... Leeds, S.*  
     *Leeds, Central.*  
*Ward, John .... Gloucester.*  
*Ward, John .... Aston Manor.*  
 \* *Warde, Major C. E. Kent, Mid.*  
*Ward, D. .... Notts, Mansfield.*  
*Wardle, H., d. .... Derbyshire, S.*  
*Waring, C., d. .... Shrewsbury.*  
 \* *Waring, Col. T. .... Down, N.*  
 \* *Warrington, C. M.,*  
     *Q.C. .... Monmouthshire, W.*

- Warmington, G. S. .... *Lewisham.*  
                                     *Warwickshire, SW.*  
 Warner, J. H. B., d. Notts., *Bushcliffe.*  
 \*Warner, T. C. T. .... *Somerset, N.*  
                                     *Coventry.*  
 Warren, Sir A. R. .... *Cork, S.E.*  
 Warren, Sir Chas. .... *Sheffield, Hallam.*  
 \*Wason, E. .... *Ayrshire, S.*  
 Waterlow, Sir S. H. *Kent, Mid.*  
 Waters, S. .... *Stoke.*  
 \*Watkin, Sir E. W. .... *Hythe.*  
 Watney, Dr. H. .... *Greenwich.*  
 Watson, James .... *Shrewsbury.*  
 Watson, R. F. .... *Hawick.*  
 Watson, T., d. .... *Derbyshire, Ilkeston.*  
 Watt, H. .... *Glasgow, Camlachie.*  
 Wattridge, J. .... *Herts, N.*  
 Wauchops, Col. A. G. *Edinburgh, Co.*  
 Waud, G. M. .... *Bradford, Central.*  
 \*Wayman, T., .... *Yorks, Elland.*  
 \*Webb, A. .... *Waterford, W.*  
 Webster, J. Hume, d. *Essex, S.*  
 \*Webster, Sir R. E.,  
     Q.C. .... *Isle of Wight.*  
 \*Webster, R. G. .... *St. Pancras, E.*  
 \*Wedderburn, Sir W. *Banffshire.*  
                                     *Ayrshire, N.*  
 \*Weir, J. G. .... *Boss and Cromarty.*  
                                     *Falkirk.*  
 Welby, Major .... *Poplar.*  
                                     *Grantham.*  
 Weld-Blundell, C. .... *Preston.*  
 Wemyss, R. G. E. .... *Fife, W.*  
 Wentworth, B. C. V. *Yorks, Barnsley.*  
 West, H. W., Q.C. .... *Ipwich.*  
 West, Col. W. C. .... *Denbighshire, W.*  
 Westenra, Hon. P. .... *Monaghan, S.*  
 Westlake, J., Q.C. .... *Essex, S.*  
                                     *Cornwall, Mid.*  
 \*Weston, Sir J. D. .... *Bristol, E.*  
                                     *Bristol, S.*  
 Weymouth, Visct. .... *Somerset, Frome.*  
 Whale, G. .... *Marylebone, E.*  
 \*Wharton, J. Ll. .... *Yorks., Ripon.*  
 Wheelhouse, Sir W.  
     St. J., d. .... *Leeds.*  
 \*Whitbread, S. .... *Bedford.*  
 \*Whitbread, S. H. .... *Beds, S.*  
                                     *Hunts., S.*  
                                     *Lancs., Bootle.*  
 White, Arnold H. .... *Mils End.*  
                                     *Northd., Tynside.*  
 White, J. Bazley .... *Gravesend.*  
 White, J. M. .... *St. Andrews.*  
 White, W. Leedham *Devon, Mid.*  
 White-Thomson, Col. *Devon, W.*  
 \*Whitehead, Sir J. .... *Leicester.*  
                                     *Westmorland, N.*  
 Whitehead, S. T. .... *Oldham.*  
 Whitelaw, A. .... *Lanark, N.E.*  
 Whitelaw, G. A. .... *Lanark, N.W.*  
 \*Whitelaw, W. .... *Perth.*  
 \*Whiteley, G. .... *Stockport.*  
                                     *Chester, Northwich.*  
 Whiteley, G. C. .... *Kent, S.*  
                                     *Greenwich.*  
 Whitley, E., d. .... *Liverpool, Everton.*  
 \*Whitmore, C. A. .... *Chelsea.*  
 \*Whittaker, T. P. .... *Yorks., Spen Valley.*  
 Whittingham, W. B. *Essex, S.W.*  
 Whitworth, B., d. .... *Lewisham.*  
 \*Wickham, W. .... *Hants, E.*
- Wicks, J. .... *Essex, N.E.*  
 Wiggan, Sir H. .... *Staffs., Handsworth.*  
 Wight, W. .... *Northb., Wansbeck.*  
 Wilberforce, R. G. .... *Hants., S.*  
                                     *Sussex, N.W.*  
 Wilbraham, A. B. .... *Durham, N.W.*  
 \*Will, J. S., Q.C. .... *Montrose.*  
 \*Williams, A. J. .... *Glamorgan, S.*  
 Williams, B. F., Q.C. *Monmouthshire, W.*  
                                     *Merthyr.*  
 Williams, Chas. .... *Leeds, W.*  
 Williams, J. .... *Hampstead.*  
 \*Williams, J. C. .... *Cornwall, Truro.*  
 \*Williams, J. Carvell *Notts., Mansfield.*  
                                     *Nottingham, S.*  
 \*Williams, J. Powell *Birmingham, S.*  
 Williams, T. H. .... *Denbigh District.*  
 \*Williams, W. .... *Swansea District.*  
 \*Williamson, J. .... *Lancs., Lancaster.*  
 Williamson, J. W. .... *Armagh, N.*  
 \*Williamson, S. .... *Kilmarnock.*  
                                     *St. Andrews.*  
 Willis, E. C., Q.C. .... *Battersea.*  
 Willis, Gen. Sir Geo. *Portsmouth.*  
 Willis, W., Q.C. .... *Peckham.*  
 Willis-Bund, J. W. .... *Worcestershire, V.*  
 Willoughby, Hon. G.  
     D. (Ld.) .... *Boston.*  
 Wills, Sir W. H. .... *Essex, S.E.*  
                                     *Bristol, S.*  
 \*Willox, J. A. .... *Liverpool, Everton.*  
 Willmays, E. B. .... *Cornwall, Mid.*  
 Wilmot, Sir J. E., d. *Birm., Edgbaston.*  
 \*Wilson, C. H. .... *Hull, W.*  
 \*Wilson, H. J. .... *Yorks., Holmfirth.*  
 Wilson, Capt. H. S. .... *Pontefract.*  
 Wilson, Isaac .... *Middlesbrough.*  
 Wilson, Jas. .... *Longford, S.*  
 \*Wilson, John .... *Lanark, Govan.*  
 Wilson, John, d. .... *Edinburgh, Central.*  
 Wilson, John .... *Durham, Houghton.*  
                                     *Durham, Mid.*  
 Wilson, J. H. .... *Middlesbrough.*  
                                     *Bristol, E.*  
 Wilson, J. M. .... *Westmeath, N.*  
                                     *Longford, N.*  
 Wilson, Sir M. .... *Yorks., Skipton.*  
 Wilson, Sir S. .... *Portsmouth.*  
                                     *Bucks., N.*  
 \*Wilson-Todd, W. H. .... *Yorks., Howdensch.*  
                                     *Darlington.*  
 \*Wingfield-Digby, J. K. *Dorset, N.*  
                                     *Somerset, S.*  
 †Winn, Hon. R. (Ld.  
     St. Oswald) .... *Pontefract.*  
 Winn, R. G. A. .... *Kerry, S.*  
 Winterbotham, A. B.,  
     d. .... *Gloucestershire, E.*  
 \*Wodehouse, E. R. .... *Bath.*  
 \*Wolf, G. W. .... *Belfast, E.*  
 †Wolf, Rt. Hon. Sir  
     H. D. .... *Portsmouth.*  
 \*Wolmer, Viscount .... *Edinburgh, W.*  
                                     *Hants., E.*  
 Wood, N., d. .... *Durham, Houghton.*  
 Wood, Capt. T. .... *Brecknockshire.*  
 \*Woodall, W. .... *Hanley.*  
 Woodard, M. .... *Liverpool, Scotland.*  
 Woodhead, J. .... *Yorks., Spen Valley.*  
                                     *Huddersfield.*  
 Woodhouse, E. .... *Yorks., Pudsey.*  
 Woodhouse, J. T. .... *Yorks., Howdensch.*

*Woods, E. H. .... Dublin, Co. N.*  
 \**Woods, S. .... Lancs., Ince.*  
*Woollen, J. .... Perth.*  
*Workman, J. W. .... Belfast, S.*  
*Worsley, Sir W. C. Salford, W.*  
*Wren, W. .... Lambeth, N.*  
 \**Wright, Caleb. .... Lancashire, Leigh.*  
 †*Wright, Harold. .... Lancashire, Chorley.*  
     *..... Greenock.*  
 \**Wright, H. Smith ... Nottingham, S.*  
*Wright, H. Wilkey Islington, S.*  
*Wright, J. Macer ... Stalybridge.*  
 †*Wright, Sir R. S. ... Norwich.*  
     *..... Stepney.*  
*Wright, Colonel V. Hanley.*  
 \**Wrightson, T. .... Stockton.*  
 \**Wroughton, P. .... Berkshire, N.*  
*Wylie, A. J. .... Dunbartonshire.*  
*Wylie, T. O. .... Tyrone, N.*  
*Wyndham, E. .... Gloucestershire,*  
     *Forest of Dean.*

\**Wyndham, G. .... Dover.*  
*Wynn, C. W. W. .... Montgomeryshire.*  
*Wynn, Sir H. W. .... Denbighshire, E.*  
*Wynne, L. M. .... Oxfordshire, N.*  
*Wynne, O. S. .... Sligo, N.*  
*Wynne, W. R. M. .... Merionethshire.*  
*Wywill, M. D'Arcy ... Durham, Bishop*  
     *Auckland.*  
     *..... Yorkshire, Otley.*  
*Yates, J. M., Q.C. ... Manchester, N.*  
*Yates, R. P. .... Aston Manor.*  
*Yellowlees, R. .... Fife, W.*  
*Yeo, F. A., d. .... Glamorgan, W.*  
 \**Yerburgh, R. A. .... Chester.*  
*Yorke, J. R. .... Gloucestershire, N.*  
*Young, A. .... Kirkcudbright.*  
*Young, C. E. B. .... Christchurch.*  
 \**Young, S. .... Cavan, E.*  
*Younger, J. .... Orkney & Shetland.*  
*Yozall, J. H. .... Nottinghamshire,*  
     *Bassetlaw.*

## THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The following are the classes of persons who, being males of full age, are entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote at Parliamentary Elections, provided they are not under any legal incapacity, such as alienage, or conviction for corrupt practices, and have not within 12 months preceding 15th July received parochial relief (other than medical relief) or other disqualifying alms:—

### COUNTIES.

#### 1.—THE OWNERSHIP FRANCHISE.

##### (a) FREEHOLDERS :—

- (1) Persons possessed in fee simple or fee tail of a freehold estate in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s.
- (2) Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s. who actually and *bona fide* occupy the premises, or were seised of such estate on the 7th June, 1832, or have acquired such estate after that day by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.
- (3) Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of £5.

*Note.*—*Residence* on the property is not required from freeholders. A freehold situate in a Parliamentary borough qualifies the owner for the county vote, unless it is in his own occupation. See also N.B. below.

##### (b) COPYHOLDERS :—

Persons possessed of an estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure of the clear yearly value of £5.

*Note.*—*Residence* on the property is not required from copyholders. A copyhold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

##### LEASEHOLDERS :—

Lessees, their assignees, and sub-lessees (if in actual occupation) of a term originally created for not less than 60 years, of the value of £5 per annum. Not less than 20 years of the value of £50 per annum.

*Note.*—*Residence* on the property is not required from leaseholders. A leasehold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—*Joint Ownership.*—One only of several joint owners can claim a vote, unless they have acquired the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bona fide* carrying on business thereon as partners, in which case all can claim votes if the value is sufficient.

*Possession.*—The claimant must have been in actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits for his own use for 6 months (in the case of leaseholders, 12 months) preceding the 15th July, unless the property has been acquired by descent, marriage, or will.

### BOROUGHES.

#### 1.—RESERVED RIGHTS.

Persons possessing *reserved rights*, permanently or temporarily reserved by the Reform Act of 1832, such as

- (1) Freeholders and burgage tenants in cities and towns which are counties of themselves; e.g., Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and Nottingham.
- (2) Freemen and burgesses by servitude (except in London.)
- (3) Freemen and liverymen in the City of London.
- (4) Inhabitants, inhabitant householders, inhabitants paying scot and lot, potwallers. (These rights are now merged in the occupation franchise).

## REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

The following lists give the dates, on or before which, in accordance with the Registration Act, 1885, and subsequent Statutes, the various proceedings connected with the registration of Parliamentary and Municipal electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales take place:—

### COUNTIES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register and Register of Local Government Electors come into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor rates up to this day must be paid on or before July 20th.
- 15 April.—Clerks of the County Councils to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 

April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all  
 and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be  
 May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish ownership part of the register, and notice to owners to send in claims.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice as to Poor-rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Claims of ownership electors (i.e., freeholders, copyholders, &c.) to be sent to the Overseers.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates due to January 5th must be paid by this day.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for non-payment of Poor-rates.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 25 July.—Overseers to remove ownership part of register.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers names of persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out lists of ownership claimants, occupiers, and old lodgers. Overseers to enter their objections on ownership part of old register.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish:—
  1. List of ownership claimants.
  2. Ownership part of register, with Overseers' objections entered.
  3. List of occupiers, in 3 divisions.
    - I. Parliamentary and Local Government.
    - II. Parliamentary only.
    - III. Local Government only.
  4. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
  5. List of electors disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
  6. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County Councillors.

### BOROUGHES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register comes into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) up to this day must be paid before July 20.
- 7 Jan.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 7 April.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 15 April.—Town Clerk to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 

April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all  
 and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be  
 May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice respecting rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) due up to the preceding 5th January must be paid before this date.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for nonpayment of Poor-rates.
- 22 July.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers the names of all persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out occupiers' list, reserved rights list, and old lodgers list. Town Clerk to make out list of freemen.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish:—
  1. List of Occupiers in 3 divisions.
    - I. Parliamentary and Municipal.
    - II. Parliamentary only.
    - III. Municipal only.
  2. Reserved rights list, of persons entitled to vote in respect of rights reserved by the Reform Act of 1832.
  3. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
  4. List of voters disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any.)
  5. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the Borough, and so qualified to be elected Town Councillors.
  6. Town Clerk to publish list of freemen.

## COUNTIES—Continued.

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to the Overseers by this date.  
 Notices of objections to be delivered by this date.

## 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—

1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. „ New lodger claims.
3. „ Ownership electors objected
4. „ Occupiers objected to. [to.
5. „ Old lodgers objected to.

Overseers to deliver lists to Clerks of the County Councils.

- 5 Sept.—Declarations in cases of change of address to be sent to the Clerks of the County Councils.

Declarations for correcting misdescriptions in occupiers' or old lodgers' list to be sent to Clerks of the County Councils.

- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.  
 (Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the county.)

- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.

- 20 Dec.—County Register to be completed before this date.

- 31 Dec.—Clerks of the County Councils to deliver registers to Sheriff. Parliamentary Registers and Registers of Local Government Electors to remain in force during the ensuing year.

## BOROUGHES—Continued.

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to Overseers; freemen's claims to Town Clerks.

Notices of objections to be delivered to voters and Overseers, and, in respect of freemen, to Town Clerks.

## 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—

1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. „ New lodger claims.
3. „ Occupiers objected to.
4. „ Old lodgers objected to.

Town Clerks to publish :—

1. List of freemen's claims.
2. Objections to freemen.

Overseers to deliver lists to Town Clerks.

- 5 Sept.—Declarations for correcting misdescriptions to be delivered to Town Clerks.

- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.  
 (Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the borough.)

- 15 Sept.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.

- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.

- 1 Nov.—Municipal Registers come into force.

- 31 Dec.—Town Clerks to deliver registers to Returning Officers. Parliamentary Registers to remain in force during the ensuing year.

NOTE.—The Overseers are bound to supply to any applicant a copy of any list of electors, claimants, etc., published by them, at the following rates :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 100 names .....	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 .....	1	0
„ 200 „ „ 300 .....	1	6
„ 300 „ „ 400 .....	2	0
„ 400 .....	2	6

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION LAW.

The Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, of 1883, has introduced large changes into the previously existing law, and has enacted a Code of Regulations for the conduct of elections. It is here proposed to shew in a concise form

1. The principal acts which constitute offences against the election law and the penalties which they entail.
2. The regulations under which Candidates and their Agents are obliged to conduct the election.

### 1.—OFFENCES AT ELECTIONS.

The offences are grouped under three main heads, (A) Corrupt Practices, (B) Illegal Practices, (C) Illegal Payment, Employment, or Hiring.

#### (A) CORRUPT PRACTICES.

##### OFFENCES.

*Bribery.*—It is bribery to give, lend, or promise money or money's worth, in order to induce an elector to vote or abstain from voting for a particular candidate. The consequences are the same whether the payment is made directly or indirectly, and whether before, during, or after an election.

It is bribery to give, offer, or promise any employment to or for a voter, or anyone connected with him, with the same object. [No persons must be employed *for payment* at an election except by the election agent, who is strictly limited in the numbers he may engage.]

Any person who gives money to be spent in bribery, or who repays it afterwards, is guilty of a corrupt practice.

It is bribery to make a gift or promise to *any third person* in order to secure an elector's vote.

It is bribery to pay the day's wages of any voter, or to give him money for railway fare, loss of time, &c.

An employer may give his workmen or servants reasonable leave of absence (without deduction of pay) for the purpose of voting, on condition that all voters in his employment are treated alike.

*The elector who receives a bribe* for his vote, or who bargains for a promise of employment or reward of any kind, *is equally guilty* of bribery, whether it is done before or after the election.

*Treating.*—The offence of treating is committed if any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision is corruptly paid or provided for any person at any time in order to influence him, or any third party, to vote or abstain from voting at the election.

##### PENALTIES.

To the briber or the person bribed, imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, or a fine not exceeding £200.

Deprivation of the right of being elected to Parliament, or voting, for seven years.

Removal from, and disqualification for, any public office.

Payment of the costs of an election enquiry in gross cases.

If committed by a candidate personally, he loses his seat, if elected, and is disqualified for ever from representing the constituency.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the election is void, and the candidate is disqualified for sitting in Parliament for the same place for seven years.

The same as for bribery

OFFENCES.

PENALTIES.

*Treating, continued.*—Treating the wives or relations of electors may constitute the offence. The quantity of refreshment provided is immaterial if the intention is corrupt. The gift of tickets to be exchanged for refreshment is equivalent to direct treating.

The person accepting any meat, drink, or entertainment, is also guilty and punishable accordingly.

*Undue Influence.*—This offence consists—

(a) In using or threatening force or restraint to induce any elector to vote or not to vote at the election.

(b) In inflicting upon or threatening any temporal or spiritual injury against a voter with the same purpose.

(c) In abducting an elector, or fraudulently preventing, or interfering with him in giving his vote freely.

The withdrawal of custom or employment is undue influence, if done with the view of affecting the elector's vote.

A threat to evict a tenant with the same object comes within the definition of undue influence.

*Personation.*—Any person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of personation.

Voting twice at the same election is the same as personation.

Aiding or abetting personation is equivalent to personation itself.

Forging or counterfeiting a ballot paper is an offence punishable as a misdemeanour.

The same as for bribery.

The same as for bribery.

To the offender, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with hard labour.

Seven years incapacity to be elected, to vote, or to hold any public office.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the latter loses his seat if elected.

(B) ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Paying or receiving money for the conveyance of voters to the poll, whether in counties or boroughs. (The provision of all but private conveyances, voluntarily lent, is absolutely prohibited, but electors may pay for their own conveyance to and from the poll.)

Paying an elector for exhibiting bills, notices, &c. (The receiver is also punishable; an ordinary advertising agent is exempted).

Paying any money for election expenses in excess of the prescribed maximum, or through any person other than the election agent.

Hiring or letting committee rooms for payment in excess of the number allowed. (The number of such rooms is strictly limited, and they can be hired only by the election agent.)

Voting when prohibited, or inducing a prohibited voter to vote.

Publishing a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate.

A fine not exceeding £100.

Incapacity to vote, in the constituency, during the succeeding five years.

If committed by an agent of a candidate, the election of the latter may be rendered void.



## (C) ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, OR HIRING.

## OFFENCES.

## PENALTIES.

To provide money for an illegal practice or payment.

To pay for bands, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons, or other marks of distinction.

To let, lend, hire, borrow, or use for the conveyance of voters to the poll, any animal or conveyance ordinarily kept for hire.

To employ any person (for payment) at the election for any purpose or in any capacity not permitted by the Act.

To corruptly induce any person to withdraw his candidature. The person so withdrawing is equally guilty.

To use as a committee room any licensed house, refreshment house, or public elementary school, or any part of the same.

To publish election bills, placards or posters, without the name and address of the printer and publisher.

A fine not exceeding £100.  
If committed by a candidate or his election agent, the consequences of an *illegal practice* are entailed.

## 2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

## (D) EXPENDITURE.

A scale of expenditure is laid down beyond which a candidate is not at liberty to go, without risking the loss of his seat; any expenditure above the maximum entails the penalties imposed upon the commission of an illegal practice. The maximum scale is as follows:—

BOROUGHES.			COUNTIES.		
Number of Electors.	For One Candidate.	For Two Joint Candidates.	Number of Electors.	ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
	£	£		For One Candidate.	For One Candidate.
Not exceeding 2,000 .....	350	525	Not exceeding 2,000 .....	£ 650	£ 500
2,001 to 2,999	380	570	From 2,001 to 2,999 inclusive	710	540
3,000 to 3,999	410	615	" 3,000 to 3,999 "	770	580
4,000 to 4,999	440	660	" 4,000 to 4,999 "	830	620
5,000 to 5,999	470	705	" 5,000 to 5,999 "	890	660
6,000 to 6,999	500	750	" 6,000 to 6,999 "	950	700
7,000 to 7,999	530	795	" 7,000 to 7,999 "	1,010	740
8,000 to 8,999	560	840	" 8,000 to 8,999 "	1,070	780
9,000 to 9,999	590	885	" 9,000 to 9,999 "	1,130	820
10,000 to 10,999	620	930	" 10,000 to 10,999 "	1,190	860
11,000 to 11,999	650	975	" 11,000 to 11,999 "	1,250	900
12,000 to 12,999	680	1,020	" 12,000 to 12,999 "	1,310	940
13,000 to 13,999	710	1,065	" 13,000 to 13,999 "	1,370	980
14,000 to 14,999	740	1,110	" 14,000 to 14,999 "	1,430	1,020
15,000 to 15,999	770	1,155			

*The Returning Officer's Charges*, which are limited by a special Act of Parliament, are not included in the above maximum, but a candidate is only at liberty to pay him the

exact sum allowed by the Act, under pain of conviction for an illegal practice and loss of his seat.

*Personal Expenses.*—The personal expenses of a candidate, which include the reasonable cost of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purpose of the election, are also outside the prescribed maximum,

and they are not limited to any precise amount, though any excess over £100 in this particular must be paid through the election agent.

#### (E.) EMPLOYMENT.

In addition to the above restriction on the maximum expenditure, regulations are imposed upon the candidate in respect to the number of persons who may be employed, for payment, in the work of an election, and the number of committee rooms which may be engaged. They are as under:—

*Boroughs.*—In boroughs, in addition to one election agent (through whose hands all expenditure must pass), and a polling agent in each station, a number of clerks and messengers is allowed in the proportion of one for every 500 electors. Paid agents, clerks, &c., if employed in any division of a divided borough, are prohibited from voting in that or any other division of the same borough, and each must be so informed by the election agent.

*Counties.*—In counties, there is allowed in addition to one election agent, a sub-

agent for each polling district, together with one clerk and one messenger for every such district, or for every 500 electors in large districts. A candidate is also allowed a staff of clerks and messengers at the central committee room of the county, at the rate of one for every 5,000 electors.

*Committee Rooms.*—The engagement of committee rooms is authorised to the extent of one for each polling district (or for every 500 electors) in a county, and one for every 500 electors in a borough. Several restrictions are placed upon the choice of these committee rooms. They must not be held in either a licensed house or a refreshment house, or upon the premises of any elementary school in receipt of a parliamentary grant. But they may be held without objection in the rooms of any permanent political club.

#### (F.) RETURN OF EXPENSES.

With a view to ensure the due observance of these provisions, the Act requires a detailed return of the amount expended under each head to be made by the election agent, and signed and attested before a Justice of the Peace. The candidate is also bound to make a similar declaration

pledging his belief that the return is correct, and that no expenses have been incurred which are not included in it. If either a candidate or an election agent knowingly makes a false declaration, he is liable to a prosecution for perjury, and, if convicted, to seven years' penal servitude.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

### TIMES FOR NOMINATION AND POLL.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT BOROUGHES.	ORDINARY BOROUGHES.
<i>Say</i> August 1, Mon. Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.	<i>Say</i> August 1, Mon. Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
" 2, Tues.	" 2, Tues. Last possible day for notice.
" 3, Wed. Last possible day for notice.	" 3, Wed.
" 4, Thur.	" 4, Thur. First possible day for nomination.
" 5, Fri. First possible day for nomination.	" 5, Fri. Last possible day for nomination.
" 6, Sat.	" 5, " First possible day for poll.
" 7, Sun. <i>Dies non.</i>	" 6, Sat.
" 8, Mon.	" 7, Sun. <i>Dies non.</i>
" 9, Tues. First possible day for poll.	" 8, Mon.
" 10, Wed.	" 9, Tues.
" 11, Thur. Last possible day for nomination.	" 10, Wed. Last possible day for poll.
" 12, Fri.	
" 13, Sat.	
" 14, Sun. <i>Dies non.</i>	
" 15, Mon.	
" 16, Tues.	
" 17, Wed.	
" 18, Thur.	
" 19, Fri. Last possible day for poll.	

NOTE.—Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are excluded.

## ELECTION PETITIONS, 1892.

## SUMMARY OF THE JUDGES' DECISIONS.

**The Association.**—Justice Cave, in the Hexham Petition, said, "People have a right to associate together in order to persuade their fellow countrymen to adopt those views of politics which they themselves are persuaded are the best or the most wholesome." Again in the Rochester Petition he said, "There was undoubtedly no harm in political Associations as long as they confined themselves to legitimate ends." On this point where the other judges expressed their opinion they held the same view.

**What are the legitimate objects of an Association?**—Justice Cave, in the Hexham Petition, said, "The Association was formed in 1885, and one of its objects was to secure the return to Parliament of Conservative representatives—a perfectly proper and legitimate object so long as it is pursued by proper and legitimate means." Again in the same Petition, alluding to the expenditure of the Association, he said, "Then again, the expenditure seems to me legitimate. It stands something in this way—*payments for Registration purposes, to Overseers for Lists, Postage, Expenses of Revision Committee, Printing and Advertising, Local Agents' Fees and Expenses. Then come Lectures and Literature, Expenses of Lecturers.* Now, so far it was obvious that nothing was being done except to appeal to the reason of the voter, &c."

**What are not legitimate objects of an Association.**—SOCIAL GATHERINGS.—Justice Cave, in the Hexham Petition, said, "No doubt, so long as the local Associations confined themselves to their own members, and did not tout for subscriptions for such a purpose, *if they united together*, that by means of uniting together they might be able to afford a social gathering, I should see nothing wrong in that; but, undoubtedly, *it is somewhat dangerous*, because it is so easy to pass from that to something which is objectionable. And when a local organization has got up a social fête, and there happens to be a loss on it, there is then the temptation to other people to subscribe and make good that loss, which, if the treat is *one involving the giving of meat and drink* at a less price than it can be furnished at by those engaged in furnishing it, it comes very dangerously near to treating, and cannot be too strongly deprecated." The same view was generally expressed by the other judges, the gatherings condemned being such as Primrose League, Constitutional Association, and other political Association teas, picnics, fêtes, sports, suppers, smoking concerts, where meat and drink were *either wholly or in part provided free*. It would not, however, appear that smoking and other concerts, playing of bands, *except during the actual period of election* (Justice Cave, in the Hexham Petition), and entertainments of this nature are *illegitimate*, provided always that refreshments are not supplied, or if supplied that they are fully paid for by those partaking of them. And the payment of such provisions out of the funds of the different Associations in entertainments, even if confined to members, would appear to be dangerous, in so much as the larger subscribers to those funds would be making good the deficiency of the smaller subscribers. Where the promoters of such entertainments, as in the case of the Rochester Petition, are shown to have promoted them for the purpose of furthering the candidature of any particular person, they could be scheduled for corrupt treating, and if proved to be Agents the seats would be voided.

**Associations as Agents.**—As regards the conversazioni, Mr. Justice Cave, in the Rochester Petition, said, "Now, by whom were these arrangements carried out? All the arrangements were left in the hands of the Committee of the Constitutional Association. And if a charge had been made in the particulars against any members of the committee, who it was shown had taken part in the supply of the refreshments, he should certainly have come to the conclusion that they were guilty of corrupt practices. He had not come to the conclusion that Alderman Davies did it himself, or that it was done with his knowledge or assent, but those who did it were undoubtedly agents of Mr. Davies." These conversazioni took place on the 4th and 5th of May, 1892, the election being in July.

**When does an Election and, so presumably, Agency commence?**—This, according to the judges, must depend upon circumstances. No hard and fast rule was laid down. In Rochester, acts two months before the actual election were held to be acts of the election. In Hexham, acts in November, 1891, or seven months before the dissolution, were regarded as acts of the election. In the Rochester Petition Justice Cave said, "Looking at the time at which it was held, and the obvious intention of those who took part in it, *mainly to promote the return of Alderman Davies*, it seemed to him that if it had been innocent, it nevertheless must necessarily have been returned as a portion of the election expenses of the candidate." Baron Pollock, in the Walsall Petition, said, "At what time they arose, and under what particular circumstances they divested themselves of their more general constitution, and their right to uphold peculiar views and become active in the assistance of the candidate, was a question which of course must depend upon the facts of each particular case, and must be, he thought, in all cases a question of considerable nicety."

**Should an Association suspend its operations?**—Justice Cave, in the Rochester Petition, held the view, "That it would be a wise plan as soon as a candidate had been fixed upon for these associations to suspend their operations until after the election was over." On the other hand Baron Pollock, in the Walsall and Worcester Petitions, said, "He did not agree, although they might be nearing a general election, and although a candidate might have been named, with the view that every act which after that time was done by the Conservative Association and their immediate agents, must be taken to be the act of the candidate himself, or as if it were done by an agent, either appointed by him beforehand, or whose acts were by him afterwards ratified, and the acts of members of such an association which would be done whether there were an election or not, do not necessarily become criminal because their indirect effect might be to extend beyond the original intention and object. *It is not because an election takes place that an association should hold its hand from going on with its work with regard to the Register and other matters.*"

**May a Candidate subscribe to the Funds of an Association?**—Baron Pollock, in the Worcester Petition, laid it down "To say because an election was pending a candidate should withdraw his subscription was puerile." In the Stepney case it was proved that the candidate paid all, or nearly all, the expense of the association, and the only objection which the judge had to make was that the accounts of the association and election were not kept sufficiently distinct. The same occurred in the Rochester case.

**May an Election Expense be incurred before an Election?**—In the Rochester case Mr. Justice Cave said, "He made no attempt to keep apart the expenses he was incurring for the Constitutional Association from expenses incurred for Alderman Davies." And in the same petition he said, "It was absolutely essential that expenses be incurred in anticipation of the issue of the writ. There was nothing in the Act which forbade expenses being incurred before the issue of the writ. There was nothing in the Act which forbade the candidate to incur such expenses. The Act no doubt regarded that they should be paid by the Election Agent, and so long as they were paid by the Election Agent it did not require that they should in all cases be incurred by him."

**Is it an Act of Agency for an Association to propose a Candidate for acceptance of the Constituency?**—In the Hexham Petition Justice Cave said, "That one of the objects of the association was to secure the return to Parliament of Conservative representatives. A perfectly proper and legitimate object so long as it is pursued by proper and legitimate means."

**May the Secretary of an Association become the Election Agent?**—From what has already gone before there appears no reason why the secretary of an association should not ultimately become the Election Agent, provided the association confines itself to its legitimate work, and that in the event of any expenditure being incurred on behalf of the candidate a separate account be kept. In the Rochester case the secretary, who ultimately became agent, was scheduled for not having entered as an election expense an amount paid on account of the hire of a room where a conversazione was held, but for no act of his as secretary of the association. In the Stepney case the work of registration and election almost ran into one another, and the agent, who had been secretary, was only cautioned for not being more careful in keeping accounts separate. In the Hexham Election the secretary became agent at a much earlier period, for the reason that he received moneys direct from the candidate, and apparently disbursed them for the furtherance of his candidature as an agent, and not as secretary of the association.

**Treating.**—In all cases of alleged treating the motive was closely scrutinised, and, generally, Justice Cave, in the Rochester Petition, held that "You must not take that (the Hexham) judgment as an intimation that any of the transactions there referred to, and standing alone, would have been held to amount to treating. In all these cases you have to look at the whole of the circumstances and see whether it is one feature standing alone and never followed up, or a constant practice."

**Illegal Practice—Hat Cards.**—These cards were made to fit the hat in the Walsall Election, and were described as such in the orders and accounts. They were *not*, as Mr. Justice O'Brien said in the Clare election, the ordinary visiting card soliciting vote and interest, which is not illegal.

**Relief.**—Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Cave granted relief in certain minor matters under section 23 of the Corrupt Practices Act. But in the matter alluded to above Baron Pollock, in the Walsall Petition, made the following remarks, "But if the cards were specially adaptable to place in the hat, as those in point, and were used for the purpose so described, etc., etc., when they came to consider that this was *not a question of motive for a moment*, but the question of obedience to Acts of Parliament, it was difficult, in his mind, to see how any person could be said, *through inadvertence*, or some other reasonable cause of the like nature, to have paid and put down in an account as being paid, *that which on the face of it was illegal*. If it was once allowed that a *breach of the law in the sense that there was a misconception of the law was to be treated as an inadvertence he did not know where they could lay down any limit.*"

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Under the Local Government Act, 1888, a County Council was established in every County in England and Wales, the duties of which body include all the administrative and financial business of the county formerly transacted by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

The new elections for the County Councils in England and Wales will take place on a day to be fixed by the County Councils between March 1st and March 8th, 1892. (If no day is so fixed, the elections will take place on March 8th). A brief account is here given of the constitution of the County authorities and of the regulations under which the elections are conducted.

### A.—CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

The Council consists of a Chairman, County Aldermen, and County Councillors.

They are elected and conduct their proceedings similarly to existing Town Councils in boroughs, with some exceptions.

The County is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Councillor.

The Electoral Divisions are arranged so that the population of each is as nearly equal as possible, regard being had to the proper representation of rural and urban districts and to the distribution and pursuits of the population.

Boroughs with over 50,000 inhabitants are constituted administrative counties of themselves, and their Town Councils are the sole authority under the Act. The enrolled burgesses in other municipal boroughs elect a certain number of representatives to the Council of the County in which they are situated; they are not, however, entitled to vote on any expenditure to which the boroughs are not assessed.

London is constituted an administrative county, and each parliamentary division is an Electoral Division and elects two Councillors.

The quorum of a County Council is one-fourth of the whole.

**CHAIRMAN.**—The Chairman is elected by the Council from among the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

He holds office for one year, and *may* receive such remuneration as the Council think reasonable.

He is *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace for the County.

**COUNTY ALDERMEN.**—The County Aldermen are elected by the Council and constitute one-third of the number of Councillors.

A person is disqualified for election as an Alderman unless he is a Councillor, or qualified to be a Councillor.

A County Alderman may not as such vote in the election of a County Alderman.

The term of office of a County Alderman is six years, but one half of the first aldermen chosen under the Act retire at the end of three years.

In the county of London the number of Aldermen must not exceed one-sixth of the number of Councillors.

**COUNTY COUNCILLORS.**—The number of Councillors for each county is determined by the Local Government Board.

The Councillors are elected triennially, and all retire together.

A Councillor who is chosen to be an Alderman vacates his office of Councillor.

Bankruptcy, or absence from the county for 12 months, disqualifies an Alderman or Councillor.

### B.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Municipal Boroughs the enrolled Burgesses choose the Councillors to represent them on the County Council, and in the other parts of the county the qualifications entitling an Elector to be registered, and when registered to vote, are defined by the County Electors' Act, 1888, substantially as follows :—

**PERSONAL.**—An Elector may be a man or a woman, but must be of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not, within 12 months prior to July 15th, have received parochial (non-medical) relief.

**OCCUPATION.**—An Elector must for 12 months prior to July 15th,

(a) have been in occupation, joint or several, of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in the parish; or

(b) must during the same period have been an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in the parish, of the yearly value of not less than £10.

Joint occupation under (a) qualifies, irrespective of the value of the premises, and also under (b) if the value is sufficient, when divided, to give £10 for each occupier.

The occupation of *part* of a house qualifies where that part is separately occupied for the purposes of any trade, business, or profession.

Where a person succeeds to qualifying property by descent, marriage, etc., the occupation and rating of the predecessor in title qualifies the successor.

If a person has occupied different property in the County in immediate succession during the twelve months, he is entitled to be registered in the parish in which the last-occupied qualification is situated.

N.B.—Non-resident owners and lodgers are not entitled to vote in the election of County Councils, nor are electors under the Service Franchise.

**RESIDENCE.**—A County Elector must have resided in the County, or within seven (in the case of London, 15) miles of its boundary, for twelve months prior to July 15th (or in the case of the £10 qualification, six months). He or she may, however, let the house furnished, for not more than four months during the year, without losing the vote.

**RATING.**—The elector, or someone else, must, during the twelve months prior to July 15th, have been *rated* in respect of the qualifying property to all poor rates made during those twelve months; and all such rates (including County rates) as have become payable up to the preceding 5th January must be paid on or before July 20th.

#### PUBLICATION OF LISTS.

The overseers publish the Lists of County Electors in conjunction with the Lists of Parliamentary electors on August 1st. They are printed in three Divisions:—

1. Persons entitled to vote both as Parliamentary electors and County electors.

2. Parliamentary electors only. (This Division chiefly comprises occupiers under the Service Franchise.)

3. County electors only. (This Division is mainly composed of women ratepayers.)

The Lodgers' lists remain separate, and are applicable to Parliamentary elections only. There is also a separate list of occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County councillors.

#### CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

**CLAIMS.**—Any person who is omitted from the list published on August 1st may claim to have his or her name inserted by serving a "Notice of Claim" upon the overseers on or before August 20th.

**OBJECTIONS.**—A person whose name appears in any list of County electors or burgesses may object to the name of any other person being retained therein, by giving notice (in the proper form) to the overseers and to the person objected to, on or before August 20th.

Lists of such claims and objections are published by the overseers on August 25th.

Declarations for correcting any misdescription in the lists may be served upon the Clerk of the Peace not later than September 5th.

**REVISION OF THE LISTS.**—The Lists of Parliamentary electors and of Burgesses and of County electors will be revised by the appointed barrister between September 8th and October 12th.

The Register of County Electors for Local Government purposes comes into force on January 12th.

### C.—QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

The qualification of County Councillors is thus defined by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as extended to counties:—

The Councillors are to be fit (*i.e.*, legally qualified) persons chosen by the County electors.

A person is not qualified to be elected, or to be a County Councillor, unless he

(a) Is enrolled, and entitled to be enrolled, as a County elector.

(b) Being entitled to be so enrolled in all respects except that of residence, is resident beyond 7 miles, but within 15 miles of the county, and is entered in the separate non-resident list.

(c) In either of those cases is possessed of real or personal property to the value, in the county, of £1,000; or is rated to the poor rate in the county on the annual (rateable) value of £30.

"Provided that every person shall be qualified to be elected, and to be a County Councillor, who is at the time of election qualified to elect to the office of Councillor, which last-mentioned qualification for being elected shall be alternative for, and shall not repeal or take away any other qualification.

"But if a person qualified under the last foregoing proviso ceases for twelve months to reside in the county, he shall cease to be qualified under that proviso, and his office shall become vacant, unless he was at the time of his election, and continues to be, qualified in some other manner."

The practical effect of these provisions is that any person who is properly enrolled as a County elector may be elected a Councillor for that county, and need not in that case be qualified for election by property or rating.

Persons who are on the separate non-resident list, residing beyond 7 but within 15 miles of the county, must be qualified by the stated amount of property or rating.

The Local Government Act further provides that peers owning property in the county, and other owners of property in the county who are registered as Parliamentary county electors, shall be qualified to be elected County Councillors.

Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, may also be elected, if duly qualified.

*Disqualifications for Election.*—Persons holding any office of profit in the gift or disposal of the Council.

Persons having, directly or indirectly, by self or partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Council.

Bankrupts, persons convicted of felony, or corrupt practices.

Coroners for the county.

Women, though qualified to elect, are disqualified for election.

## D.—THE ELECTIONS.

The Poll at contested elections for the County Council is conducted by ballot, as at Parliamentary elections. No elector can vote more than once at any election for the same county, even though he may be on the register for more than one electoral division. (In London an elector may vote for one or both candidates, but may not give his two votes to one candidate.)

The Sheriff of each county is the Returning Officer at the election, unless he is a candidate, when other arrangements are made. In London, the Local Government Board appoints the Returning Officer.

The Returning Officers may appoint deputies for each electoral division.

If the electoral division is a borough, the Mayor or some person appointed by him is the Returning Officer for that division.

The Returning Officer may divide an electoral division into polling districts.

The elections for all the divisions of a county are held on the same day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

The Returning Officers' expenses are payable by the county.

## THE NOMINATION.

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by two registered County electors of the electoral division for which he stands, and eight others must assent to the nomination (see Form, *post*). An elector who is only on the Parliamentary Register is not qualified to sign a nomination paper.

No elector must subscribe more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled.

Nomination papers must be delivered by the candidate, or his proposer or seconder, at a place and time to be fixed by the Returning Officer, not exceeding six days before the day of election, and before 5 p.m. of the last day. In a borough, nominations must be delivered to the Town Clerk.

The nomination paper must contain the surname and all other names of the candidate in full, with his abode and description. These particulars must be filled in before the paper is signed. The names of the nominators and assentors should be signed in full.

Objections to nomination papers will be heard by the Returning Officer on the following day, and a candidate may appoint a representative to attend on his behalf (see Form, *post*).

The nomination of a person absent from the United Kingdom is void, unless his written consent given within one month previously, in the presence of two witnesses, is produced at the nomination.

The nominations are to be published at least four days before the day of election.

A candidate may withdraw by giving written notice not later than 2 p.m. on the day after the last day for nomination.

## CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

**MAXIMUM EXPENSE.**—The sum which a candidate may expend in the conduct and management of an election is regulated under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, by a scale which allows a maximum of £25 for the first 500 electors, and threepence for each elector above that number. The limit of expenditure therefore, will be as follows:—

For 500 electors	...	...	...	...	...	£25 0 0
1,000	"	...	...	...	...	£31 5 0
1,500	"	...	...	...	...	£37 10 0
2,000	"	...	...	...	...	£43 15 0
2,500	"	...	...	...	...	£50 0 0
3,000	"	...	...	...	...	£56 5 0
3,500	"	...	...	...	...	£62 10 0
4,000	"	...	...	...	...	£68 15 0
4,500	"	...	...	...	...	£75 0 0

And so on, at the rate of *threepence for each elector*.

These sums must not be exceeded, or the ELECTION WILL BE VOID.

(In London, if two candidates stand jointly, the maximum amount for each must be reduced by one-fourth, and they are only in that case allowed to hire the number of committee rooms, and employ the number of persons authorised for a single candidate).

**COMMITTEE ROOMS.**—One committee room is allowed to be *hired* for each electoral division, or if the number of electors exceeds 2,000, one additional committee room for every additional 2,000, or part of that number. The use of committee rooms voluntarily lent is not limited, provided they are not in prohibited premises.

The following premises, or any part of the same, MAY NOT BE USED either as a committee room or for holding a meeting to promote the election of a candidate, viz.:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises:

Premises where refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises:

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a CLUB SOCIETY, or ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—The use of Public Elementary Schools is *not* prohibited.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—The number of persons who may be employed for payment, as clerks or messengers, or in either capacity, in connection with the election is as follows:—

Not more than 2,000 electors	...	...	...	...	2 persons.
" " 3,000	"	...	...	...	3 "
" " 4,000	"	...	...	...	4 "
" " 5,000	"	...	...	...	5 "

and so on, one additional person being allowed for every 1,000 electors, or part of that number.

There is no provision authorising the payment of an election agent, as such.

One polling agent is allowed for each polling station, and agents (unpaid) to attend the counting of votes on the candidate's behalf may also be appointed (see Form, *post*).

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

**ELECTION EXPENSES.**—Claims in respect of the election expenses of a candidate must be sent in within fourteen days after the election, or they will be barred and cannot be paid.

All such expenses must be paid within twenty-one days of the election.

Every agent must send in to the candidate, within twenty-three days after the election, a return, in writing, of all expenses incurred by him in the conduct and management of the election (under a penalty of £50).

Every candidate must, within twenty-eight days after the election, send to the Clerk of the County Council, a return of all expenses incurred by him or his agents, together with bills stating the particulars, and receipts for all sums over twenty shillings.

A declaration, according to the presented form (*post*), must accompany the return.

A candidate who fails to make the return, is forbidden, under a penalty of £50 a day, to sit or vote in the Council.

The penalties and disqualifications attending the commission of corrupt or illegal practices at the election of a County Councillor, are similar in most respects to those which follow the same offences at Parliamentary elections.



NOMINATION PAPER.

County of \_\_\_\_\_

Election of Councillor for the \_\_\_\_\_ Electoral Division in the  
said County, to be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

We, the undersigned, being respectively County Electors, hereby nominate the following person as a Candidate at the said Election.

Surname.	Other Names (in full).	Place of Abode.*	Description.†

SIGNATURES.	Number on Register of County Electors,† with the Electoral Division or Polling District, if any, having a distinct numbering.	
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } of _____ { Polling District }
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } of _____ { Polling District }

We, the undersigned, being respectively County Electors, hereby assent to the nomination of the above-named person as a Candidate at the said Election.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

\* Not Business Address.

† i.e., Rank, Profession, or Calling.

† The number on the Register must be accurately stated.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT.

County of \_\_\_\_\_

To the Returning Officer at the Election of a Councillor for the \_\_\_\_\_  
Electoral Division, in the said County, to be held on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_, and to the Clerk of the County Council of the said County.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, having been nominated as a Candidate  
at the said Election, do hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ to attend  
the proceedings before the Returning Officer on my behalf, on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

**Signed,** \_\_\_\_\_

## APPOINTMENT OF POLLING AGENTS AND COUNTING AGENTS.

County of \_\_\_\_\_

To the Returning Officer at the Election of a Councillor for the \_\_\_\_\_  
Electoral Division, in the said County, to be held on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

I, \_\_\_\_\_, having been duly nominated as a Candidate  
at the said Election, do hereby appoint the following persons to act as my Agents at the  
Polling Stations at the said Election, namely :—

_____ , Polling Station of _____	_____ , Polling Station of _____
_____ , Polling Station of _____	_____ , Polling Station of _____
_____ , Polling Station of _____	_____ , Polling Station of _____
_____ , Polling Station of _____	_____ , Polling Station of _____
_____ , Polling Station of _____	_____ , Polling Station of _____

I also appoint the following persons to attend at the Counting of the votes, namely :—

1 _____	of _____
2 _____	of _____
3 _____	of _____
4 _____	of _____
5 _____	of _____
6 _____	of _____
7 _____	of _____
8 _____	of _____

Witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

Signed, \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM OF DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE AS TO EXPENSES.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, having been a candidate for the election of councillor  
for the \_\_\_\_\_ electoral division of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ [and my agents] do hereby solemnly and sincerely de-

clare that I have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for my expenses at the said election, and that, except  
as aforesaid, I have not, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no person, nor any  
club, society, or association, has on my behalf, made any payment, or given, promised,  
or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any  
liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that, except as aforesaid, no money,  
security, or equivalent for money, has to my knowledge or belief been paid, advanced,  
given, or deposited by anyone to or in the hands of myself, or any other person, for the  
purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account of or in respect of  
the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I will not at any future time make,  
or be a party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, employment, or  
valuable consideration, for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned,  
or provide or be a party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent for money  
for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

Signature of declarant \_\_\_\_\_

Signed and declared by the above-named declarant on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of

\_\_\_\_\_ before me,

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Justice of the Peace for \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
ANGLESEY .....	S. Hughes .....	Bodedynfod, Almwch.
BEDFORD .....	Duke of Bedford .....	Woburn Abbey.
BREKSHIRE .....	W. G. Mount, M.P. ....	Wasing Place, Reading.
BRECONSHIRE .....	Charles Evan Thomas .....	Gnoll, near Neath.
BUCKINGHAM .....	H. W. Cripps, Q.C. ....	Beechwood, Great Marlow.
CAMBRIDGE (Isle of Ely) .....	W. Cutlack Little .....	Stag's Holt, March.
CAMBRIDGE .....	Arthur Sperling .....	Lattenbury Hill, Papworth.
CARDIGAN .....	Morgan Evans .....	Oakford, Aberayron.
CARMARTHENSHIRE .....	Gwilym Evans .....	Pencastell, Llanelly.
CARNARVONSHIRE .....	W. J. Parry .....	Coytmore Hall, Bethesda.
CHESHIRE .....	Duncan Graham, J.P. ....	The Lydiate, Willaston, near Chester.
CORNWALL .....	Earl of Mount Edgumbe .....	Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth.
CUMBERLAND .....	H. C. Howard, J.P. ....	Greystoke, Penrith.
DENBIGH .....	Thomas Gee .....	Bronrallt, Denbigh.
DERBYSHIRE .....	Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt., V.C., C.B. ....	Chaddesden Hall, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE .....	Lord Clinton .....	Heanton Satchville, Beaford.
DORSETSHIRE .....	Viscount Portman .....	Bryanston, Blandford.
DURHAM .....	John Lloyd Wharton, M.P. ....	Bramham, near Tadcaster.
ESSEX .....	Andrew Johnston .....	Woodford Green, Essex.
FLINTSHIRE .....	J. Herbert Lewis .....	Plas Ucha, Caerwys, Holywell.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .....	Lord Swansea .....	Singleton Abbey, Swansea.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE .....	Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., M.P. ....	Lyplatt Park, Stroud.
HAMPSHIRE .....	Lord Basing .....	Hoddington House, Winchfield.
HEREFORDSHIRE .....	Col. R. Prescott-Decie .....	Bockleton Court, Tenbury.
HERTFORDSHIRE .....	Earl Cowper, K.G. ....	Panahanger, Hertford.
HUNTINGDON .....	Earl of Sandwich .....	Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon.
KENT .....	Sir John F. Lennard, Bt. ....	Wickham Court, Beckenham.
LANCASHIRE .....	Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, M.P. ....	Hampstead, Grange-over-Sands.
LEICESTERSHIRE .....	Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bt. ....	Wistow Hall, near Leicester.
LINCOLN, Holland .....	George Francis Barrell .....	Mercia Lodge, Spalding.
" Kesteven .....	Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bt. ....	Denton Manor, Grantham.
" Lindsey .....	Viscount Oxenbridge .....	Burton Hall, Lincoln.
LONDON .....	John Hutton .....	10, Cumberland Terrace, N.W.
MERTONETH .....	A. O. Williams .....	Dendraeth, Penrhynenddraeth.
MIDDLESEX .....	Ralph D. M. Littler, C.B., Q.C. ....	Broomfield House, Palmer's Green, N.
MONMOUTH .....	Edwin Grove .....	Brendon View, Stow Park.
MONTGOMERY .....	A. C. Humphreys-Owen .....	Glansvern, Garthmyl.
NORFOLK .....	R. Thornhagh Gurdon, M.P. ....	Letton Hall, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTON .....	S. G. Stopford Sackville .....	Drayton House, Northampton.
" (Soke of Peterborough) .....	Lt.-Col. Charles Isham Strong .....	Thorpe Hall, Peterborough.
NORTHUMBERLAND .....	Rt. Hon. Sir M. White Ridley, Bt., M.P. ....	Blagdon, Cramlington.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .....	Lord Belper .....	Kingston, Derby.
OXFORDSHIRE .....	Viscount Valentia .....	Bletchington Park, Oxford.
PEMBROKESHIRE .....	H. G. Allen, Q.C. ....	Pastristone, Pembroke.
RADNORSHIRE .....	Lord Ormathwaite .....	Eywood, Titley.
RUTLAND .....	Earl of Gainsborough .....	Exton Park, Oakham.
SHERPESHIRE .....	Alfred Salwey .....	Overton, Ludlow.
SOMERSETSHIRE .....	Sir R. H. Paget, Bt., M.P. ....	Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet.
STAFFORDSHIRE .....	Earl of Harrowby .....	Sandon Hall, Stone.
SUFFOLK, East .....	Lord Henniker .....	Thornham Hall, Eye.
" West .....	Col. N. Barnardiston .....	The Ryes, Sudbury.
SURREY .....	E. H. Leicester-Penrhyn .....	East Sheen, S.W.
SUSSEX, East .....	Earl of Chichester .....	Stanmer, Lewes.
" West .....	The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. ....	Goodwood, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE .....	John S. Dugdale, Q.C. ....	Blyth Hall, Coleshill.
WESTMORLAND .....	James Cropper .....	Ellergreen, Kendal.
WIGHT, ISLE OF .....	Lt.-Gen. Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe .....	Woodlands Vale, Ryde.
WILTSHIRE .....	The Marquis of Bath .....	Longleat, Warminster.
WORCESTERSHIRE .....	R. Woodward .....	Arley Castle, Near Bewdley.
YORKS., E. Riding .....	Sir Charles Legard, Bt. ....	Ganton, Scarborough.
" N. .....	Hon. G. E. Lascelles .....	Sion Hill, Thirsk.
" W. .....	J. D. Dent .....	Ribston Hall, Near Wetherby.

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*Secretary*—F. ELINGTON BALL, Taney House, Dundrum, Ireland.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, 1893.

The following is a Summary of the Proceedings in Parliament from January 31st to September 22nd, 1893, excluding the Autumn Session. It deals only with such matters of public business as may be considered of general importance or interest, giving, as far as space permits, an outline of the debates and of the leading speeches and arguments.

The proceedings are collected under the headings of the subject-matters of discussion, so as to shew chronologically the progress of each question during the session, and they are, as far as possible, arranged in alphabetical order. The debates "in Supply," however, being discursive and difficult to classify, appear generally in order of date, unless they are connected with any more formal debate on the same subject.

The debates in the House of Lords are prefaced by the letter **L**, and those in the House of Commons by **C**.

### PARLIAMENT MET—JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

Lords Adjournments.

Commons Adjournments.

Easter to 18th April.

Easter to 6th April.

Whitsuntide to 30th May.

Whitsuntide to 29th May.

### PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED—SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1893.

**L**—Opening of Parliament.—Parliament was opened by Royal Commission, *Jan. 31*.

**Queen's Speech.**—Her Majesty's Speech, after referring to the existence of friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign Powers, and to their declarations in favour of the maintenance of European peace, said that as regards the approaching evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company, an able Commissioner would examine on the spot, with adequate provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and would report to H.M. Government upon the subject.

In view of recent occurrences in Egypt, a slight augmentation had been made in the number of British troops there, but without any change of policy, or any modification of the assurances which H.M. Government had given from time to time respecting the occupation of that country. The Khedive has satisfactorily expressed his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of previous consultation with the British Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it.

The Speech went on to notice "a wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many parts of the country," the causes of which might be temporary in their nature, but deserved careful inquiry.

As regards Ireland, the proclamations recently in force, under exceptional provisions of law, had been revoked; and the condition of the country with respect to agrarian crime continued to improve. A Bill was announced for amending "the provision for the government of Ireland." Its object was stated to be, to "afford contentment to the Irish people, important relief to Parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire."

Bills were also foreshadowed dealing with the system of registration in Great Britain, shortening the duration of Parliaments, and limiting each elector to a single vote; also various Bills bearing on labour questions, such as the liability of employers, the hours of work for railway servants, and the Law of Conspiracy. Measures for the improvement of Local Government and the creation of Parish Councils, for strengthening the London County Council, for preventing "the growth of new vested interests in the ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland and in Wales," and for direct local control over the liquor traffic, were also announced.

The Speech concluded by invoking the guidance of Almighty God.

**L**—Address, The—Lord Brassey (G.L.) moved the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, and expressed a hope that the measure of local self-government for Ireland would be such as prudent and patriotic men could support. He congratulated the Government on the results of its action in Egypt, which had preserved the continuity of our foreign policy. He hoped that benefit would arise from the proposed inquiry into the depression of agriculture.—Lord Thring (G.L.) seconded the motion, and argued that there was no ground for fear that the majority in an Irish Parliament would oppress the minority.—Lord Salisbury (C.) reviewed the main topics of the Queen's Speech. He acknowledged that, as regarded both Egypt and Uganda, the Government appeared to have acted on sound principles, and with judgment and skill. The maritime blockade in Africa was not sufficient to repress the slave trade, and it was necessary to go to its source and establish our beneficent sway in the regions which had come under our rule. As regards Egypt, the assurances which had been given by this country to the other Powers had not been modified by recent events at Cairo, but the situation had been altered thereby, and

**L.—The Address—continued.**

the prospects of evacuation made more difficult. He doubted whether further inquiry into agricultural distress would reveal any new facts, but he was glad that it was to take place. 'On the question of Ireland, he said the key-note of Mr. Morley's administrative policy seemed to be to politically capture the criminal classes by a deliberate renunciation of the powers given to him by law, as well as by his action in respect to the Evicted Tenants Commission, and the liberation of the Gweedore prisoners. Lord Salisbury commented on the mild yet ambiguous language in which Home Rule was referred to in the Speech, and asked whether the measure would be introduced before or after the items of the Newcastle programme, which, he said, contained work which would occupy at least a generation. He expressed a doubt as to whether parish councils, if established, would be well attended; and as to local option, its result would be that the brewers would have it all their own way. He warned the Government that the agricultural and trade depression would be aggravated by shaking the belief in the sanctity of contracts and the security of property. He also spoke of the need for relaxing the undue severity of the Poor Law in respect to the aged and infirm, and was glad that the subject was to be investigated.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.), referring to Egypt, said the Government would maintain their position as long as required by their obligations, alike for the welfare of that country and the interests of the Empire. As to the relief of agriculture, they would welcome any sound suggestions for that object which might result from a careful inquiry. He denied that they had endeavoured to obtain the support of the criminal classes in Ireland. They had framed a Bill relating to the better government of that country, which would be found to be by no means so milk-and-water a measure as the leader of the Opposition imagined. He did not believe that it would enable the Roman Catholic majority in Ireland to oppress the Protestants, or that they desired to do so.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) expressed disappointment at the meagre information afforded by Lord Kimberley, and declined to recognise the long list of measures as a practical programme of legislation. Parliament was entitled, before considering the question of Home Rule, to have an explanation of how its supremacy was to be maintained intact and unimpaired. Jan. 31.

Lord Londonderry (C.) bore testimony to the universal repugnance in Ulster to Home Rule, and to the resolute determination of the people to resist the attempt to force any such measure upon them. He criticised the action of the Irish Executive during the past six months, charging them with truckling to lawlessness and crime by the release of the Gweedore prisoners, the issue of the Evicted Tenants Commission, and other administrative proceedings.—Lord de Vesci (L.U.) spoke of the arbitrary removal by the Government of members of Irish local bodies who were rendering good service to the public.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) defended the appointment of the Evicted Tenants Commission, and asserted that, in revoking the proclamations under the Crimes Act, the Government had acted on the score of safety and expediency. In general agrarian crime had diminished, although in Clare and Kerry things were not satisfactory. He repudiated the charge of truckling to lawlessness, and regretted that an ex-Lord-Lieutenant should seem, even indirectly, to encourage the people of Ulster to resist the Imperial Parliament.—Lord Ashbourne (C.) said that Mr. Morley's policy had been one of steady and systematic disparagement of all Loyalists. He condemned the abandonment of the change of venue and special juries as weakening the power of detecting and punishing crime. As to the Evicted Tenants Commission, there was no authority for a Judge deserting his judicial duties at the bidding of the Lord-Lieutenant, in order to engage in political and partisan work upon a roving Commission. He regarded the release of the Gweedore prisoners as wholly indefensible and highly dangerous to the interests of law and order, and he asked why the Judge who tried the case was not consulted.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, said that the advice he had given in regard to the Gweedore prisoners had not been in the least degree influenced by party considerations. It would be base to use the prerogative of mercy for party ends, but it would be baser for fear of a political attack to keep men in prison longer than they otherwise would be kept. The Judge had been consulted a year before on the same subject, and the Government did not think it necessary to consult him again. The sole object of the Evicted Tenants Commission was to find a solution which, while fair and just to both sides, would remove a social danger. The Government had not taken up their Irish policy in wantonness, but in the firm belief that it would secure the peace and prosperity of the country. Feb. 2.

Lord Dunraven (C.) protested against the issue of a Royal Commission on the land question in Wales. He denied the right of the Executive to dispense with necessary legal powers for enforcing the law in Clare and Kerry, where crime now went undetected and unpunished. He also condemned the terms of reference to the Evicted Tenants Commission as being drawn with a foregone conclusion.—Lord Monkswell (G.L.) urged the necessity of a reform in the system of registration, more especially in London.—Other peers having spoken, the Address was agreed to. Feb. 3.

©—Mr. Lambert (G.L.) moved the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech and Mr. Beaufoy (G.L.) seconded the motion.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) followed, dealing first with questions of foreign and colonial policy. As to Uganda, he congratulated the Government on what he understood to be their policy, which was in contrast to their views

**O—The Address—continued.**

when in Opposition, and to the policy of abandonment which was formerly represented by Sir W. Harcourt. He asked what provision had been made for the interval between the abandonment of Uganda by the East African Company and the making of some final and permanent arrangement. As to Egypt, he also congratulated them on having met a difficult and sudden crisis, whose cause was unexplained, with courage, directness, and promptitude. On questions of domestic concern, he said the speech left it doubtful as to how the problem of agricultural distress was to be investigated. He advocated a Committee instead of a Commission. The Commission appointed to enquire into the position of the Irish evicted tenants had been quite unsuccessful, and, owing to the absence of cross-examination, it could not get at the truth. In regard to the two dynamiters, Egan and Callan, for whose release the Nationalists clamoured, he said the Government had by their previous declarations and recent acts created the suspicion that they were prepared to buy political support by recommending the extension of the Royal clemency to criminals. The release of the Gweedore prisoners showed a contempt for the safety of the police by arbitrarily diminishing the just punishment of those malefactors and was a use of the prerogative of mercy as a political weapon. The Speech contained many projects of legislation which were simply homage paid to the Newcastle programme. The Government Bills would, if passed, paralyse the efficiency of the Churches in Wales and Scotland without settling the issue as to Establishment or Disestablishment. Referring to the promised Home Rule Bill, he said that the task of carrying through a gigantic constitutional revolution was one heavy enough for the shoulders of any Parliament, and sufficient to occupy the time of any Session. The design of the Bill was to reverse the process by which every Empire in the world had been built up.—Mr. Gladstone defended the inclusion of a large number of measures in the Queen's Speech on the ground of the continual growth in the arrears of legislation. He announced that a Royal Commission would be issued to inquire into the land question in Wales. The Bill relating to the Welsh and Scotch Churches would not suspend, but quicken their activity. Turning to Ireland, he said that Mr. Balfour's reference to the forthcoming Bill begged every question and prejudiced every argument, the principle of local autonomy had strengthened every Empire which had adopted it. He denied that the Government had exercised the prerogative of clemency for the purpose of obtaining political support; and declined to discuss the question of the evicted tenants until the Commission had reported. As to Uganda, their information was at present imperfect, but he believed Sir Gerald Portal would advise the adoption of a proper course. On the subject of Egypt, it was almost universally recognised, and the whole of Europe perceived, that we had virtually no option but to act as we had done in the recent crisis; we were mainly responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, and our action had received general acceptance. In conclusion, he expressed an earnest hope that the minds of members would not be inflamed beforehand by violent denunciations of the Home Rule Bill.

Jan. 31.

Sir M. J. Stewart (C.) claimed a reduction of the local burdens which handicapped farmers in their struggle with foreign competition. He also strongly opposed the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland.—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) also protested against the attack on the Church of Scotland, and insisted that the question should first be fairly and directly put to the people of that country.—Sir George Trevelyan (G.L.) said the main reason for introducing the Bill was that a good thing could not be done too soon, and this was, at any rate, a good beginning. The voluntary Churches believed that true freedom could never be attained by a Church trammelled by State support.—Sir C. Pearson (C.) denounced the measure as intended to paralyse the Church.—Mr. Dane (C.), in a maiden speech, dealt with the Irish policy of the Government and condemned the compact entered into between the Government and the Nationalist members in August, 1892.

Feb. 1.

Col. Saunderson (C.) said the Government had shown weakness, and had failed only when they threw aside the policy of their predecessors. He condemned Mr. Morley's refusal to afford night protection to sheriffs engaged in enforcing civil process, which he believed to be illegal, and which had been followed by disgraceful crimes in Clare. The Evicted Tenants Commission ought properly to be called the "Dillon and O'Brien Relief Commission." He also contrasted the liberation of dynamiters in England, who were supposed to be innocent, on ticket-of-leave, with the unconditional release of the Gweedore murderers, who pleaded guilty.—(A reference in connection with this case to Father MacFadden as a "murderous ruffian" produced an excited scene, and the Speaker declining to declare it out of order, Mr. Dillon moved that Col. Saunderson should be no longer heard. The Speaker declined to put the motion, though he thought the expression an irritating one, and suggested its withdrawal, in which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour joined. The latter, however, reminded the House that language far stronger had been frequently heard against innocent policemen and innocent magistrates.—Col. Saunderson then withdrew the words and substituted those of "an excited politician.") He concluded by declaring that the Prime Minister proposed at the end of a great career to found in Ireland, amid the ruins of the ascendancy which he had himself destroyed, the more hateful ascendancy of the Roman Catholic clergy.—Mr. W. Redmond (F.N.) having spoken, Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.) described the policy of the Government as a composite photograph in which the faces of Lord Rosebery, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. J.

○—The Address—continued.

Redmond, and Mr. J. Morley were blended. In regard to Egypt, he contrasted the speeches formerly made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, of which he said the troubles in Egypt were an effect. Our troops ought not to be withdrawn until the results of the reforms we had initiated had been finally secured. As to Uganda, he considered Sir G. Portal's mission unnecessary, and he wished to know what was to happen between March 31st, when the evacuation by the Company must take place, and the receipt of his report. He also attacked the general Irish policy of the Government.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.), Chief Secretary, described Mr. Chamberlain's references to Egypt as mischievous and calculated to produce an injurious effect in Egypt, and to encourage the Khedive to adopt an independent course. As to Uganda, he said the opposition when in office had apparently contemplated the abandonment of the country. In reply to the charge of neglecting measures for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland, he quoted statistics showing a diminution of agrarian outrages, the better payment of rents, and a decrease in criminal cases at the winter assizes. In abandoning the secret enquiry under the Crimes Act, he had merely dropped a weapon of little use. An appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench in regard to night seizures had been lodged. The Evicted Tenants Commission, he said, was not created to try either landlords or tenants. The majority of its members were Nationalists, but they were conversant with the special difficulties of the case, and were not appointed to try a political question. An English judge, full of respect for law and property, had become President of the Commission, whose proceedings had been conducted with undisputed impartiality—(laughter)—and whose report would aid the solution of a most difficult problem. After explaining the reasons for liberating the Gweedore prisoners, he concluded by saying that there was no transaction in his public life on which he should look back with more satisfaction.—Mr. Darling (C.) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was rejected by 249 to 152.—Mr. Carson (C.) commenced a reply to Mr. Morley, when the debate was adjourned. *Feb. 2.*

Mr. Carson resumed the debate and referred to the "grotesque performance" of the Evicted Tenants Commission, before which he appeared as counsel for Lord Clanricarde, maintaining that the Commission was appointed in order to put off an awkward question and to extricate Mr. Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien from a difficult position. The Chief Secretary, he said, had almost conceded that it was a partisan Commission. He complained that in the case of the Gweedore prisoners, the clemency of the Crown was not exercised *bona fide*, and said there was no evidence to throw doubt upon the verdict. Mr. Morley had done nothing to promote the material prosperity of the country, and the only hope held out to Ireland was a Home Rule Bill which there was not the least chance of passing.—Mr. Randell (G.L.) asked for a definite assurance that the Government would shortly bring forward the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. *Feb. 3.*

Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) next brought forward an amendment with reference to the abandonment of Uganda (v. Africa, *post*).—Mr. Wharton (C.) followed (*Feb. 6.*) with an amendment on the state of Agriculture (q. v. *post*), which was succeeded by a discussion on Labour questions (q. v., *Feb. 7.*) initiated by Mr. Keir-Hardie (Lab.).—Mr. Jesse Collings (L.U.) moved an amendment (*Feb. 8.*) claiming relief for Agricultural Labourers (q. v. *post*). Each having been negatived, Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) brought forward the case of the imprisoned dynamiters (*Feb. 9.*) This was discussed (the 12 o'clock rule having been suspended) until past midnight, when the adjournment was moved by Mr. O'Neill (C.), and opposed by the Government, whereupon Mr. Balfour (C.) charged them with desiring to burke the discussion of the subsequent amendments. After a prolonged debate and a division, the Government agreed to the adjournment. On the following day (*Feb. 10.*) Mr. Ross (C.) proposed an amendment regretting the release of the Gweedore prisoners (v. Ireland, Gweedore prisoners, *post*). On *Feb. 11.* Mr. J. Lowther (C.) moved an amendment in favour of restricting the immigration of foreign paupers (see Aliens, *post*), which having been negatived, the Address was agreed to.

○—Africa—Mashonaland.—Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question as to whether the Government were prepared, in case of necessity, to protect British subjects in Mashonaland, said that the British South African Company were responsible for the preservation of peace and order in their territories, and they were able and willing to discharge their duty. Mr. Rhodes would shortly have ready for service 1,000 men fully armed and mounted. When a case of necessity arose, the Government would, of course, be ready to announce their decision. *Sept. 1.*

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated, in answer to a question, that the troops then in South Africa numbered about 3,300 men. *Sept. 6.*

L—Africa—Uganda.—Lord Rosebery (G.L.), in reply to a question, explained the instructions which had been given to Sir Gerald Portal as Commissioner for the British sphere of influence in East Africa. His position, after March 31st, would be independent, and he would endeavour to make British influence felt by the natives, to maintain peace and order, secure the safety of traders and travellers, develop legitimate trade, and generally, without undue interference with the tribal government, to pave the way for conferring



○—Africa—Uganda—continued.

on the natives the benefits of civilization which would follow the suppression of the slave trade. He had an ample staff to support his authority, and also full power to take over any forces belonging to the East Africa Company. *Feb. 6.*

○—In the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) moved an amendment, expressing a hope that the Commissioner sent to Uganda would effect the evacuation of that country by the British East Africa Company, without any increase in Her Majesty's Imperial responsibilities. He said at the outset, that it would be a disgrace if the Liberal party went out of office without doing something to bring about the evacuation of Egypt by our troops. As to Uganda, he said that those who favoured its retention were a few weak Radicals and Lord Rosebery, whom the Tories put forward as a guardian of the honour of England. For his own part he had always objected to these protectorates and annexations. He would not, however, divide the House, hoping to get better support on the Estimates.—Mr. Gladstone said that, as to Egypt, the Government recognised the duty of maintaining, not only its external security, but its internal peace as long as the British occupation lasted, and they were endeavouring to maintain the harmony and concord with the native Government that had been the base of all our proceedings. As to Uganda, they were at present in want of almost any authentic information such as could form a basis for a decision. They were determined, if possible, not to drift, and the best way of preventing it was to refuse to act until they had the necessary data. It was impossible to say how the question might develop hereafter. They ought to have some authentic and responsible information as to the action of the British East Africa Company before they could form a complete and conclusive judgment. It was also necessary to probe to the bottom the question as to the claims of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who were said to have suffered through transactions in which the Company had been the leading agent; and if there were a debt of honour incumbent upon us we ought to satisfy that debt in a spirit of honour. Sir G. Portal had no commission to administer the country, nor had any commission of administration been appointed to follow him; and if the Government had sent him to aid in the evacuation they would have greatly increased their responsibility.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) observed that the Prime Minister, who was a master of safe phrases, had omitted to state what arrangement the Government contemplated making for administering the country after the return of Sir G. Portal's mission, and before they came to a final decision.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said the course to be taken by the Government after Sir G. Portal had presented his report must depend upon what he reported.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) desired to know whether the Government had made any provision for the period following the evacuation by the Company.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) also pressed the Government to state whether Sir G. Portal was to make arrangements on his departure for the administration of the country. *Feb. 3.*

In reply to questions, Mr. Gladstone assured the House that Sir G. Portal's instructions empowered him to make arrangements for any emergencies which might arise in the interval between the departure of the Company and the final decision of the Government. The debate on Mr. Labouchere's amendment was resumed by Sir J. Kennaway (C.), who defended the Church Missionary Society against some remarks of Mr. Gladstone; and Mr. Burdett-Coutts (C.) vindicated the action of the British East Africa Company.—Mr. A. C. Morton (G.L.) deprecated a policy of drifting into annexation.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.), Under-Secretary, said that the mission and the tenour of Sir G. Portal's instructions were to retain perfect freedom for Parliament in deciding on future policy, while obtaining full information; and he would have liberty of action to deal with any unforeseen emergency. The force at his disposal was believed to be adequate for all necessities.—Mr. Labouchere's amendment was withdrawn. *Feb. 6.*

On consideration of the Civil Service Estimates, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) moved to reduce the vote by £5,000, the cost of Sir G. Portal's mission to Uganda. He contended that Sir G. Portal had been given a free hand to take over the establishments, forts, guns, and forces of the British East Africa Company, and to set up a Government in Uganda, to maintain it while he remained, and to appoint an officer to superintend it when he came away. This was in effect the establishment of a protectorate, and would involve us in grave Imperial responsibilities. Lord Rosebery, he said, was the "high priest of jingoism," to which the Radicals were strongly opposed, and he reminded them that they could vote without fear in accordance with their principles on this occasion, as the Government would have the support of Unionists.—Mr. Gladstone said the main purpose of the mission was one of inquiry and report on the best means of dealing with Uganda, and everything else in the instructions had reference to emergencies and needs incidental to the character of the mission and to temporary arrangements. There were instructions involving a protectorate or annexation. Sir G. Portal would reserve all permanent arrangements for the free decision of the authorities at home, and especially of the House of Commons. The Government could not refuse to accept their responsibilities, but they had taken every possible measure against the creation of new obligations.—Mr. Balfour (C.) taunted the Ministerial members with not having maintained a consistent and uniform attitude. Sir W. Harcourt had last year spoken in the same sense as Mr. Labouchere, though, doubtless, he did not always mean everything he said when in Opposition. Mr. Gladstone was now

**C—Africa—Uganda—continued.**

disposed to minimize the assurance given in the debate on the Address, and did not see the full extent to which he was really committed to a vigorous and forward policy in Uganda. Sir G. Portal's mission was for the purpose of procuring information and organising the country; the second being the more important object. Mr. Labouchere was right in saying that Lord Rosebery's policy was to make our sphere of influence permanently operative. The honour of this country required us not to withdraw from the position we had taken up, and it would be absolutely impossible to withdraw from the responsibility undertaken by the late Government, but freely accepted and endorsed by their successors.—Mr. Storey (G.L.) admitted that the mischief had begun with the late Government, but thought the heaviest responsibility for the consequences of our advance into Uganda lay on the present Ministry, and warned them that it would produce antagonism with a large section of their followers.—After further debate, Mr. J. Chamberlain urged that every opportunity of developing new channels of trade should be utilised. He believed that the people of this country were determined not to give up the advantages we had secured in Africa, but to take their full share in the disposition of these new lands, and in their civilization. As to Uganda, our honour was pledged, and it was too late to go back. The Government were, as usual, in a state of suspense, and had no policy. They were endeavouring to ride two horses at the same time. If we left Uganda to-morrow the Protestants, Catholics, and Mahomedans would be at one another's throats, and there would be a massacre almost unparalleled in the history of Africa.—Mr. Labouchere's motion was negatived by 368 to 46, and the vote was then agreed to.—*Mar. 20.*

On the Report of Supply, Sir E. Grey stated that in sending Sir G. Portal's mission the Government had taken the only course open to them. Information was needed concerning the condition of the country, for if we had retired at once there was no telling what the consequences might have been. The Government fully recognized the urgency of the case and the obligations imposed upon them, not only by the facts of the past, but also by the facts of the present time and the prospects with regard to the future; and they were determined to fulfil those obligations.—Mr. Labouchere protested against this speech.—The Report was agreed to. *Mar. 21.*

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) commented on Sir E. Grey's speech.—Mr. Gladstone said the question was a very difficult one, but the Government did not entertain any idea as to the annexation of Uganda. At present they were not in possession of adequate information. *Mar. 22.*

In reply to questions, Sir E. Grey (G.L.) stated that no information had been received by the Foreign Office from Sir G. Portal in Uganda as to an alleged enlistment of Soudanese troops in his service, but Mr. Storey and Mr. Labouchere pressed for information as to Sir G. Portal's competency to hoist the British flag in Uganda or to take any steps which would involve this country in the assumption of a Protectorate.—Sir E. Grey said that his instructions allowed him considerable latitude, though any arrangement would be provisional until his report had been considered. *June 21.*

**C—Agriculture.**—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. L. Wharton (C.) called attention to the existence of widespread agricultural depression, and moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Jeffreys (C.), expressing regret that no measures for relief had been announced in the Queen's Speech.—Dr. Farquharson (G.L.) professed complete confidence in the intentions of the Government, but pressed for some information as to the composition and scope of the proposed committee.—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) argued that the monometallic system was in a great measure responsible for agricultural depression.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) supported the motion, because he believed that a mere inquiry was a mockery, and pointed out that instead of relieving the land from burdens, fifteen members of the Government had voted in favour of Mr. Provand's motion to increase taxation on land.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) derided the proposed inquiry as unnecessary; what agriculturists wanted was permanent relief, such as further revision of railway rates, more effective security against imported cattle disease, further relief from local taxation, and, above all, changes in the currency system, so as to encourage the wider use of silver.—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) replied briefly, that as agricultural representatives could not agree among themselves as to the proper remedies for the admitted distress, the Government was justified in proposing an inquiry.—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.), in reply, pointed out that, though there might be some divergence as to the remedies, there were several, such as the relief of local taxation, on which they were all agreed. *Feb. 6.*

Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) spoke on the state of agriculture in Ireland, especially in Ulster, and advocated the abolition of dual ownership, on fair and reasonable terms to the landlords.—Mr. Dillon (N.) taunted Mr. Russell with want of consistency in his declarations on this subject in Canada, in Ireland, and in the House of Commons.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said he believed that the agricultural condition of Ireland could not be regarded as critical, and, therefore, he could not at present support a revision of rents.—Mr. Long (C.), reverting to agricultural depression in England and Wales, denied that inquiry was required, as the facts were well known, and complained that the Government, though loud in their promises of help at the general election, had been absolutely silent when the opportunity came.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) argued that if they dealt with one interest in distress they must deal with all, and this would revolutionize our financial

**Q—Agriculture—continued.**

system. He quoted with approval Lord Salisbury's declaration against imposing a tax on the food of the people, with which he agreed, and argued against any tampering with the currency. Low prices, he considered, were the result, not of any monetary system, but of the development of greater means of production. The Government were anxious that the proposed committee should discuss the subject in a sympathetic spirit, and they desired to do all they could to promote the well-being of the agricultural community.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) urged the Government to deal with the question of a temporary revision of judicial rents in Ireland.—Mr. Wharton's amendment was negatived by 272 to 232. *Feb. 7.*

**L—Lord Dunraven (C.),** referring to the proposed inquiry into agricultural depression, and to the great length of time involved, asked for a separate inquiry into the incidence of Imperial and local taxation on agricultural land.—Lord Ribblesdale (G.L.), for the Government, said they were in favour of a single inquiry, by which, without any undue loss of time, the various points could be discussed. *Feb. 21.*

**C—**In answer to a question as to the appointment of a Select Committee, Mr. Gladstone said the motion could not be advantageously proceeded with at that late period, but the Government would advise the issue of a Royal Commission. *July 6.*

**Mr. Lopes (C.)** called attention to the continued depression in agriculture, and moved a resolution expressing regret that the Government had not entertained the proposals which had been made during the Session, or taken other action to lessen the difficulties and to improve the condition of the agricultural interest. He condemned the utter indifference with which the Government had treated the whole question.—Mr. Everett (G.L.) seconded the resolution, though declining to join in a vote of censure on the Government.—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) said that the appointment of a Select Committee had been in a great measure prevented by the action of the Opposition. The resolution was an attack on the Government in terms studiously vague and ingeniously comprehensive. He went on to show that they had taken action on several points, such as swine fever, the marking of meat and all foreign and colonial produce, railway rates, the adulteration of fertilizers and feeding stuffs, and the reform of the Agricultural Holdings Act. They now proposed to refer the question of agricultural distress to a small and effective Royal Commission, which could sit during the recess, and he hoped would report before next Session, when the Government would be able to formulate remedies.—Sir W. Harcourt complained that no definite proposals had been made by the Opposition.—Mr. Chaplin replied by asking what remedy the Government had in mind when on January 31st they announced the appointment of a Select Committee. The agricultural interest, like every other interest in the country, would, he feared, be overridden by the Irish vote.—The resolution was negatived by 161 to 137. *July 28.*

**C—Agricultural Holdings Act—**Mr. Logan (G.L.) called attention to the defective working of the Act of 1883, contending that it was so involved and costly that the tenant was at the mercy of his landlord. He moved a resolution in favour of its amendment as urgently needed to enable a leaving tenant to obtain adequate compensation for all improvements executed by him on his holding, to give greater security of tenure and freedom to make improvements, to cultivate and sell produce without detriment to the holding, to abolish the landlord's right to distrain for rent, and to simplify the settlement of compensation and other differences between landlord and tenant.—Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C.) suggested the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question, and Mr. W. Smith (G.L.) advocated the establishment of a Land Court.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) concurred with some of the proposals, but others would be highly injurious, and he thought no good could come of passing such an abstract resolution. If the resolution should be passed and become the substantive motion, he should support an amendment to refer the subject to a Select Committee.—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) said the resolution indicated a natural and wholesome policy, and as the Government had been unable to obtain the appointment of their proposed committee on agricultural depression, they would support it, as laying down broad and general principles on which legislation might immediately proceed.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) said he would vote for the resolution on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said he should propose to negative Col. Kenyon-Slaney's amendment and to refer the resolution to the proposed committee on agricultural distress.—Mr. A. Balfour pointed out that the Government, while agreeing to the abstract resolution, refused to accept an amendment to give it practical effect.—The motion that the Speaker leave the chair was negatived, and Mr. Gardner having moved the closure, Mr. Logan's resolution was agreed to, without an opportunity being given to Col. Kenyon-Slaney to move his amendment. *June 9.*

**Q—Agricultural Labourers.**—In the course of the debate on the Address, Mr. Jesse Collings (L.U.) moved an amendment expressing regret that no measures had been announced for the relief of the agricultural working classes, and declaring that such measures ought to take precedence of Irish legislation. He contrasted the action of the late Government in granting county government, free education, allotments, and small holdings, with the promises made by the Gladstonian party, and said the interests of the labourers were now to be sacrificed to Home Rule.—Sir E. Lechmere (C.) seconded the

**C—Agricultural Labourers—continued.**

amendment.—Mr. Logan (G.L.) asserted that the projected parish councils would place the labourers on the high road to independence.—Mr. H. Farguharson (C.) advocated fiscal reform.—Mr. Benson (G.L.) expressed his gratification at the promise of parish councils.—Mr. Cust (C.) taunted the Government with having come into office under false pretences.—Mr. H. H. Fowler (G.L.) regretted Mr. Collings' attacks on his old colleagues and friends. The Government, he said, were bound to give precedence to their measure relating to the government of Ireland, but their proposal to establish parish councils would be a step towards improving the condition of the labourers. That measure would, he said, be a reality and not a sham; and they also contemplated a radical reform in the administration of the Poor Law.—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) feared that there was no chance of any of these measures being brought forward for practical discussion.—Mr. Gladstone deprecated the course adopted in intercepting the course of public business by votes of censure of this kind. The amendment invited the House to assert what was entirely untrue, inasmuch as a Bill for the establishment of parish councils was announced in the Speech, and was most distinctly a measure for the relief of the agricultural labourer. Cottages could not be improved except by giving powers of self-government, and the parish council was of vital importance in raising their physical and moral condition. The Government also held that to improve the labourers' condition, and to elevate his material circumstances, it was necessary to give him immediate and effective access to the use of the land in moderation for his own benefit. The Government had assumed a burden as heavy as they could bear, and it would be dishonest for them to enter into more engagements.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) said the Parish Councils Bill had been placed at the end of the Queen's Speech, after Home Rule, after a great Reform Bill, and after questions affecting the disestablishment of Churches. The labourers would be disappointed if very early attention were not given to their wants.—The amendment was negatived by 312 to 228. *Feb. 8.*

**C—Alien Immigration.**—In the debate on the Address, Mr. James Lowther (C.) moved an amendment in favour of restrictions on the immigration of destitute aliens into the United Kingdom. He referred to the large number of destitute aliens who came to this country from the Russian Empire, most of whom were Jews, and said that one result was that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the tailors in the East-end of London were foreigners. Other trades were also becoming more and more crowded with foreign workers, who competed seriously with British labour, and caused increased demands on public charity, by throwing Englishmen out of employment, as well as by themselves becoming in many cases chargeable to the rates or dependent on charity. He argued that on sanitary grounds also this immigration was a grave national danger, and that every other country, except Turkey, had imposed restrictions on the admission of pauper immigrants; he also shewed that the trade unions and labour associations were in favour of restrictions, and urged the Government to take prompt and decisive action.—Mr. J. H. Wilson (Lab.) seconded the amendment.—Mr. Gladstone said the House had before it only the statement of a general belief, which, unless sustained by specific facts, would not warrant the Government in taking action. The sanitary condition of some of the foreign immigrants had received the attention of the Local Government Board, and the Government were doing all they could to ascertain the facts. If the Jewish and other immigrants who crowded the tailoring trade were to be sprung upon as destitute aliens, a blow would be struck at the interests of emigrant labourers who left England annually in hundreds of thousands; and foreign countries would be justified in erecting barriers against them. The Government recognised that the subject was a fair one for investigation, and, if necessary, for legislation on the facts discovered. The new Labour Department of the Board of Trade would institute a full inquiry and a Commissioner would be sent to the United States to make inquiries into the system of restriction there. There was a strong feeling in the country on the subject, and the Government would grant a committee and assist in the investigation, but they would not try to obtain popularity under false pretences by agreeing to an amendment which could have no result.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) argued against either legislation or inquiry.—Sir J. Goldsmid (L.U.) defended the immigrants from Russia.—Sir W. Marriott (C.) urged the necessity for immediate action, as inquiry by a committee meant endless delay.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) argued that further inquiry was required, as the last census returns shewed that the alien immigrants made England rather a halting-place than a resting-place.—Sir H. Howorth (C.) said the subject was ripe for legislation; Baron F. de Rothschild (L.U.) favoured a complete inquiry; and Mr. Labouchere (G.L.), who desired action instead of inquiry, said he should vote for the amendment.—On a division it was negatived by 234 to 119, and the Address was agreed to. *Feb. 11.*

**C—Appropriation Bill.**—On the second reading Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C.) drew attention to the action of the Government in Egypt and Siam, and to the negotiations with Russia respecting the occupation of the Pamirs. Other subjects were also discussed, and the Bill was read a second time, subsequently becoming law. *Sept. 20.*

**C—Arbitration.**—Mr. Cremer (G.L.) moved a resolution expressing satisfaction that both Houses of the United States Congress had authorized the conclusion of treaties of arbitration

**C—Arbitration—continued.**

with other countries; and urging the Government at the first convenient opportunity, to open negotiations with the United States with that object.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) seconded the resolution.—Mr. Gladstone said that, although a treaty of arbitration was undoubtedly a novelty, he had a reasonable hope that such a treaty might before long, under favourable circumstances, be concluded with the United States. The great difficulty was the complexity of foreign relations on this side. The amendment he said was not correctly framed, and he suggested that the object in view would be completely gained if the following words were added:—"That this House, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States on the basis of the foregoing resolution." He expressed a hope that a central and impartial tribunal might eventually be established for the settlement of international disputes.—Mr. Cremer then withdrew the resolution, and Mr. Gladstone moved it in a slightly modified form, with the addition of the words suggested.—After further debate, the altered resolution was agreed to. June 16.

**O.—Army.**—Viscount Wolmer (L.U.), on the motion for Supply, called attention to the report of Lord Wantage's Committee, and moved a resolution that the present system of military administration failed to secure either due economy in time of peace or efficiency for national defence. He urged that schemes entailing vast expenditure had been adopted, to which effect had never been given; that no provision was made for very important contingencies; and, thirdly, that maladministration had made the general military position extremely serious.—Sir G. Chesney (C.) seconded the resolution, and the debate was continued by Mr. Cochrane (L.U.), Colonel Murray (C.), and Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.).—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) pointed out that circumstances existed which must add to our Army expenditure almost as much as the most rigid economy could take from it. He said that in criticising the cost of the Army, it should be considered that we had to provide officers not only for our very small Army, but for the larger Army which must be mobilised if it became necessary to defend this country in earnest. The number of officers, therefore, could not be largely reduced without danger. He asserted that the Army at home had never been more efficient than it was at present. Recruiting was satisfactory, and the Army was better armed and equipped than at any previous period. There ought, no doubt, to be some reform, but fluctuations of public opinion rendered it difficult. The staff at Headquarters should be reduced, but the position was complicated. After the retirement of the present Commander-in-Chief, however, a real chief of staff ought to be created.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) said the Liberal party had never been noted for their successful military and naval administration. There were grave defects in our military system, especially in the higher administration, which required reform and much more professional management than it now possessed. Many military officers doubted whether the Reserve would be of any use in time of war, inasmuch as the training of the men was not properly kept up. The Army ought to be provided with efficient field guns, and the cavalry ought to be kept up at full war strength. The report of Lord Hartington's Commission had produced indirectly much improvement, and in quiet Parliamentary times much more might be done. Whatever improvement had been made was due to the work of the administration of the last six years, under the late Government.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied at length to the various criticisms.—A motion for adjournment having been negatived by 225 to 267, the Closure was applied, and Lord Wolmer's resolution was negatived. Mar. 9.

On the Army Estimates, Mr. Lockwood (G.L.) called attention to the case of ex-Surgeon Major Briggs, who, he asserted had been treated unjustly, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) replied.—Sir F. FitzWigram (C.) complained of the inadequacy of soldiers' pay and the absence of industrial training.—Mr. H. Bowles (C.) spoke on the reduction of the vote for the Small Arms Factories.—Mr. Corbett (L.U.) criticised the proposal to form the Cameronians into a regiment of Guards.—Mr. Brookfield (C.) commented on the dearth of competent Volunteer officers.—On the Vote for 154,442 land forces of all ranks, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made the annual statement. He said there were no great changes to lay before the Committee. The general principles of the Army organisation remained unaltered, as the system of principles introduced by Lord Cardwell more than twenty years ago—short service, localisation, and the combination of battalions—had stood the test of time. For the purpose of foreign service the force to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation would be no longer the 1st Army Corps and line of communication troops, but a special force, comprising an infantry division, a cavalry brigade, a mounted infantry battalion, two batteries of horse artillery, three batteries of field artillery, with a large number of special troops, such as bridging and telegraphic troops, balloon section, and bakery column. It had been constituted with a special view to the probable requirements of a small war, and its strength was about 20,000 men and 8,700 horses. He reported favourably on the success of recruiting last year. The grievances of purchase officers had been fully examined by Mr. E. Stanhope, and he could hold out no hope of revising his decision. An additional grant would, however, be made to colonels on completing the command of a regiment. The Reserve was in a flourishing condition

●—Army—continued.

and consisted of 77,000 men. The Militia showed a total of 108,288, but the cavalry was reduced by 2,098. The Volunteers suffered from a dearth of officers, but it was hoped that the issue of a decoration, and the more intimate relation into which the force had been brought with the Army, by the success of brigade camps, might do something to supply it. The question of giving some decoration to non-commissioned officers was under consideration. In regard to material, both works and munitions of war, good progress had been made, as well as in the arrangements for Imperial defence and the housing of soldiers. The magazine rifle would soon be complete in its issue, 846,000 having been manufactured, and 86 batteries were armed with the 12-pounder guns. It was intended to increase the number of pensions to veterans who had served in the Crimea or the Indian Mutiny. In conclusion, he said, that while he could announce no new depaures and no great reforms, the defensive forces had never been in a better condition. Mar. 11.

●—On the Vote for the land forces, Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) reviewed the general statement made by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in introducing the Estimates. He said the present system of Treasury control over the Army was unsatisfactory, and interfered with the efficiency of Army administration. Several other members having spoken, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said it was still intended to maintain two Army Corps in the same condition of readiness as at present, but there would also be a force of 20,000 men ready for immediate embarkation. The system of Treasury control over the War Office was not conducive to real economy, and he should be glad to alter the relations between the departments in some respects.—The debate was adjourned. Mar. 16.

●—The vote for 154,442 land forces of all ranks was agreed to.—On the vote of £5,876,400 for the pay, &c., of the Army, Sir G. O. Morgan (G.L.) directed attention to what was practically the abolition of the office of Judge Advocate-General; and Captain Naylor-Leyland (C.) contended that higher rates of pay ought to be given to the soldiers.—In reply, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the augmentation of pay would involve the expenditure of a large sum, which at present he could not contemplate. The Government had requested Sir F. Jeune to take charge of the work of the Judge Advocate-General, on the understanding that most of the duties should be discharged by deputy. Sir F. Jeune, who had accepted the office without remuneration, had written to say that the arrangement worked well.—The vote, with others, was agreed to. Mar. 17.

●—Lord Minto (L.U.) advocated the advisability of reserving situations in the Government offices for discharged non-commissioned officers and soldiers of good character as an act of justice due to a very meritorious class, and as certain to increase the popularity of the Army.—Lord Wemyss (C.), Lord Dorchester (C.), and Lord Dundonald (C.), all strongly supported the appeal, while Lord Sidmouth (C.) asserted a corresponding claim for the Navy.—Lord Sandhurst (G.L.) replied that the Secretary for War was in full sympathy with the object, and would do his utmost to forward it. Old soldiers were now largely employed at the War Office, and old sailors at the Admiralty; and he hoped that the excellent example set by the late Postmaster-General would be followed by other departments. May 18.

●—On the vote for Works, Buildings, and Repairs, Sir A. Acland-Hood (C.) drew attention to the policy of the War Office in continuing the manufacture of the new magazine rifle without providing proper ranges. The vote was agreed to. June 27.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) stated that the Duke of Connaught had been selected by the Commander-in-Chief for the chief command of the Army at Aldershot on account of his fitness for its duties and from the fact that he was practically the senior available officer. Aug. 29.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman further explained, in reply to a question, that the command at Aldershot was a lieutenant-general's command, but tenable by a general, and that therefore the Duke of Connaught was eligible. Sept. 1.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. Hanbury (C.) complained of Government officials having taken advantage of the work of private inventors in respect of the production of smokeless powder (cordite), and contended that we had got a bad smokeless powder after long delay. He moved to reduce the vote by £500.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman asserted that there was no justification for the accusation against eminent men who had long and loyally served the public. They were perfectly justified in inventing a powder for the assistance of the Government, and it was not true that they had picked the brains of any one. A friendly lawsuit was now pending with regard to compensation to Mr. Nobel.—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) concurred generally with the remarks of the Secretary of State for War; and after some further discussion the motion for the reduction of the vote was negatived without a division.—Mr. Dalziel (G.L.) called attention to the selection of the Duke of Connaught for the command at Aldershot, describing the appointment as a discreditable job. He moved to reduce the vote by £100.—Colonels Warde, Lockwood, and Murray defended the appointment, which was adversely criticized by Mr. Burnie and Mr. A. Morton.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he assumed equal responsibility with the Commander-in-Chief for the appointment, and he asserted that in all ranks of the Army the opinion was that his Royal Highness was admirably fitted for the discharge of his functions. His service in India and Egypt, as well as his actual seniority, justified his

**Q—Army—continued.**

appointment. As to the office of Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hartington's Commission had recommended that the permanent retention of the office of Commander-in-Chief as it now existed should not form a part of the future constitution of the War Department, and that recommendation would be carried out.—Mr. Stanhope spoke in favour of the appointment, but regretted that Lord Roberts had not been nominated to the post of Adjutant-General.—After some further discussion, the motion for the reduction of the vote was negatived by 156 to 39; and the vote was agreed to. *Sept. 11.*

On the vote for the Volunteers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Queen had sanctioned a decoration for non-commissioned officers of the force.—The vote for provisions, forage, and other supplies gave rise to some discussion respecting the supply of foreign provisions.—Mr. Jeffreys (C.), by way of protest against the use of foreign provisions, moved to reduce the vote by £1,000. The reduction was negatived by 141 to 31, and the vote was then agreed to.—On the vote for the Army Clothing Establishments a discussion took place respecting the disposal of disused Army uniforms.—Mr. Woodall subsequently said it had been decided that the soldier's clothing was to become his own property, and at the conclusion of his service he was to be free to sell it, subject to certain regulations, to any of his comrades.—Eventually the vote was agreed to. *Sept. 12.*

**Q—Bimetallism**—Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L.U.) called attention to the International Monetary Conference held at Brussels, and moved a resolution urging the Government to procure its re-assembly, and to impress upon our representatives the immediate necessity of finding an effective remedy, in concert with other nations, for the growing divergence of value between gold and silver, and its attendant evils. The advocates of bimetallism, he said, desired that power should be given to everyone to take gold and silver to a mint, and to have it coined into legal-tender money. By the boycotting of silver, gold had been rendered so artificially scarce in gold-using countries, that prices had been artificially depressed. The result had been to cripple agricultural and manufacturing production in gold-using countries such as England.—Mr. Montagu (G.L.) seconded the resolution.—Mr. Gladstone said the Brussels Conference had been convened on the initiative of the United States, and if the Government now took the initiative they would be pursuing an unprecedented course, and their position would be ludicrous if they induced the conference to meet again, and had no plan to lay before it; and, moreover, several foreign powers had declined to alter their system irrespective of anything England might do. He argued that gold possessed the requisites of a good standard of value, viz., fixity, steadiness, and invariability; and though often severely tried it had never varied in the present century more than 8 or 4 per cent., whereas silver had varied within twenty or thirty years by no less than 40 per cent. If a ratio were to be fixed by law on a particular day it would have to be changed again and again, and the stability of our great financial fabric, which had been built up within the last half century, might be endangered.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) said that the Conference had been broken up by the action of the British delegates, and on that account it was right that we should now show the Powers that we desired to promote the objects for which it was convened. He supported the motion, not on any bimetallic theory, but on the recommendation of the Currency Commission that attempts should be made to encourage a more extended use of silver as an auxiliary to gold.—Mr. Beckett (C.) moved an amendment, declaring it inexpedient that the Government should take any steps to procure the re-assembling of the Conference.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) argued that it was absolutely necessary to have a double instead of a single standard of value. The resolution contained nothing which pledged its supporters to the bimetallic theory; but he thought bimetallism would be the most effective remedy for all existing evils. He urged that the Conference should re-assemble with the view to an understanding on bimetallism, if they so desired, and, if not, on some alternative. The question was one of the first importance as regards India.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.), Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied that the British delegates had broken up the Conference, as they had supported the United States resolution in favour of some measure for encouraging the use of silver in the currency systems. The Conference had broken up because no definite proposal was made by any responsible Government. If the United States or any other Power came forward with a distinct proposal, the Government would be quite prepared to discuss it. To attempt to raise prices by an artificial system was not a desirable object.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) said the evils complained of could undoubtedly be mitigated by some international agreement, which would add greater stability to the standard of value, and yet the Government had resolved to do nothing.—The resolution was negatived by 229 to 148, and the amendment was agreed to. *Feb. 28.*

**Q—Budget, The.**—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.), Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the annual Budget statement. He said the balance sheet for the year ending on March 31st, 1893, showed a total expenditure of £90,375,000, in addition to which £2,056,000 had been borrowed, bringing up the real expenditure to £92,431,000. The revenue of the year had been £90,395,000, so that there was, apart from borrowings, a "miserable surplus" of £20,000. There was a falling off in spirits of £337,000; tea and beer remained about stationary, and tobacco was markedly better. Stamps had produced £245,000 more than the estimate, the principal head being the death duties, which showed an abnormal state

**C—Budget, The—continued.**

of things, owing to the influenza in 1891-92. The yield of the income tax continued to grow, shewing a solid advance in national wealth, both in income and capital. The Post Office yield was a most unsatisfactory return, considering the amount of the expenditure, and Telegraphs brought £115,000 less than the actual working expenses. Since the telegraphs had been purchased, including a moderate interest that should be paid on the capital, there had been a loss of £4,500,000 to the public. Proceeding to examine the finance of 1893-4, he said the estimated expenditure was £91,464,000, an increase of £1,089,000 over the expenditure of last year. By far the larger part of this was due to the increased cost of Education (£340,000), and the Post Office (£635,000); besides that, we raised by Imperial taxation for local purposes an additional £7,250,000, which brought up the total to £98,714,000. The estimated revenue for 1893-4, on the basis of the present taxation, was £89,890,000, or £505,000 less than in 1892-3. There was a probable falling-off of £590,000 in the produce of taxes, while the non-tax revenue was expected to produce £85,000 more than last year. On the basis of existing taxation, therefore, a deficit of £1,574,000 was to be provided for. This was a serious state of affairs, for which the public was hardly prepared, and it was due to the vast and progressive growth of expenditure, forced upon successive Governments by the House of Commons. In order to meet it, the Government could not recommend either borrowing or the use of funds set apart for the National Debt. The only policy worthy of a solvent and a wealthy nation was to increase taxation. The Government would have proposed plans to meet the two main objects to be aimed at—first, that all property, whether real or personal, should be valued and taxed upon an equal footing; and secondly, that large properties should pay at a higher rate than those of less value. They were precluded from doing so by two reasons—the first being the question of time, and the second that the proceeds of taxation of this kind could not be immediately realised. In the circumstances, he proposed to meet the deficit by the addition of a penny to the income-tax. This penny was estimated to yield £1,750,000, thus covering the deficit, and leaving a slight margin. This method, he said, would secure the requisite sum with the least uncertainty and the smallest amount of disturbance to trade and industry. A minor change in stamp duties on foreign and colonial securities would be proposed, substituting a duty of a shilling instead of sixpence.—In the discussion which followed, Sir R. Paget (C.) complained that no relief was proposed for agriculturists.—Col. H. Vincent (C.) condemned the injustice of permitting the free import of all foreign manufactures.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) expressed satisfaction that the Sinking Fund remained intact.—Mr. Bartley (C.) remarked that no account of the effect of the Local Veto Bill was taken in the Budget, and he concluded that it was not intended to pass.—Mr. Stuart (G.L.) urged that the Government should equalise the rates of London.—Mr. Picton (G.L.) argued in favour of a free breakfast table.—Other members having spoken, Sir W. Harcourt replied generally, and mentioned that it was intended to make dealers in foreign game pay the same licence duty as dealers in English game; and also to stop the practice of affixing a receipt to a cheque in order to save the 1d. stamp on a separate receipt.—Ultimately the resolutions relating to the tea duties were agreed to. April 24.

On the Budget resolution relating to the income-tax, Mr. Goschen said it was fortunate for the Government that they were not discussing this question in a House of Commons from which the Irish members were excluded, as otherwise their doom would be sealed. As regarded the revenue of the coming year, he trusted that the Estimates would be realised. As to the increased expenditure, no mention was made of the advance in military expenditure. The electors were told that as soon as Mr. Gladstone came into office, millions would be cut off from the military expenditure, and the fact that higher estimates were submitted showed that the late Government had not spent money unnecessarily on the Army and Navy. The device to cover the deficit of about £1,500,000, was the latest automatic invention, "a penny in the slot." This was very simple, but very unjust. The income-tax was a great reserve, which should only be resorted to in sudden emergency. Financial reform was being sacrificed by the Government to measures for tinkering the Constitution.—Sir J. Lubbock moved an amendment to retain the income-tax at 6d. in the pound. He urged that if the Home Rule Bill passed, the income-tax collected in Ireland would be devoted to Irish purposes, and therefore the Imperial charges ought not to be met by increased taxation to which Ireland would contribute no part.—Sir W. Harcourt demurred to the introduction of the Home Rule Bill into the present controversy, and contended that the argument was fallacious. He said that Mr. Goschen's finance had tended to relieve direct at the expense of indirect taxation, and if the increased income-tax were voted we should return to the exact proportion of indirect to direct taxation with which Mr. Goschen had started. The proportion of direct to indirect taxation was greater than it ought to be. If an increased income-tax was objected to, would the Opposition submit any alternative?—After some remarks from Sir J. Gorst (C.), and others, Mr. Goschen pointed out that the Opposition could not assume the responsibility of framing a counter-Budget, and as they could not vote for a deficit he recommended the withdrawal of the amendment, which was agreed to.—Sir J. Dorington (C.) moved to add to the resolution a proviso that in the case of lands, tenements, and hereditaments chargeable to income-tax under Schedules A and B, the



**O—Budget, The—continued.**

net and not the gross annual value should be taken for assessment.—Sir W. Harcourt opposed the amendment, and said this inequality had always been used as an argument for the anomalous treatment of the death duties on land. He was in favour of removing both inequalities, but was not able to do so now.—Mr. Chaplin said the agricultural situation required immediate relief. The Government did not realise its gravity.—Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Chaplin had delayed the appointment of a committee on agricultural depression, but yet demanded immediate measures of relief. There was undoubtedly a grievance in the case of land and houses, but it could not be dealt with partially as now proposed. The Government were most anxious to consider the tenant farmers, but it was impossible to deal with the question without reference to the counter-inequality of the death duties.—Mr. Long (C.) thought there was no need for an inquiry, and it was evident that the Government had no remedy to propose.—The amendment was withdrawn, and the income-tax resolution was agreed to. *April 27.*

On the second reading of the Customs Inland Revenue Bill, which carried into effect the Budget proposals, Mr. Brookfield (C.) contended that the tea duty was objectionable, and moved an amendment declining to sanction the continuance for another year of a tax upon tea.—Sir W. Harcourt, opposing the amendment, observed there was a deficit, and that the proposal was not practical at the present time. The amendment was negatived.—Mr. Bartley (C.) drew attention to the incidence of the income-tax, contending that the larger incomes should contribute at least an equal amount in the pound to the amount contributed by smaller incomes, and that a rate of income-tax should be imposed on incomes derived from industry, smaller than on those derived from realized capital.—Sir W. Harcourt admitted that the rich contributed less to public taxation in proportion to the poor, but he could not agree to the principle of charging two scales of income-tax. In his opinion, however, relief should be given by raising the point of abatement or the point of exemption, and not by drawing a distinction between capital and industrial incomes. In many instances it would be extremely difficult to ascertain whether income was derived from industry or capital, or from both combined. The Bill was read a second time. *May 2.*

In Committee Dr. Clark (G.L.) advocated a graduated income-tax, and moved an amendment to reduce the present rate on small incomes.—After some discussion it was negatived by 248 to 46.—Mr. Bartley (C.) next moved to extend the abatement of £120 to incomes amounting to £500.—Sir W. Harcourt opposed, and it was negatived by 211 to 68. *May 4.*

The clause rendering illegal the attaching of a receipt to a cheque without a receipt stamp was struck out, and the Bill subsequently passed into law. *May 5.*

**C—Business of the House.**—Mr. Gladstone moved to give precedence on private members' days to the debate on the Address, which led to a short debate, in the course of which he suggested that the 12 o'clock rule should be suspended in order to deal with the amendments then remaining.—Mr. J. Lowther (C.) protested against important questions, such as the immigration of destitute aliens, being left to be raised at late hours of the night. The motion was agreed to. *Feb. 7.*

Mr. Gladstone moved the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule on two nights in order to accelerate the business of the House, so that the Home Rule Bill should be introduced on the 18th February; if the debate should not be concluded, he said he would propose a Saturday sitting to discuss the amendment relating to the immigration of destitute aliens.—Mr. J. Lowther declared, however, that he would not bring it forward on so inconvenient a day, and asked the Prime Minister to place a night at his disposal, which Mr. Gladstone was unable to do. The motion was agreed to. *Feb. 9.*

Mr. Gladstone moved that on February 15th, being Ash Wednesday, the House should meet at 2 o'clock, a motion, he said, which was not only fortified by custom, but was perfectly rational.—It was opposed by Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) and Mr. Conyngham (G.L.), but was carried on a division. *Feb. 14.*

Mr. Gladstone moved that there should be morning sittings on and after March 3rd, and until Easter, except when the Home Rule Bill was under discussion. Protests were made against this course by private members, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that he was compelled to adopt this course by an imperative sense of public duty, advantage, and necessity.—Mr. Goschen also opposed it as designed solely to pass the second reading of the Bill for the worse government of Ireland before Easter.—Eventually the motion was carried by 270 to 228. *Feb. 27.*

Mr. Gladstone made a statement concerning the course of business, and moved to suspend the 12 o'clock rule, which was carried by 264 to 179. *Mar. 9.*

Mr. Gladstone moved for a Saturday sitting for Government business.—Mr. Balfour opposed the motion as merely intended to force the Home Rule Bill reading a second time before Easter.—Sir W. Harcourt said the minority wished to prevent a certain measure coming forward for discussion, and the Government were determined to defeat that attempt.—Mr. Chamberlain denied that there was any great emergency for this coercive resolution.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) declared that it was justified by obstruction.—Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved an amendment to make it a morning sitting, which was negatived by 252 to 231.—Mr. Gladstone said that the Government deemed it their

Q—Business of the House—continued.

duty to pass the second reading of the Home Rule Bill before Easter.—After further debate the closure was moved and carried by 252 to 230, and Mr. Gladstone's motion was passed by 266 to 229. Mar. 10.

Mr. Gladstone moved to give precedence to Government business at all sittings of the House after Easter, except evening sittings on Fridays. He argued that the Government were fully justified in their demand by the state of public business. Twelve measures of great importance had been announced in the Queen's Speech, and four had not yet been introduced. Besides the Home Rule Bill there was the Parish Councils Bill, which was important enough to justify a sacrifice on the part of private members.—Mr. Balfour strongly opposed the motion, as almost entirely depriving members of their right to bring forward independent legislative proposals or abstract resolutions. The proposal was unprecedented, and would hand over the House, bound and defenceless, to the Government. There was no limit as regards either time or the measures which were to come within the scope of the resolution. It would extend even to an autumn Session. If the Government were embarrassed about the progress of their measures it was simply because the procedure was novel. Their object was to rush the Home Rule Bill through the House, at the cost of the liberty of the House.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) referred to the history of previous Sessions to show that the proposal was not unprecedented.—Mr. Goschen pointed out that when the late Government asked for the whole time of the House it was for one particular measure, and suggested that the motion should be confined to the Home Rule Bill.—Sir W. Harcourt said this was impossible, and asserted the right of the Government to create precedents to carry out the wishes of the country.—Lord R. Churchill said the minority were determined to resist this most despotic and tyrannical proposal.—Mr. Jackson proposed an amendment to limit the time to Whitsuntide.—Mr. Oldroyd (G.L.) moved the closure, which was carried by 176 to 84, and Mr. Jackson's amendment was negatived by 172 to 83.—Mr. Hanbury moved to limit the resolution to the Home Rule Bill, and after some discussion the closure was moved and carried by 165 to 70, and the amendment was negatived by 165 to 73.—Mr. Gladstone's resolution was then carried by 163 to 75. Mar. 80.

A motion by Mr. Gladstone that the committees should, as usual, not sit on May 11, being Ascension Day, until 2 o'clock, was opposed by some members, but was carried by 144 to 74. May 10.

The usual motion for the adjournment over the Derby Day was made by Mr. Brookfield (C.) on what he termed "broad public and philanthropic grounds."—The motion was opposed by Mr. J. Ellis (G.L.), who, in view of what occurred on the Derby Day last year, insisted that those members who voted against the proposal would thereby pledge themselves to attend the sitting of the House.—Captain Norton (G.L.) and Lord Stanley (C.) supported the motion, which was negatived on a division by 281 to 169. May 30.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would be disposed after the passing of the Home Rule Bill and the completion of Supply to advise autumn sittings for the despatch of business. Aug. 8.

Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution giving the Government the control of the whole of, the time of the House during the remainder of the Session, including the autumn sittings suspending the 12 o'clock rule during the present sittings, providing that no dilatory motion should be moved except by a Minister, and enabling Saturday sittings to be held at any time. He said that when the discussion of Supply was ended and the Appropriation Bill passed, the Government would propose an adjournment to November 2, and the autumn sittings might last until Christmas. The Government proposed to devote them to two measures—viz., the Employers' Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill. No other business would be brought forward.—Mr. Balfour considered that an autumn Session was unnecessary and inexpedient, but the Government had done well in selecting these two Bills for the autumn sittings, and in modifying the demands originally made.—Mr. J. Lowther (C.) asked for an assurance that no controversial Bills would be taken before the recess.—Mr. Sexton (N.) inquired about the Evicted Tenants Bill, when Mr. J. Morley replied that the Government would deal with this matter next year in a Bill of their own.—Mr. Stuart (G.L.) and Mr. Howell (G.L.) complained that Ministers had failed to fulfil their pledges to London, particularly in regard to the Equalization of Rates Bill.—An amendment limiting the Saturday sittings to the time preceding the recess having been negatived by 168 to 128, Mr. Bartley moved to limit the resolution to financial business, on which a long debate took place, in the course of which Mr. Asquith (G.L.) urged that the Equalization of Rates in London should be regarded as a non-controversial measure, so that it might be passed.—Mr. Goschen and other members protested against this course, as the measure affected interests of gigantic importance. The closure having been carried by 159 to 92, the amendment was negatived, and Mr. Gladstone's resolution was carried in its modified form by 162 to 95. Sept. 4.

Sir W. Harcourt made a statement with reference to the Bills which the Government desired to deal with before the adjournment. He gave a list of those which were (1) imperative; (2) useful non-contentious measures; and (3) doubtful Bills, among which was the Equalization of Rates Bill. A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which Sir W. Harcourt said that if leaders of the Opposition regarded the latter Bill as controversial the Government would not proceed with it. Sept. 7.

**L—Church Patronage Bill**—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of a Bill to check the traffic in next presentations and the mortgaging of the incomes of benefices for debt. It proposed that the names of all patrons and all transfers of the right of presentation should be registered. Evasions of the law would be expressly rendered illegal; benefices obtained by a breach of the law would be held void; and the bishop would be enabled to refuse to institute a presentee either on the ground of bad character, heavy pecuniary embarrassment, or incapacity through infirmity. The parishioners were to be empowered to state objections to the presentee before his institution to the living, and if the objections proved to be either frivolous or unfounded the bishop would overrule them.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, cordially supported the Bill, and wished that it had gone further in restraint of the sale of patronage.—The Bill was read a second time. *March 16.*

The Bill passed through committee, amendments, mostly of a formal character, having been made. *March 21.*

**C—Civil Service.**—Mr. Hanbury (C.) called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments, and expressed regret that further effect had not been given to its recommendations by placing all the departments under the same rules and regulations, abolishing the privileges of the Foreign Office and the India Office, and making promotion dependent on merit and not on seniority.—Sir J. Hibbert (G.L.) said the Commissioners' report had been acted upon to a large extent, though some of its recommendations had not yet been fully carried out. The difficulties of the case were very great, and they required time and careful treatment. *May 1.*

**C—Clubs, Registration of.**—Capt. Grice-Hutchinson (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of every club using unlicensed premises where intoxicating liquors might be procured, and of full particulars as to the constitution and management of such clubs. The Bill further required annual returns to be made of the names of the members of clubs, and also imposed certain restrictions on the users of clubs with a view to check illicit drinking.—Mr. Caine (G.L.) seconded the motion.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (G.L.) said that the Government would support the Bill, and, after some discussion, the Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. *March 22.*

**L—Commons Bill**—Lord Thring (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill to extend to enclosures of wastes on freehold manors the restrictions now imposed on the enclosure of wastes on copyhold manors.—Lord Salisbury objected to the measure as taking away ancient rights without compensation.—Lord Ribblesdale (G.L.) supported the motion.—The second reading was carried by 32 to 23. *July 27.*

**C—Courts-Martial**—Mr. Napier (G.L.) called attention to the law relating to Courts-Martial, and moved a resolution on the subject.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) seconded the resolution, and was speaking in support of it when the House was counted out. *July 14.*

**C—Dynamiters, Release of.**—In the course of the debate on the Address, Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) moved an amendment affirming that the cases of all prisoners convicted under the Treason Felony Act undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland, might now be advantageously reconsidered with a view to their release. He expressed great regret at the statements recently made by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. J. Morley on the subject, which he said had made a painful impression on the minds of the Irish people. The Irish Nationalists had no desire to condone the use of dynamite as a political weapon. The dynamite conspiracy in their view was dead; it grew out of the accursed system of misgovernment, and that, as the prisoners had already suffered years of torture, it would be a humane and a noble policy to set them free. He asked for the release of the fourteen men at present imprisoned on the grounds that they were political offenders, and that it would be wise to amnesty them; that the circumstances attending the convictions of some of them should be reconsidered; and because all had been sufficiently punished.—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) seconded the amendment.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, asserted that the Government, in dealing with these cases, had been guided strictly by the principles laid down by Mr. Gladstone in August, 1892, and by the ordinary rules of the Home Office. He denied that there was any compact with the Irish party as to an amnesty. He had carefully considered each case, and had no particle of doubt as to the justice of the sentences or that the men were guilty. As regards Daly, there was abundant evidence that he was engaged in levying war on the Queen by the use of explosives. Egan, who had been released, was set free because he had been sufficiently punished for anything which had been proved against him. As to the argument that these men were political prisoners, the test was not the motive, but the method, and men who, instead of going out into the open like the men of '48" and "'67," resorted to assassination and dynamite, put themselves out of the pale and disintitiled themselves to the smallest consideration.—In supporting the amendment, Mr. Harrington (P.N.) said the duties of the Government would be rendered intensely difficult by Mr. Asquith's speech.—Colonel Nolan (P.N.) advised the Irish people to agitate the question in a constitutional manner.—Mr. B. Coleridge (G.L.) thought the acts of the Irish prisoners were those of misguided patriots, but it would not, in his opinion, be wise to give way to

**C—Dynamiters, Release of—continued.**

political pressure.—Sir F. Milner (C.) stated that, after the speech of the Prime Minister on January 31st, he had decided to withdraw his amendment against the release of the prisoners.—Mr. J. McCarthy (N.) considered that the Home Secretary went a little too far, but did not think the present time was opportune for raising the question. He could not, however, refuse to support it.—Mr. Balfour (C.) said the Home Secretary had shown himself to be capable of conducting his office in a courageous spirit, and his speech was neither circumlocutory nor ambiguous. At the same time the Unionists in their former adverse criticisms of his conduct had before them a mass of evidence, and they could not foresee the decided and statesmanlike attitude which he had now assumed. The Gladstonian party and the country might be congratulated on having the services of a politician who knew his own mind.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) sympathized with the object of the amendment, while regretting its introduction at the present time. The amendment was negatived by 397 to 81. *Feb. 9.*

○—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.), Chief Secretary, said that the release had been ordered of John Foley, who was convicted at Cork Assizes, 1891, under the Explosives Act, of having in his possession an explosive for an unlawful purpose, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—Mr. Barton (C.) moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the release of John Foley, which he described, amid much interruption from the Nationalist members, as exceptional and almost unprecedented.—Mr. Morley replied that the power of the Chief Secretary was discretionary, bound only by considerations of justice, common-sense, policy, and mercy. He described clemency as one of the arts of good government, and said that the barbarous sentences inflicted on prisoners in Ireland during the past ninety years had alienated the feelings of the Irish people from the administration.—Mr. Carson (C.) protested against what he believed to be a prostitution of the prerogative of mercy.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) maintained that a Minister was not bound to give reasons for the exercise of the clemency of the Crown. The constitutional way of expressing dissatisfaction with his conduct was to move a vote of censure.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) held that the series of pardons advised by the Irish Government showed a tendency towards a general amnesty to dangerous criminals.—The motion was negatived by 262 to 222. *March 28.*

Mr. Asquith, replying to Dr. Kenny (P.N.), expressed his opinion that, apart from special circumstances of health, the time had not yet arrived when he could properly interfere with the sentences passed on John Daly and other prisoners convicted of treason-felony in 1868. *Aug. 25.*

**L—Education.**—Lord Norton (C.) asked whether the circular recently issued by Mr. Acland in regard to school space was intended to be retrospective, as the stringent requirements would have the effect of closing many of the voluntary schools.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) stated that the object of the circular was to obtain information as to the actual condition of the schools throughout the country, with the object of bringing all gradually to a higher standard in respect of sanitary and other requirements; but he disclaimed any desire to injure the denominational schools.—Lord Sandford (C.) thought some parts of the circular were calculated to alarm school managers, as it was impossible for them to comply with the new building regulations in all cases.—Lord Salisbury said it was cruel to exact from the struggling smaller schools compliance with more onerous requirements. *Feb. 10.*

○—Sir R. Temple (C.) moved a resolution expressing the desirability of establishing a national State-aided system of superannuation for teachers in elementary schools in accordance with the recommendations of a Select Committee.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) admitted that the teachers had strong claims to sympathy and consideration, and would not oppose the resolution, but hoped that if the House agreed to incur such a charge they would also be ready to vote the taxes necessary to meet it. After further debate, Mr. Acland (G.L.), Vice-President, said the Government would at once make a reasonable addition to the pensions granted on the present basis so as to meet the most pressing cases.—The resolution was agreed to. *Feb. 24.*

**L—Lord Sandford (C.),** referring to a circular recently issued by the Education Department regarding school accommodation, which had excited alarm among the managers of voluntary schools, asked the Lord President what was the basis on which calculations of accommodation were made.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said the object of the circular was to obtain correct information, in order that steps might be taken, where necessary, to improve the accommodation and sanitary condition of schools. No uniform general rule would be made applicable to all cases, nor would all schools be suddenly required to conform to the same standard, but he hoped the circular would result in bringing many of the schools into a better state than they were in at present. *March 14.*

○—On the supplementary vote of £102,000, Sir W. Hart Dyke (C.) asked for information as to the working of the Act of 1891. Mr. Acland (G.L.), in reply, said there were still a million scholars or more who were not enjoying free education, but there had been an increase of 120,000 in the number of children in average attendance. The Government were endeavouring to carry fairly into effect the clause under which parents might claim free education to their children on sending a representation to the Department. *Mar. 17.*

**L—Education—continued.**

**L**—The Bishop of Salisbury moved the second reading of the Elementary Education (Religious Instruction) Bill, the principle of which he stated was that when there was a certain number of children attending a Board school they should, if their parents desired it, receive separate religious instruction, without, however, entailing any expense on the ratepayers or interfering with the efficiency of the school.—Lord Cranbrook (C.) supported the Bill, considering that the time had come when the compromise of 1871 must be reconsidered.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) moved its rejection, believing that it would provoke increased demand for secular education pure and simple in Board schools.—Lord Salisbury (C.) maintained, on the other hand, that the movement for doctrinal religious teaching was fast growing, and that earnest men of various creeds were much dissatisfied with the working of the present system.—The Archbishop of Canterbury also supported the second reading, which, after further discussion, was carried by 32 to 21. *May 4.*

The Bill was considered in Committee. The clause providing that School Boards should grant, under certain conditions, the application of parents for separate religious instruction to be given, to their children, without cost to the ratepayers, was opposed by Lord Herschell (G.L.) and Lord Lingen (G.L.), and supported by Lord Selborne (L.U.) and Lord Halifax (L.U.), and ultimately agreed to with slight amendment, as were also the remaining clauses. *June 1.*

Lord Harrowby (C.) asked whether the Education Department intended to oblige schools hitherto recognised by them as suitable and efficient, to comply with the requirements of the building rules for new schools—a policy which, if rigorously pursued, would, he urged, crush a very large number of the voluntary schools, and provoke a strong reaction against popular education.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) repeated the assurance he had previously given, that the object of the Department was to obtain full and accurate information as to the condition of any existing schools, with the view of bringing about necessary improvements in a gradual and reasonable manner. He repudiated any desire on the part of the Government to discourage the voluntary schools, which had done such good service in the cause of national education. *July 20.*

**C**—On the vote to complete the sum of £6,200,000 for England and Wales, Mr. Acland (G.L.) made the annual statement, which shewed, he said, real educational progress. There had been a steady improvement in the quality of the education, which was growing less mechanical and more intelligent. This was due, he admitted, mainly to the new Code of 1890. There had been an increase in the average attendance of 120,818, as compared with 82,000 for 1891 and 85,000 for 1890. There were, broadly speaking, 20,000 schools, 5,006,000 children on the books, and 4,609,000 present at the examinations, of whom 3,870,000 were in average attendance. There were 100,000 teachers, half of whom were certificated, and the present vote was the largest ever asked for education in this country. Of this sum about £3,750,000 was for ordinary grants, and £2,000,000 for fee grants under the Act of the late Government. The remaining £500,000 was applied between training colleges and the administrative work of the Department. The school income from rates had increased by about £250,000, while voluntary contributions had increased from £780,000 to nearly £800,000. No less than 90,000 children were now learning cookery, and the study of drawing was rapidly extending. He regretted, however, the insanitary condition of many schools. Free education, inaugurated by the late Government, had resulted in a large increase in the number of scholars. With regard to the work of the Department, he asserted that ninety-nine-hundredths of it was carried on without any consideration for the political party which might be in power, and he appealed for fair play to those who in a time of political sensitiveness might be apt to do it injustice.—Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir F. Powell, Sir R. Temple, and others expressed satisfaction at the progress made, but spoke with anxiety of the dangers that were threatening voluntary schools, and Lord Cranborne (C.) moved to reduce the vote by £500 as a protest against their treatment by the Department.—Mr. Acland disclaimed any intention to injure the voluntary schools, and said his only desire was to render the schools efficient. The reduction was negatived by 167 to 66, after which Mr. Acland moved the closure, which was carried by 156 to 65, and the vote was agreed to. *July 31.*

On the Report of Supply, Mr. Collings (L.U.) urged that in rural schools agriculture ought to be practically taught by having a garden attached to every rural school.—Mr. Conynbeare (G.L.) protested against the introduction of dogmatic religious education in the schools.—Mr. Bartley (C.) contended that Mr. Acland was doing all he could to injure the voluntary schools.—Mr. Acland denied that he was hostile to Church schools. They were trying to raise the general level and to improve the sanitary condition of all schools alike whether voluntary or Board schools. The vote was agreed to. *Aug. 1.*

**C**—**Egypt.**—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) called attention to the policy of the Government in regard to Egypt, and moved a resolution that effect should now be given to the declarations of successive Ministries. He urged either that the negotiations for the Drummond-Wolff Convention should be revived, or that steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of the Powers for the continuance of the occupation.—Mr. Gladstone said that the occupation of Egypt was a burden and a difficulty, and, in given circumstances, a risk to this country, and that its permanence would neither be agreeable to our traditional policy, nor consistent with good faith towards Turkey, nor in accordance with the

**O—Egypt—continued.**

declarations we had made to Europe. It had, however, been accompanied by enormous benefit to Egypt, not only by the maintenance of peace and tranquility, but also by the immense improvements in the laws and the administration of the country. He gave great credit to Lord Salisbury's Government for the Drummond-Wolff Convention, but it had never been supposed that France would be ready to withdraw her objections and allow the Convention to be ratified. There was a strong presumption that the Convention was a thing of the past. The present position was one of great delicacy, and it would be unwise to bind the Government in any way that could prevent them from acting in the best interests of the country. The events of last January made it the exclusive duty of the British Government to secure the peace of Egypt.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) maintained that our continuance in Egypt was disapproved by all leading politicians in that country, and by the fellah population. The Liberal party, both in and out of Parliament, were in favour of the occupation being brought to a speedy conclusion.—Sir J. Goldsmid (L.U.) believed that withdrawal would immediately be followed by the overthrow of the system of government in Egypt.—The resolution was negatived. May 1.

**O—Employers' Liability Bill.**—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, moved the second reading of this Bill. He said it was necessary that a modification must be made in the law as regards common employment, as the Act of 1880 had given rise to much litigation and agitation. The present measure proposed to abolish altogether the doctrine of common employment. Its principle was that where a person for his own profit set in motion agencies involving risk to others, he ought to be civilly responsible for the consequences. An employer would, however, still be at liberty to raise the defence of contributory negligence. The Government had come to the conclusion that a general prospective agreement by a workman to contract himself out of his statutory rights ought to be prohibited, and the Bill would thus make the rights of the workmen inalienable and indefeasible. If, however, a workman obtained damages under the Act, the employer would be entitled to receive any sum to which the workman would otherwise be entitled out of a mutual insurance fund, if both workman and employer had contributed to that fund. The word "workman" would include seamen in British ships. The Bill also simplified the procedure by means of which the workman could pursue his legal remedy.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) moved an amendment to the effect that no alteration in the law would be final or satisfactory which did not provide compensation to workmen for all injuries sustained in the ordinary course of their employment, and not caused by their own acts or default. The proposals of the Government, he said, would not settle the controversy, and would fail to place the law on a logical footing, but would produce a new crop of anomalies, and give rise to difficulties more serious than those which had hitherto arisen. Feb. 20.

Mr. Bousfield (C.) seconded Mr. Chamberlain's amendment, and contended that its principle had been admitted by the Home Secretary on the second reading, but that it was applied in a halting fashion.—Mr. Woods (Lab.) supported the Bill, as it prevented employers from contracting out, and abolished the doctrine of common employment.—Mr. Stuart-Wortley (C.) supported the amendment, as giving greater benefits to the workman and more certain realisation of them, instead of making them dependent on a precarious right to litigation on the ground of the proved neglect of others.—Mr. Haldane (G.L.) supported the Bill.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) said that the Bill was a half-hearted measure, with none of the elements of finality in it. Mar. 24.

Mr. J. H. Wilson (Lab.) supported the measure, and especially the extension of its provisions to seamen.—Sir T. Sutherland (L.U.) said the Government had disregarded the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1886 to please a certain section of trade unionists. He thought voluntary co-operation between masters and workmen ought not to be discouraged. The extension of the Bill to seamen was, in his judgment, not justified, as the shipowners ought only to be responsible for accidents which occurred in home ports.—Mr. J. Rowland (G.L.) moved the Closure, but the Speaker declined to accept the motion, and Mr. Provand (G.L.) protested against so important a measure being rushed through.—Mr. Seton-Karr (C.) supported the principle of the Bill.—Two further motions to apply the closure were refused by the Speaker. Mar. 30.

Mr. Seton Karr supported the amendment as simplifying procedure.—Mr. H. Smith (G.L.) said that the Bill would entail much cost upon Scotch workmen, and a cheaper procedure should be provided.—Mr. Forwood (C.) thought the Bill would encourage perjury in the courts, and strain the relations between employer and employed, especially in shipping cases, as it would encourage the crew of a ship to give evidence against the captain and officers.—Mr. W. M'Laren (G.L.) argued in favour of allowing the servants of the North-Western Railway Company to contract themselves out of the Act.—Mr. Randell (G.L.) was in favour of extending the Bill to clerks and domestic servants.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) pointed out that the Bill would cover only a small percentage of accidents, whereas by Mr. Chamberlain's proposal an employer would be liable to make compensation for all accidents to workmen in his employment. The question of insurance was in no way involved in the amendment, and he was astonished

**C—Employers' Liability Bill—continued.**

that the Government, as employers, intended to exempt themselves from the Bill, and from the legal obligation imposed upon all other employers.—Mr. Chamberlain said his amendment was not hostile to the Bill, and had been put down to raise a discussion on an alternative method of attaining the object all had in view. He proposed to withdraw it.—Mr. Burt (G.L.) said the Government adhered to the clause which prohibited contracting out, but he hoped some arrangement might be made whereby the principle of insurance would not be impaired. All criticisms could be dealt with in Committee.—Mr. Matthews (C.) observed that Mr. Asquith had swallowed the two favourite nostrums of the trades unions—the abolition of the doctrine of common employment and the prohibition of contracting out. The Bill embodied no final principle. The risks of any employment ought to be shared by those who profited by it—the employers and employed—by means of mutual agreements. The Government was taking a very great responsibility in destroying these voluntary associations, and he hoped they would find some way to leave a door open for continuing them.—Mr. Asquith having moved the closure, the Bill was read a second time. *April 26.*

A motion to commit the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was resisted by Mr. Collings (L.U.), Mr. Balfour (C.), and Sir F. Powell (C); and Mr. Asquith, shortly before midnight, moved the closure, which was agreed to without a division.—The Bill was then referred to the Standing Committee. *May 2.*

**L—France and Siam**—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) stated that a general agreement had been arrived at with Siam as to the frontier between it and the Northern Shan States.—Lord Rosebery (G.L.) added that as to an alleged claim to the Mekong river as the western boundary of the Indo-Chinese possessions of France, no such sphere of French influence in that quarter had been recognized by the Government. *Feb. 17.*

Lord Rosebery said he understood that Stung-Treng and Khong, territories on the north of the frontier line between Siam and Cambodia, had recently been occupied by the French, who claimed them as their own. He was, however, very imperfectly acquainted with the causes and the actual position of the dispute between the two countries.—*June 15.*

**C—Sir E. Grey** (G.L.) said that to protect British life and property one war vessel was at present at Bangkok, and that arrangements had been made to send a second, and a third was ready, if required. *June 29.*

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said French vessels of war had ascended the Menam River, but it was not known that they were threatening hostilities.—Sir W. Harcourt announced later that two French gunboats had forced their way up the river against the opposition of the Siamese, and, as the Foreign Office was informed, against the desire of the French Minister. This action was believed to have been taken by the French naval officers without authority, as it was not in accordance with the assurances received from the French Foreign Minister that Her Majesty's Government should receive previous notice of any fresh action. *July 14.*

**L—Lord Rosebery**, in answer to a question, said that the disputed question of frontier in the Mekong Valley was very complicated, and the Government had not sufficient information to pronounce a definite opinion. As to the forcible ascent of the Menam by two French gunboats, it was believed to have been contrary to the direction of the French Government; but the French commanders asserted that they were subjected to an unprovoked fire in the exercise of their undoubted right to ascend as far as Paknam. The protection of British subjects and property at Bangkok was assured by the presence of a sufficient naval force, but if more ships should be required they would be immediately available. *July 17.*

**C—Sir E. Grey** announced that two French gunboats had ascended the Menam to Bangkok on the 13th, after an exchange of shots with the Siamese forts, attended with loss of life. The French gunboats were still opposite Bangkok, and an ultimatum had been sent by France to the Government of Siam. Lord Dufferin had returned to Paris to exchange views on certain points. *July 20.*

Sir E. Grey stated that France had given verbal notice of their intention to establish a blockade of the coast of Siam. Her Majesty's Government proposed to continue to protect life and property of British subjects in Bangkok. *July 25.*

**L—Lord Rosebery**, in answer to questions, said that he was not able to make a full statement on Siamese affairs, but the Government had from the first refused to intervene between France and Siam, and had confined themselves to providing for the safety of British lives and property at Bangkok. They had, however, when asked, urged the Siamese Government to come to terms as quickly as possible with their powerful neighbour. This country had very large commercial interests in Siam, and he therefore regretted that a blockade should be deemed necessary by the French authorities. The French Government were alive to the value of Siamese independence; and they also regarded it as a matter of moment both to France and to Great Britain that the two Powers should nowhere have contentious frontiers in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. *July 27.*

**C—Sir E. Grey** said that as regards the blockade the French Government had given assurances that sufficient time would be afforded for the departure of ships which might have loaded their cargoes previous to the date of the enforcement of the blockade. *July 27.*

**C—Employers' Liability Bill—continued.**

**L**—Lord Rosebery announced that Siam had accepted an ultimatum from France demanding the recognition of the rights of Cambodia and Annam to the left bank of the Mekong and the islands, together with the evacuation within a month of any posts held there by the Siamese; also satisfaction for acts of aggression against French subjects, with indemnities of two million francs for the injuries inflicted on them, payment to be guaranteed by the immediate deposit of three million francs. A second ultimatum had also been accepted, under which the French were to occupy the port and river of Chantaboon pending the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong, and other military measures were agreed to. Lord Rosebery added that Her Majesty's Government had signed an agreement in Paris which provided for the establishment of a neutral zone or "buffer" between our territory in Indo-China and that acquired by France.

*Aug. 1.*

**C**—Sir R. Temple (C.) moved to reduce the Foreign Office vote in order to call attention to the Franco-Siamese difficulty. He said there was a general impression that British interests had not been sufficiently safeguarded, and the House had not received any explanation of the Government policy.—Mr. Curzon (C.), while not wishing to embarrass the Government, spoke of the high-handed manner in which the French had acted towards the King of Siam, who had been forced to compromise the independence and integrity of Siam, and to cede territory estimated at 70,000 square miles. The French had also occupied four islands which commanded the entrance to the Gulf of Siam, thus constituting a danger to the shipping at Mekong. If Lord Rosebery had given the French Government a clear statement of our interests in the early part of this year the crisis might have been averted. Siam was of supreme importance to us, owing to its nearness to India, and its frontier being continuous for many hundreds of miles with our own. He expressed a hope that the Government had taken, or would take, steps to procure an assurance that no further encroachments on Siam were contemplated by France.—Sir E. Grey said the papers would show that the present Government had been quite as strong and emphatic in their statements as the preceding Government. The French Government had signed an agreement admitting the principle of a buffer State, and consequently the first British interest had been duly safeguarded. There was no reason to believe that the occupation of the islands would be permanent. The blockade of Bangkok had been raised, and no direct loss had been inflicted upon British trade. The Government had laid down and defined what British interests in that part of the world were, and had stated them clearly to the French Government. Both Governments agreed that a neutral zone should be established, and there was every prospect that a settlement would be arrived at, which would leave our Indian possessions undisturbed.—Mr. Balfour said the last thing the Opposition desired at this crisis was to embarrass the Government in the negotiations. He thought, however, that the ultimatum presented to Siam, whereby the Siamese were not to be allowed to be masters in that part of their territory which was still left to them, did not hold out any assured prospects of durable friendly relations, but might be the beginning of fresh encroachments by France. It was true that Siam was not under our protection, nor had we any special title to interfere between it and other countries. The practical extinction of Siam, however, could not be viewed with equanimity and indifference. A small and powerless buffer State was a very inadequate substitute for an independent and autonomous kingdom like Siam. He hoped the Government would not lose sight of the embarrassments which must ensue if Siam should ultimately be absorbed by the growing power of any foreign State, however friendly.

*Aug. 2.*

Sir E. Grey said that there had been no withdrawal of the assurances given that France desired to respect the independence of Siam.

*Aug. 31.*

Sir E. Grey, in reply to questions, said that our treaty of 1855 with Siam set forth that "The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation." Under it Her Majesty's Government could appoint British Consuls or Vice-Consuls at any place in Siam where there were Consuls of other Powers.

*Sept. 4.*

**L**—Lord Rosebery, replying to a question, said that Lord Dufferin had returned to Paris with the fullest and most definite instructions as to the protection of British rights, so far as they were affected by the events taking place in Siam.

*Sept. 4.*

**C**—**India—Currency.**—Sir H. Seymour King (C.) called attention to the serious consequences likely to ensue in the Civil and military services if the Indian Government did not provide compensation for the reduction of their salaries by the diminution of the rupee; and moved for a Select Committee on the matter.—Mr. Naoroji (G.L.) moved an amendment to the effect that if any fixed rate of exchange were determined upon, the difference between it and the actual market rate of exchange should not become an additional burden on the Indian taxpayers.—Mr. G. Russell (G.L.) said the Government had no wish to minimize this most serious grievance, but they were not disposed to take any action until Lord Herschell's Committee had reported.—The motion was negatived by 181 to 66.

*Mar. 28.*

**C**—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) informed the House that the report of the Committee on



**C—Indian Currency—continued.**

Indian Currency had been signed, and the opinion of the Indian Government was being taken upon it. *June 1.*

Mr. Gladstone stated that the mints in India would not be limited to the delivery of silver in exchange for gold. The clauses of the Act of 1870 under which the public were entitled to claim coinage of their silver into rupees were repealed, but the power of the Government to purchase silver and to coin rupees was not affected. *June 23.*

—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) announced that the Viceroy of India's Council had passed an Act to carry into immediate effect the plan recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee. The Act provided for at once closing the Indian Mints to free coinage of silver, and for issue of the rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. On the other hand, sovereigns would be received at the public treasuries in payment of Government dues at the same rate. It was intended to introduce a gold standard into India, but gold would not be made legal tender at present. *June 26.*

—Mr. G. Russell (G.L.), in reply to questions respecting the stability of the rupee, said the object of the recent measures was not to fix the gold value at 1s. 4d. or any other ratio, but to prevent a further fall. The notification that rupees would be issued in exchange for gold at a ratio of 1s. 4d. would be inoperative until the gold value of the rupee reached that sum. *July 11.*

Mr. Chaplin (C.) moved an adjournment to call attention to the recent changes made in the currency of India with the sanction of the Government. He said that owing to the Government's hostility to almost every proposal which had been made to promote the increased use of silver, India had found itself confronted with the danger of bankruptcy on the one hand and the closing of their mints to the free coinage of silver on the other. The latter policy, which was full of danger to the commercial interests of the whole world, had been practically forced upon them by the English Government. The one advantage anticipated, namely the fixity of the rupee and the stability of exchange between India and England, had not been secured, and would, he maintained, be followed by a very heavy fall in the price of silver. It was estimated that there was uncoined silver, in the shape of personal ornaments, amounting to £180,000,000, in the possession of the people of India, held as a kind of reserve, to be used at times of famine and urgency, and constituting the savings of the poorer classes. This enormous property had been depreciated by the arbitrary action of the Government by £20,000,000, which he described as a flagrant act of public plunder. In addition, the financial situation throughout the world had been convulsed, and all the miseries and evils which resulted to nations from a great appreciation of the standard of value had been aggravated.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) declined to discuss the question of bimetalism, but said that the Government had acted on the Report of the Royal Commission of 1888. They had not forced their plan on the Indian Government. On the contrary, it was recommended by the latter, and had been explained and defended by Sir D. Barbour. He said Mr. Chaplin's attack was mischievous in the highest degree, but it would not succeed in inflaming public opinion in India.—Mr. A. Balfour said the Indian Government had been forced to take this unhappy step by the necessity of paying a large gold debt in England. It must inevitably injure every person in India who possessed a store of uncoined silver, and was a financial crime for which necessity might be an excuse, but which remained none the less a financial crime.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) pointed out that, while uncoined silver had fallen, coined silver had risen, so the one probably counterbalanced the other. He hoped the Government would not assume the tremendous liability of giving gold for rupees.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) expressed his opinion that in a short time the rupee would assuredly work up to 1s. 4d. The Commission had left things as they were, but had prevented the further depreciation of the rupee. After some further debate the closure was applied, and the motion was negatived. *Aug. 8.*

—**Indian Affairs.**—Lord Stanley of Alderley (L.U.) criticised the holding by Lord Kimberley of the offices of President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, as the full salary of the latter office was wholly drawn from the Indian revenues, which was unfair to the Indian taxpayer.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said that the salary of the Indian Secretary was fixed by Act of Parliament, and he could not admit that the Indian taxpayer had any just ground of complaint.—Lord Northbrook (L.U.) thought India was entitled to every possible retrenchment of the home charges.—Lord Salisbury also condemned the new departure, questioning very strongly the right to use an officer paid solely by the Indian Treasury to do English work. *Feb. 18.*

Lord Kimberley, replying to a question, admitted that it was undesirable that executive and judicial functions should be performed by the same officials, but pointed out that, if they altered the present system in India, a large addition to the existing staff would be required, and the financial condition of India rendered it impracticable. *May 7.*

—**India—Madras and Bombay Armies.**—Lord Kimberley moved the second reading of the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill, which proposed to transfer from the Local Governments their powers of control over the armies of those presidencies to the Governor-General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief; to place each Army under a Lieutenant-General, directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. The abandonment

**L—India—Madras and Bombay Armies—continued.**

of the presidential system would in military opinion improve the organisation, and increase the efficiency of the Indian Army.—Lord Cross (C.) said that Lord Napier of Magdala and other authorities had disapproved of the changes proposed, but as the Government had brought in the measure on their responsibility, he would not oppose its second reading, though he warned them against the danger of unduly delaying this grave question.—The Duke of Cambridge said that though he had hitherto not been in favour of the measure, he withdrew his opposition in deference to the strong views of the Indian Government, Lord Roberts, and other authorities.—The Duke of Connaught said that he concurred in its general principle, but he thought the commanders of the native armies ought to be still allowed to sit in the Councils of those presidencies.—The Bill was read a second time. May 4.

**C—India—Civil Service.**—Mr. Paul (G.L.) called attention to the system of examination in England for the Indian Civil Service, and moved a resolution declaring that all open competitive examinations heretofore held in England alone, should be held simultaneously both in India and England, and should be identical in their nature, and that all competitors should be finally classified in one list according to merit.—Mr. Naoroji (G.L.) seconded the resolution.—Sir G. Chesney (C.) opposed the resolution, pointing out that moral as well as mental qualities were needed in the Indian Civil Service, and that the former were not tested in competitive examinations.—Mr. G. Russell (G.L.) said that in India the gift of rule was not possessed by the particular class of the population who probably would succeed best in examinations. The Government considered that the best possible education for men who were to rule India, was given in the public schools and colleges in England, and he hoped the House would not destroy by a hasty vote the system of government which had been built up by so much experience, and under which India had enjoyed so large a measure of orderly and peaceful prosperity.—Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.) supported the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Curzon, but on division was carried by 84 to 76. June 2.

In answer to questions as to the resolution passed by the House, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had determined to transmit a despatch without delay to the Government of India, with a request that they would give prompt and careful attention to the subject. June 8.

**L—Lord Cross (C.)** called attention to the resolution lately passed by the other House on the subject of Civil Service examinations of India, and asked whether the Government of India were to be left free to express entire disapproval of the course recommended, or were to be restricted to giving an opinion as to the best way of carrying it into effect.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that it was not desired to fetter in any way the discretion of the Indian Government, who would be asked to consider the matter in all its bearings.—Lord Salisbury (C.) expressed satisfaction at this assurance, which was different from the impression conveyed by Mr. Gladstone's answer in the House of Commons. The idea of ruling India by men with no other title but success in a literary examination was one of the wildest notions ever conceived, and an unconstitutional encroachment by the fanatical section of the Gladstonian party on the legitimate province of the Executive. June 13.

Lord Kimberley (G.L.) in answer to a question, stated that his despatch sent to the Indian Government was not approved by the majority of the Indian Council, but he had acted under powers vested in him by statute, deeming it expedient that the resolution of the House of Commons should receive the consideration of the Government of India. June 27.

**C—India—Opium Trade.**—Mr. Webb (N.) called attention to the trade in opium in India for purposes of revenue, and moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire, both in India and this country, into the military and civil expenditure of India; by what means Indian resources could be best developed; and what temporary assistance from the British Exchequer would be required to meet any deficit of revenue arising from the suppression of the opium traffic.—Sir J. Pease (G.L.) seconded the resolution, declining the offer of the Government to refer the question of the opium traffic to a Royal Commission, because the House itself ought to decide it.—Mr. Gladstone said that the Government could not pledge themselves as to the contraction of the opium traffic without going to the root of the question. The motion committed the House to abolition of the growth of, and traffic in, opium before considering the mode in which the obstacles were to be surmounted. He moved an amendment in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of opium in India.—Mr. Curzon (C.) and Sir G. Chesney (C.) supported the amendment, and Mr. Naoroji (G.L.) spoke in favour of the resolution. The latter was negatived by 164 to 105, and Mr. Gladstone's amendment was agreed to. June 30.

**L—India—Home Charges.**—Lord Northbrook (L.U.) called attention to the home charges borne by the Government of India, more especially in respect to military expenditure, and complained that the apportionment of the cost as between the Imperial and the Indian Exchequers was unfair to the latter, and should be more equitably adjusted.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that the subject was one of constant controversy

**L.—India—Home Charges—continued.**

between the Indian Office, the Treasury, and the War Office. It was extremely difficult to determine with precision what should be the respective shares of expenditure to be borne by each Treasury; but his Department would do its utmost both to keep down charges and to secure financial justice for India. May 15.

The Duke of Argyll (L.U.) again called attention to the subject, and argued that the War Office charges were excessive, and demanded prompt and careful revision.—Lord Northbrook (L.U.) also described as unfair the arrangement as to both effective and non-effective military charges.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said he agreed to a great extent with the views, and said he would use all his efforts to secure equitable treatment for the Indian Exchequer.—Lord Roberts expressed his entire concurrence with the complaints made. July 3.

**L.—India.**—Lord Northbrook (L.U.) called attention to the existing obstacles to the importation of manufactured silver from India, and the present system of compulsory hall-marking. A very heavy loss, he said, had been sustained by holders of uncoined silver in India owing to the recent closing of the mints, and the Government ought to endeavour, as far as possible, to mitigate that loss to the natives by removing every restriction on the free use of silver in commerce and the arts.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said the system which prevailed in regard to silver manufactures was directly contrary to the principle of free trade, as it virtually gave a monopoly to the home producer, and also shut out his Indian competitor. There was no reason why hall-marking should not be made voluntary, and he hoped it might be found practicable to adopt such a modified system in India.—Lord Herschell (G.L.) remarked that the Currency Committee had not learnt that, apart from personal ornaments, there were any considerable hoards of uncoined silver in India. July 7.

Lord Kimberley (G.L.) stated that it was proposed that the expenses connected with the Opium Commission should be borne one-half by the Indian Exchequer and the other half by the British Treasury. Aug. 24.

**C.—Indian Affairs.**—On the motion for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, Mr. A. Morton (G.L.) moved a resolution that all Indian officials should be allowed to appeal to the Home Government without regard being had to the amount of their salary.—Mr. G. Russell (G.L.) said it would lead to the India Office being inundated with memorials from all parts of India.—The resolution was negatived.—Mr. E. H. Bayley (G.L.) advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the economic condition of the people of India, and their ability to sustain the present cost of Government.—Mr. Naoroji (G.L.) supported the appointment of a Commission.—Sir G. Chesney (C.) contended, on the other hand, that no serious case had been made out for inquiry. Sept. 20.

Sir G. Chesney further urged that a Royal Commission would do nothing to improve the condition of the people of India, whereas it would be offensive to the Government of India, and would add enormously to its difficulties.—Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.) spoke in support of an inquiry. The people of India were continually on the verge of starvation, and the Government was an administration of officials for officials and by officials.—Sir A. Scoble (C.) denied that the civil servants of India were adverse to the great body of the population. They acted from a high sense of duty, and with a strong desire to benefit the people committed to their charge. There was poverty in India, but it had not increased during our government.—Mr. G. Russell, in reply, said that until the Government had heard from the Viceroy he could not state what methods would be adopted to give effect to the resolutions of the House concerning examinations for the Civil Service. They could not consent to the appointment of a Royal Commission or a Select Committee, but they were ready to investigate with the means at their disposal any grievance.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) denied that any case had been made out for such a revolution in the government of India as some members suggested.—Sir W. Harcourt said that a Royal Commission could not report for several years, and it would produce much discontent and would embarrass the Government of India.—The House then went into Committee, and Mr. G. Russell explained the Indian Budget. He said there was a surplus in 1891-2 of Rx.467,000, but that the figures for 1892-3 showed a deficit of Rx.1,081,900. The estimate for 1893-4 showed a deficit of Rx.1,600,000, being a gross revenue of Rx.90,000,000, as against Rx.91,600,000 expenditure. Nearly the whole was due to opium and exchange. There had been, notwithstanding, a distinct advance in the moral condition and the material prosperity of the people of India. He moved the usual resolution, upon which a general discussion took place.—Mr. Keay (G.L.) and Mr. Everett (G.L.) condemned the closing of the Indian mints.—Mr. Goschen directed attention to the fact that India contributed very little towards the cost of the Navy, which had to defend her coasts.—Sir W. Harcourt said that the result of the experiment of closing the mints could not yet be estimated.—Sir J. Gorst said that even if bimetalism was a remedy for the depreciation of silver it could not have been applied to India in time.—The resolution was agreed to. Sept. 21.

**L.—Inheritance, Law of.**—Lord Herschell (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill to assimilate the distribution of real property in cases of intestacy to the distribution of

**L—Inheritance, Law of—continued.**

personality, without interfering with testamentary powers of owners of real estate.—Lord Dudley (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that it would tend to force the immediate sale of agricultural land at a time of ruin or depression, while it would also encourage an excessive subdivision of holdings.—Other peers having spoken, Lord Thring and Lord Dunraven supported, and Lord Arundell of Wardour opposed the second reading.—Lord Salisbury said the Bill was crude and absurd, brought in apparently to show the purity of Lord Herschell's Radicalism. No case had been made out for disturbing the law, and the proposed change was most inopportune, as there had not yet been time to test the working of the Small Holdings Act in regard to intestacies.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said the Bill was needed to meet a real grievance.—The second reading was rejected by 61 to 56. Mar. 7.

**C—Intoxicating Liquors Bill.**—Mr. Bolitho (L.U.) moved the second reading of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (No. 2) Bill, the object of which was the creation of licensing boards, with power to close public-houses at 10 o'clock on week-days and to close on Sundays. It would reduce the number of public-houses in the proportion of one to every thousand population in towns, and one in every five hundred in rural districts; giving compensation to the houses which were suppressed, such compensation to be paid by the houses which survived in the form of an annuity extending over ten years.—Sir W. Harcourt said the Government would support the second reading. The debate stood adjourned. Mar. 22.

**L—The Bishop of London introduced a Bill for the reform of the licensing system, on the plan advocated by the Church of England Temperance Society, the main objects being a reduction of the excessive number of public-houses in many districts, and their better supervision. The Bill was read a first time. Mar. 24.**

The Bishop of London moved the second reading of the Bill, which proposed to transfer licensing functions to elective boards; and proposed to reduce the number of public-houses within the next five years to one for every one thousand inhabitants in urban districts, and one for every six hundred in rural districts. Compensation would be granted to publicans whose houses were closed at the cost of those whose licenses were retained; and all clubs where intoxicants were sold would be brought under control.—Lord Meath (C.) supported the Bill.—Lord Rookwood (C.) moved its rejection, believing that it would not accomplish its object, while it would throw a heavy burden on the ratepayers and inflict cruel injustice on publicans.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said he would not oppose the second reading because the Bill recognized the principle of local control, but he could not agree to the proposal of compensation.—Lord Salisbury (C.) said he regarded legislation of that kind, however good its intention, as ignoring the only and real remedy—namely, the progress of education and civilization. The same beneficent influences which had effectually checked drunkenness among the upper and middle classes could alone work a similar reformation in the habits of the working classes. The Bill was rejected without a division. May 12.

The Bishop of Chester introduced a Bill to establish a system of retail sale of intoxicating liquor by an authorized company, thus attempting to carry out a recommendation of the Lords' Committee of 1878, to give legal facilities for the local adoption of what was known as the Gothenburg scheme, with a view to check the evil of intemperance. Having described the Gothenburg system and quoted evidence of its success in diminishing drunkenness, crime, and pauperism in Sweden and Norway, he gave the provisions of the Bill: Boroughs, wards of boroughs, or outline of groups of parishes would be the areas selected for its application, special arrangements being made for London. Ten voters would be able to demand a vote on the question of putting the Bill in force, when the decision of a simple majority would prevail. The company would be placed under local control, one-third of the directors and an auditor to be nominated by the local authority, and all profits would be paid over to the local treasury and applied to public and charitable objects. Publicans would be allowed a period of six years before they could be disturbed; but the company would have power to buy them out on arbitration terms. The managers of the company's houses would be paid partly by salary and partly by a bonus on the other beverages sold, so that they would have no interest in pushing the sale of intoxicants. He earnestly claimed for the Bill the support both of moderate drinkers and total abstainers.—The Bill was supported by Lord Thring (G.L.), the Duke of Westminster (L.U.), and the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Kimberley (G.L.) reserving his opinion on its provisions. Mar. 2.

The Bishop of Chester moved the second reading of the Authorized Companies (Liquor) Bill, the object of which was to introduce into this country, with modification, the principles of the Gothenburg system, which had worked satisfactorily in Scandinavia. The adoption of the scheme in any district would be made to depend on the vote of the majority of the Local Government electors, and within a period of five years the companies might either insist on buying out publicans or the publicans might insist on being bought out, on terms to be fixed by arbitration.—The Duke of Argyll (L.U.) argued that the scheme was too complicated and theoretical to be adopted by the English people.—The Bill was supported by Lord Thring (G.L.) and the Duke of Westminster (L.U.), and opposed by Lord Wemyss (C.).—Lord Kimberley said that, as a member of a Select Committee which reported in favour of a trial of the Gothenburg system being tried in

☛—Intoxicating Liquors Bill—*continued.*

this country, he could not vote against the second reading, but he suggested that the matter should not be pressed further at present.—Lord Salisbury said that if the Bill were read a second time its details would require very careful examination, and it could not be passed this Session. It was, he acknowledged, a liberal Bill in the matter of compensation; but he doubted greatly whether companies would be found to undertake the financial burden of working it, and he also thought that the desire of the shareholders to secure the 5 per cent. proposed to be paid to them would result in more intoxicating liquor being sold.—The second reading was negatived. June 6.

☛—Ireland—Administration.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. John Ross (C.) moved an amendment deprecating the release of four of the Gweedore prisoners convicted of the manslaughter of Inspector Martin. Objection being taken to his taking the initiative in the matter, he having been engaged as counsel in the case, and the objection being supported by the Attorney-General, Mr. Ross moved his amendment without a speech, at the same time explaining that it had never been his intention to refer to anything that came within his knowledge as counsel in the case, but only to allude to notorious facts and the public acts of a Minister of the Crown.—Sir F. Milner (C.) seconded, charging the Chief Secretary with having acted unconstitutionally in releasing these prisoners without consulting the Judge who sentenced them.—Mr. T. W. Russell and Col. Waring also supported the amendment.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.), Chief Secretary, declined to say a word in palliation of the brutal murder of Inspector Martin, but argued that it arose out of a state of circumstances shewing a want of discretion in the police arrangements for the arrest of Father M'Fadden. Before liberating the four prisoners, he said he had consulted Lord Herschell and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and both were in favour of release. The Judge who had tried the case had been consulted two years ago, so that there was no need to consult him again. He had formed his decision on the grounds:—That the prosecution was not of a character to give him confidence in the evidence as to the guilt of the men; secondly, that the sentences were too severe, considering the circumstances under which the crime was committed; and, thirdly, that the punishment already inflicted was sufficient to vindicate justice. He declared that the charge of abusing the clemency of the Crown to obtain political support was absolutely and obviously baseless. No regard for his own Parliamentary peace and quietness had prevented him from advising this most merciful and most politic act.—Mr. Balfour (C.) thought the question might well be left where it had been left by the speeches on both sides, and he therefore advised the withdrawal of the amendment.—After some remarks from Mr. MacNeill (N.), the amendment was negatived without a division. Feb. 10.

☛—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, replying to a question, said that a recent decision of the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, declaring illegal the refusal of police protection to sheriffs at night in executing judgments of the Superior Courts, was under consideration as regards an appeal to the House of Lords.—Lord Londonderry (C.) reviewed the circumstances of the case, and said Mr. Morley had endeavoured to paralyse the action of the Courts of Law.—Lord Acton (G.L.) said Mr. Morley had issued a circular in the belief that it was perfectly legal, but the rules for the guidance of the constabulary would now be brought into conformity with the law as laid down.—Lord Salisbury said that the Government by refusing assistance to the sheriff had practically exercised a dispensing power and rendered private rights of no avail; but he assumed that they would now abide by the decision of the Courts.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) denied that they had assumed a dispensing power, and asserted that the basis of their policy was respect for the law. Feb. 20.

☛—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.), replying to Mr. T. W. Russell with reference to recent observations of Justice O'Brien on the insecurity of life and property in county Clare, admitted that the condition of the county was bad, but asserted that it had improved since 1892, when the late Government reduced the police force and revoked the proclamation under the Crimes Act. No effort was being spared to reduce the amount of the present demoralisation and lawlessness, but it was probable that among them would be the restoration of the extra police force.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) moved the adjournment, in order to call attention to the subject. He read extracts from the charges of Justice O'Brien, as to the prevalence of intimidation to such an extent that jurors dared not convict prisoners accused of agrarian crime. He (Mr. Russell) urged that unless the Government voluntarily enforced the law, the House ought to compel them to do so.—Col. Sanderson (C.) seconded the motion, and said it was the Nationalist members who had demoralised Clare, and were to be made the masters of Ireland.—Mr. J. Morley asked why this question was not brought forward in 1892, when the police force was reduced, or in 1890 when the military were withdrawn? The state of the county was as bad under the late as it was under the present Government. Secret inquiries under the Crimes Act had been altogether useless, and therefore the present Government had only dropped a useless weapon. They had also given up a power of changing the venue, but, if deemed necessary, it could at any time be changed by order of a Superior Court. These outrages, he said, were not agrarian, but were committed by small gangs of moonlighters for private and vile purposes of their own. The Government were fully alive to their

**C—Ireland—Administration—continued.**

responsibilities.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) blamed the Government for having abandoned the provision of the Crimes Act relating to secret inquiries, and still more for abandoning the provision for change of venue. The system of intimidation described by Justice O'Brien, extended not only to land-grabbers, but also to jurors, and the sole remedy for intimidation of jurors lay in taking cases to be tried in places where intimidation did not exist.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) described his constituents in Clare as the most law-abiding people in the world.—Negatived by 260 to 215. March 2.

**L—Lord Londonderry (C.)** called attention to the lawless state of Clare and the impossibility of obtaining convictions there against known criminals owing to the prevailing terrorism, as described in the Judge's charge to the grand jury at Ennis. He asked the Government what steps they intended to take to cope with so appalling a condition of affairs.—Lord Acton (G.L.), for the Government, quoted from the Judge's charge remarks which showed that the lawless state of Clare was of long standing, and could not be attributed to recent causes. He denied that crime had increased under the *régime* of the present Ministry.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) further maintained that Mr. Morley had been perfectly justified in suspending the Crimes Act, as that measure had proved ineffectual in the hands of his predecessor. It remained, however, open to the Executive to resort to a change of venue, if so advised.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) took this statement as an undertaking that the question of change of venue would be seriously considered; and he hoped, if the ordinary law was unequal to the exigency, that the Government would reconsider the question of renewing the proclamation of Clare.—The Lord Chancellor assured the House that the Government were by no means indifferent to the state of things in Clare. Mar. 3.

**Lord Ashbourne (C.)** called attention to the powers of the Lord-Lieutenant over the military forces in Ireland, and pointed out that uncertainty existed on the matter in consequence of discrepant answers given by Ministers.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) replied that there was no real discrepancy. The Lord-Lieutenant had power to give orders to the commander of the forces in Ireland for the suppression of tumults and the support of the civil authority.—Lord Dunraven (C.), referring to a statement of Mr. Morley's that intimidation was probably being used by Irish landlords towards their tenants and labourers in regard to signing petitions respecting the Home Rule Bill, challenged the production of any evidence in support of the assertion.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) having replied that the Government possessed no such evidence, Lord Ashbourne asked for an apology to the class which had been aspersed, whereupon Lord Kimberley (G.L.) rejoined that the demand should more properly be addressed to Mr. Morley. Mar. 17.

**C—Mr. A. Balfour (C.)** called attention to recent events in Ireland, and moved a resolution censuring the Government for having condoned serious offences in Ireland, and for having failed to enforce the law. He said the present situation was the direct result of the political arrangement under which Ireland was governed, nominally by the English Liberals, but really by the joint efforts of the English Separatists and the Irish Nationalists, who mutually supported each other, and the *concordat* had had a most disastrous effect on the administration of the law. The Liberal party first promised Home Rule, then they coquetted with amnesty, and gave important but illusory promises about the evicted tenants; next they undertook, as far as possible, to work the Irish Executive in accordance with Nationalist views, and finally they promised to annul the proclamation of all districts where certain sections of the Crimes Act were still in force. On the other hand, the Nationalists had promised Parliamentary support, and also to make the government of Ireland easy. He said the Government had with a light heart thrown away the chief weapons for protecting the weak against the strong, and the innocent against the guilty, by abandoning the powers of change of venue and the resort to special juries.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) said the Government would meet the resolution with a direct negative. The alleged *concordat* meant nothing more than that for the first time in our history a British Administration was endeavouring to govern Ireland with the sympathy of the majority of the people. The Irish members had undoubtedly advised the people to pay their rents and to keep order. He denied that the abandonment of some of the clauses of the Crimes Act had led to disastrous results, and quoted statistics to show there had been a decrease of over 11 per cent. in agrarian crime.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) and Mr. Smith-Barry (C.) continued the debate.—Mr. Gladstone contended that Mr. Morley's speech had disposed of the charges against the Government. Mr. Balfour had condemned them for having parted with the best means of securing apprehensions, evidence, and convictions; but the Tory party themselves had once departed from the principle of coercion. He admitted that their great and paramount object was to establish legislative autonomy in Ireland, but the administration of the law was only second to it in importance. In the recent release of prisoners no novel principle had been introduced either in Ireland or in England. Every case had been reviewed on its own merits; but the Government felt strongly that they could not govern a country for the purposes of law and order without some regard to the sympathies, the convictions, and the traditions of the people.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) replied that Mr. Gladstone had taunted the Tory Government with not having renewed the so-called Coercion Act in 1885, but the fact was that they had no power to do so, as they had not a majority in the House.

**C—Ireland—Administration—continued.**

The Liberal Government had in 1885 a majority, but they knew such a proposal to renew the Act would have caused difficulty among their followers, and consequently they arranged to go out of office on questions connected with the Budget. That surrender of great principles in 1885 had involved and relaxed the moral strength and the fibre of the Gladstonian party, and since that event crimes of violence which formerly they had denounced had been systematically explained away. This vote was justified by the constant and steady relaxation of the law by Mr. Morley, and by his unsuccessful attempts to hush up crimes.—Dr. Cameron (G.L.), amid manifestations of impatience, explained that he had purposed to move the "Previous Question," but he wished now to substitute for it an amendment expressing continued confidence in the Government. This, however, was not put from the Chair, and the resolution was negatived by 319 to 272. *Mar. 27.*

Mr. Sexton (N.), on the motion for adjournment, called attention to the rioting in Belfast, which he alleged was due to the incitements of eminent politicians, and asked for information from the Government on the subject.—Mr. Barton (C.) said the occurrences in Belfast were due to the iniquitous Bill introduced by the Government, which had been the direct cause of the riot.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, gave the latest information received. As to the responsibility for what had already occurred he preferred to say as little as possible. The Government held, however, that very grave responsibility rested upon those who used language calculated to incite either party to violence. Every possible step was being taken by the police to prevent the recurrence of disturbance. *April 24.*

L—Lord Londonderry called attention to the lawless condition of the county of Limerick as contrasted with the satisfactory state of things which prevailed there under the late Ministry. He said the Government had neglected the warnings of the Judge of Assize, and refused to use the powers vested in them by the Crimes Act for the repression of outrages by change of venue and resort to special juries. As a consequence, moonlighters and assassins went wholly unpunished. He called on them to state clearly what steps they really intended to take. No Minister rose to reply, whereupon Lord Salisbury moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. *June 1.*

Lord Zetland (C.) testified to the peaceful state of the county when the late Government quitted office, and also to the efficacy of the secret inquiries, change of venue, and special jury trials sanctioned by the Crimes Act. He condemned the present Government for abandoning those indispensable weapons for the suppression of lawlessness and terrorism.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) replied, quoting statistics to show that in Ireland generally agrarian crime had diminished since August, 1892, but admitted that it had increased in Limerick and parts of adjacent counties. The police were using their utmost efforts to put down moonlighting, and if necessity arose the Government would take steps to obtain a change of venue for the trial of prisoners. The system of secret inquiries was of little practical use, and the Government did not deem it necessary at present to renew the Crimes Act; but they were determined to maintain law and order throughout Ireland.—Lord Waterford (C.) regarded this answer as very unsatisfactory, and charged the Government with abandoning necessary measures for enforcing the law through being dependent on the Nationalist party, who had systematically encouraged disorder.—Lord Ashbourne (C.) also accused the Government of trifling with the peace and security of the county of Limerick.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that they intended for the present to administer the ordinary law; and if other measures became necessary they would not fail in their duty. *June 2.*

C—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the unchecked growth of crime in Ireland, especially in Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, and the failure of the Irish Executive to take active steps to abate it. He instanced cases in which the Government, in his opinion, ought to have put in force the provisions of the Crimes Act relating to secret inquiries, changes of venue, and special tribunals, with the view of checking the reign of terror prevailing in the three counties referred to.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) said he had never expected that a change of Government would transform the moonlighters of Clare and Kerry into supporters of law and order, but statistics showed that crime was still declining in those counties, and experience did not encourage the view that change of venue would clear them of criminals.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) said Mr. Morley had removed from Clare police officials who were acquainted with all the ramifications of crime, and substituted others having no local knowledge.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) attributed the outrages in Clare to evictions, which were threatened on a wholesale scale, and Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) ascribed them to the distribution of secret service money under recent administrations.—Negatived by 241 to 203. *June 1.*

Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the failure of justice at the assizes for county Clare in political and agrarian cases, and to the conduct of the Government in not taking steps to strengthen the administration of justice by change of venue and special juries under a portion of the Crimes Act.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) complained that no notice had been given of the debate. When the assizes were over, and he had been able to test these cases, he should be prepared to meet a motion on the subject.—Mr. Balfour (C.) urged the Government to enforce without delay the non-coercive portion of the Crimes Act.—Mr. J. Morley said if he believed the powers to change the

**C—Ireland—Administration—continued.**

venue and to procure special juries would put an end to a state of things which they must all deplore, nothing would prevent him from taking those powers.—After some further debate, Mr. Roby moved the closure, which was carried by 278 to 246, and the motion was then negatived by 283 to 241.

*July 7.*

**L.—Lord Londonderry (C.)** called attention to the administration of justice in Ireland and to the proceedings at the assizes in Clare and other counties. Quoting the charges of the judges to prove the powerlessness of the law to punish criminals owing to the intimidation to which juries were exposed, he renewed his appeal to the Government to revive the special jury and change of venue clauses of the Crimes Act.—Lord Spencer replied that while the Government did not think that at present they could with advantage change the venue of trials, they were doing all that they could to keep down crime, and according to the latest reports the worst was over and things were improving.

*July 17.*

**Earl Cadogan (C.)** called attention to the circumstances under which the Lord-Lieutenant had rejected the loyal addresses of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and the Methodist denomination, who avowed their strong attachment to the Act of Union, while afterwards accepting from the Corporation of Cork and other bodies addresses which omitted all expressions of loyalty, and advocated Home Rule and the release of dynamiters.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) said there was no rigid rule on the subject, and the Viceroy must exercise his own discretion according to the time and circumstances of each case. The address of the Dublin Chamber was, he stated, sent back because it raised a burning question which Lord Houghton did not think it expedient to discuss. The address from the Cork Town Council was presented by the Mayor, who welcomed the Lord-Lieutenant as the representative of the Queen, and it would have been most injudicious to have rejected it.—Lord Cowper (L.U.) held that the Lord-Lieutenant had committed a grave mistake.—Lord Salisbury maintained that the Viceroy was bound to receive any respectful and loyal address, whether it agreed with his own opinions or not. Lord Houghton, however, had acted as a partisan, and had failed to maintain the impartiality of the representative of the Sovereign. He regretted that his conduct should be a subject of Parliamentary debate, but it was of the essence of Parliamentary government that a Minister when attacked should be in his place to defend himself.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) pointed out that the Lord-Lieutenant was in a different position from that of an ordinary Minister, and therefore it was undesirable that he should take part in political debates.

*July 24.*

**C.—On the Report of the Vote on Account, Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.)** called attention to the administration of affairs in Ireland, including the circumstance attending a religious riot at Bundoran, Donegal. The Irish Evangelization Society had pitched a tent in a field belonging to a private gentleman. A mob of over a thousand men were summoned from the surrounding districts for the express purpose of preventing what they considered to be a "fresh insult" to their faith, but what was really religious liberty, and the tumult lasted for nearly an hour. He also alluded to the failure to collect the county cess in the barony of Gweedore, and to unlawful assemblies near Bogyke, Clare. He also further called attention to boycotting notices issued in county Limerick at the instance of the National League and National Federation, and complained that Mr. Morley had abandoned the powers under the Crimes Act which would have enabled him to deal effectually with such cases.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said the account of the disturbance at Bundoran had been greatly exaggerated. There had been no organised attempt to suppress religious liberty, and the Protestant services had been performed daily ever since without interruption. With regard to Gweedore, he doubted the wisdom of issuing warrants to empower the constabulary to collect the county cess. In the case of the Bogyke prisoners, their offence did not appear to justify the magistrate in sending them for trial. He denied that there had been any change either of principle or of practice in the classification of crime.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) observed that, although the principle might not have been changed, its application had, in some cases, been wholly ridiculous. Serious mistakes had occurred in regard to the classification and record of offences; which justified the present debate.—Sir W. Harcourt having moved the closure, which was accepted, the Report was agreed to.

*Aug. 4.*

**C.—Ireland—Clerical Intimidation.**—In the course of the debate on the Address, Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) moved an amendment, directing attention to the vast amount of clerical intimidation exercised during the late elections in Ireland, and calling for measures to be taken to prevent its repetition. He particularly instanced the state of affairs in Meath, as revealed by the election petitions, and argued that in many other cases at the last general election the verdict was procured by an amount of terrorism which detracted from its importance. The only way to secure Ireland from such terrorism, in his opinion, was to keep her in contact with the public opinion of the United Kingdom.—Mr. H. Plunkett (C.) seconded the amendment.—Mr. Paul (G.L.), Mr. Butcher (C.), and Mr. Keay (G.L.) having spoken, Sir H. James (L.U.) observed that the conduct of the priests at the elections in Meath had never been repudiated by any authority in their Church or by the majority of the Nationalist party. The Chief Secretary, it appeared, was willing to allow things to be



**O—Ireland—Clerical Intimidation—continued.**

done in Ireland which he strongly condemned in France, and the new school of Liberalism averred that it was not within the secular power to deal with the disgraceful state of things in Meath. The principle of "one man one vote," was to mean in Ireland "one bishop 10,000 votes." The Prime Minister ought to devote some attention to this subject and do something to relieve constituencies from the shame of systematic clerical intimidation.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.), Attorney-General, thought there could be no surer guarantee of freedom in civil matters than the endowment of the Irish people with their own government. He felt that some of the proceedings at the Meath elections were greatly to be reprobated, and ought to be put down by the law, yet they had been greatly exaggerated for political purposes. The priests had gained their influence in Ireland mainly because until recently they had been the only class who could stand up as independent champions of popular rights, and in the main, their efforts had been directed to promoting the welfare of their country. The amendment, he said, had no legitimate purpose, but aimed at discounting Home Rule, and it had been made the means of ventilating gross exaggerations on the subject of clerical domination.—Mr. J. McCarthy (N.) said his party were opposed to all kinds of intimidation, spiritual or otherwise, and wanted every voter to have the full protection of the ballot; but he admitted that at the Meath elections things were written and done which they could not approve. The House had, however, heard only one side of the question.—Mr. Harrington (P.N.) said he could not contradict the statement that the spiritual influence did prevail, but declined to support the amendment, which on a division was negatived by 248 to 200.

Feb. 15.

Col. Nolan (P.N.) moved a new writ for South Meath in the place of Mr. Fullam, unseated on petition.—Mr. Macartney (C.) said the election Judges had reported the prevalence of undue influence and spiritual intimidation, and he therefore moved that the issue of the writ should be suspended until the evidence was considered by the House.—Mr. Gladstone said that two days' notice for the issue of a writ after petition was necessary.—Col. Nolan therefore withdrew his motion.

Jan. 31.

**O—Ireland—Education Bill.**—Lord F. Hamilton (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill, and said it proposed that all rules made by the Commissioners of Irish National Education should be subject to the approval or rejection by the Lord-Lieutenant. If approved, it was also provided that they might be laid before Parliament on the motion of any of the Commissioners, before coming into effect. The object was to enable the representatives of the religious minority on the Board to appeal against the passing of any rule which would be injurious to that minority.—Mr. Barton (C.) seconded the motion.—Mr. Sexton (N.) opposed it.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) said the real object of the Bill was to prevent the Christian Brothers, whose labours he praised, from sharing in State grants for education. He had hoped that the late Government would have been able to make that reasonable concession to Roman Catholics, and he appealed to Mr. Morley to arrange with the majority of the National Board so as to include the Christian Brothers within the scope of the national system.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) said that the measure was practically unworkable, and even if it were not he would oppose it, because it put an affront on the National Board for doing what they had a right to do, and what they had been specially invited to do by the late Chief Secretary. He hoped that between now and January, 1894, when the Compulsory Education Act came into force, proposals would be agreed upon which were not open to the objections previously raised.—Mr. Jackson (C.) denied that the promoters of the Bill wished to cast any slur upon the National Board, and briefly described the course he had taken in reference to the Schools of the Christian Brothers.—The Bill was rejected by 247 to 166. March 1.

**O—Ireland—Evicted Tenants.**—In Committee of Supply on the vote for Temporary Commissions, Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) moved to reduce it by the cost of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, which he described as sheer waste, because no single fact had been elicited which was not in the possession of the Government beforehand. He charged Mr. Morley with packing the Commission, and said the conduct of the President rendered its findings absolutely worthless. It was in fact a Commission for making the ways of transgressors easy, as it had recommended that privileges which were denied to honest tenants should be given to men who had swindled their landlords.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) defended the issue of the Commission as in harmony with the 18th section of the Land Act of 1891. The Government desired to ascertain exactly the conditions on which the evicted tenants might be advantageously restored to their homes, and the late Government, he observed, actually passed a clause for reinstating in their holdings the men who were now denounced as swindlers. He repudiated the charge of packing the Commission, and declined to vindicate Sir J. Mathew, who, he said, had been most unjustly treated. The Government would without delay consider the report of the Commission in order to ascertain the best course to pursue and what proposals to lay before Parliament.—Mr. Balfour said Mr. Morley might perfectly well know that the proposals of the Commission could never be carried into effect. The meaning of the Act of 1891 was to recommend an amicable settlement for the good of the neighbourhood, and not to force upon the

**C—Ireland—Evicted Tenants—continued.**

landlords an agreement which might be grossly unjust. The Commissioners were partisans, their facts mis-stated; their proposals involved a gigantic scheme of eviction; and the retaken farms were virtually to be stocked at the expense of the landlords who had been robbed. Proposals of this kind could never be submitted by a responsible Government to the House of Commons, and were mere waste paper.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) said the appointment of this Commission raised a question as to whether it was allowed to take an English Judge away from his duties in order to preside over a special inquiry. Judges ought only to conduct such inquiries when the subject was in the nature of a criminal charge or a civil suit. The object of the Government had been to find a political remedy for the results of a political agitation. Every condition for a fair inquiry was ignored; the Commissioners were appointed to endorse a foregone conclusion; and the Judge pronounced the verdict before he had heard the evidence.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) agreed that Judges should seldom be called upon to act on these inquiries, tenants could suppose that the Commission was appointed to conduct a judicial inquiry. The Commission had no authority to determine the rights of either tenant or landlord, but only to collect information on which the judgment of the Government and of the House might be formed. Assuming the Plan of Campaign to be an illegal combination, it had undoubtedly brought about a state of things which everyone must desire to see dealt with in some reasonable and proper way. He defended the course adopted by Sir J. Mathew, and asserted that no analogous Commission had ever allowed the right of cross-examination in the sense in which it had been claimed by counsel for the landlords.—Mr. Carson (C.) denied that he claimed to cross-examine as an absolute right, though, in this particular case the proceedings would have been a farce and a sham unless the truth were sifted by cross-examination. He withdrew from the inquiry because he saw they were determined not to sift the truth to the bottom. There was, he contended, no spontaneous movement on the part of the tenants which justified the appointment of this Commission. Their recommendations were audacious and fraudulent devices to fulfil political promises.—The closure having been agreed to Mr. Russell's motion was negatived by 257 to 250. March 13.

**Ireland—Evicted Tenants Bill.**—Mr. P. A. M'Hugh (N.) moved the second reading of this Bill, and explained its provisions. It was proposed that, where a holding was in the hands of the landlord, the Land Commission should be authorised to fix terms upon which the evicted tenant should be reinstated, if, within two months, the landlord and tenant failed to come to an agreement. Where an evicted farm was occupied by a new tenant, the Land Commission would, if he were willing to transfer his interest to his predecessor, be empowered to give to the new tenant a sum equal to one-half of his interest, the evicted tenant paying the other half. If the new tenant refused to part with his interest, the Commission would have power to purchase land for sale to the evicted tenant. It was proposed to give to the landlords, for arrears and legal costs, a sum not exceeding the amount of two years' rent of the holding, and to charge all payments under the Bill upon the Irish Church Temporalities Fund up to £100,000. Mr. M'Hugh said these proposals practically embodied the recommendations of the Mathew Commission, and he asked that they might be accepted unanimously in the interest of peace and economy, because both sides of the House were committed to the principle and the policy of reinstatement.—Sir T. Lea (L.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that it was demoralizing in its tendencies and placed a premium on dishonesty. Under its provisions the money exacted in 1869 from the Church tenants in Ireland would be given to dishonest tenants, who could have paid their rent, but would not.—Mr. Smith-Barry (C.) said this bill was introduced on February 1st, whereas the report of the Commission was not presented until long afterwards. The Bill was, he believed, the result of arrangement between the Government, the Commission, and the Nationalist members. He asked why he should be forced to take back upon his Tipperary estate men who had deliberately and wantonly declined to pay their rents, and who had joined in a conspiracy against him.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said the foundation of the Bill was the erection of a compulsory arbitrating tribunal and the large extension of the principle of equity of redemption. He objected to the Land Commission being intrusted with cases of this kind, and in Committee he should move that one Commissioner, or two special Commissioners, should be appointed to deal with them. The Bill gave no discretion in regard to reinstatement, which he thought the tribunal ought to have. He likewise did not assent to the provisions enabling the Commissioners to postpone instalments, because it would throw the Purchase Act out of gear. He doubted whether those settlers who had not got what was called a substantial interest ought to be compulsorily expropriated, even with compensation for disturbance, and he could not consent to any invasion of the capital of the Church Fund. Subject to these points, which might be dealt with in Committee, the Government would agree to the second reading, and would do their best to promote its further stages after the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.—Mr. Sexton (N.) thanked Mr. Morley for the promise, as it was a matter of infinite concern to the cause of social order.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) asked why if that were so, the question had not been dealt with by the Government. The measure vitally affected the interests of the landlords and the future of rent-pay in

**Ireland—Evicted Tenants Bill—continued.**

Ireland. It was a kind of no-rent manifesto, and could not be adequately discussed in the time allotted to it.—Mr. Sexton moved the closure, which the Speaker declined to accept, as this was a question of great complication, and having only been discussed for four hours and a quarter, he should decline to put the question. The debate was adjourned. March 29.

**L—Ireland—Evicted Tenants.**—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) called attention to the appointment of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, and to its proceedings and report, all of which he criticised in detail, charging the Government with having shrunk from themselves introducing a Bill based on the extraordinary recommendations contained in the report, and leaving it to their Irish allies to bring in such a measure.—Lord Selborne (L.U.) said that the Commission was unconstitutional in its appointment, having been issued by the sole authority of the Crown without the sanction of Parliament, in order to make inquisition into the private concerns and the exercise of the rights of property of particular individuals. He regarded that Commission as setting a very bad precedent, and as mischievous.—Lord Acton (G.L.) said the Government was not prepared to bring in a Bill founded on the recommendations of the Commission.—Lord Ashbourne (C.) referred to the extraordinary recommendations made by the Commissioners, which even Mr. Morley now appeared to regard as impracticable. April 28.

Lord Londonderry (C.) contended that the issue of the Commission was a public scandal, and that its object obviously was to whitewash the "Plan of Campaign."—Lord Spencer (G.L.) said the Government had followed the precedents of the Beesborough and the Cowper Commissions with a view to find a remedy for an admitted grave social danger. They proposed to support the second reading of Mr. M'Hugh's Bill, but to make important amendments in it when it got into Committee.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) said the House was entitled to ask whether the Government were simply redeeming their pledges to their Irish supporters by giving an academical support to that Bill, or whether they intended to take practical steps for obtaining the judgment of Parliament on it. He admitted that they were placed in great difficulty in reference to the evicted tenants, but it was mainly due to party exigencies having led them to palliate, if not directly encourage, the Plan of Campaign.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, denied that the Commission differed in substance from previous Irish Land Commissions, issued to ascertain facts preparatory to legislation. The Government policy was to endeavour, equitably, to reinstate the evicted tenants either by voluntary or by compulsory arrangements. When Mr. M'Hugh's Bill came up from the other House the Government would state the course they would pursue in regard to it. He believed the present debate was raised in order to damage the Government, and that it would be discounted by the outside public.—Lord Salisbury (C.) observed that the ordinary law had been set aside by the Commission, while it had circulated a collection of malevolent gossip without opportunity for cross-examination by the persons maligned. Although the Government would not bring in a Bill of their own, they would vote for a private member's Bill, which was never likely to get into Committee, and therefore they would not be called upon to declare definitely the amendments they approved. This studied ambiguity would enable professional agitators to hold out delusive hopes of help to the unhappy tenants, and thus induce them to refrain from seeking to settle with their landlords.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) asserted that the intentions of the Government had been plainly stated in the other House. They assented to the fundamental principle of Mr. M'Hugh's Bill, and would do their best to insure its passing into law at the earliest possible moment. May 1.

**C—Ireland—Land Commission.**—In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) called attention to the arrears of business in the Purchase Department of the Irish Land Commission, and the method adopted in disposing of business.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said that though he was not responsible for the Land Commissioners, they were, in his judgment, doing their best to substitute more expeditious methods for the present tardy procedure. May 2.

**L—Ireland—Sunday Closing Bill.**—This Bill was considered in Committee, and an amendment by Lord Rookwood (C.) was agreed to that in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast and Waterford, public-houses should be open between the hours of two and five o'clock, instead of, as at present, between two and seven. June 12.

**L—Ireland—Sunday Closing Liquor Bill.**—Lord O'Neill (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to render permanent the Irish Sunday Closing Act of 1878 (heretofore renewed annually), and also to extend its provisions to the five large towns now exempt. It also provided public-houses should not be kept open later on Saturday night than nine o'clock.—Lord Wemyss (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that it trenchanted unjustly on individual liberty, but after further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.—The Bill was read a second time. May 5.

The Bill was considered on report, and an amendment by Lord Meath to extend Sunday closing to populous townships outside Dublin was inserted. June 29.

**C—Labour Questions.**—In the debate on the address Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab.) brought forward an amendment expressing regret at the omission of any reference to industrial

**G—Labour Questions—continued.**

depression and legislation for the unemployed. He suggested that overtime at the dockyards should be abolished as well as sub-letting in Government contracts, and that home colonies on vacant land should be established for unemployed workmen.—Mr. H. Vincent (C.) seconded the amendment.—Mr. Saunders (G.L.) opposed it, as offering no practical remedy.—Mr. Bousfield (C.) supported the amendment, as did also Mr. Macdonald (G.L.)—Sir J. Gorst (C.) held that the question was more important than Home Rule, as shown by the last general election. The Government should, subject to the exigencies of the Home Rule Bill, give labour questions the next place in their programme in lieu of jerry-mandering legislation for gaining electioneering advantage.—Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade (G.L.), said the amendment was a censure on the Government. He had introduced Bills dealing with the hours of labour of railway servants, the notification of accidents, and for promoting arbitration in labour disputes. Moreover, an efficient Labour Department had been organised which was in touch with the so-called labour bureaus. These questions ought to be removed from the arena of party politics.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.) argued that the amendment suggested a course which would be most injurious to the working classes; and Mr. Wyndham (C.) supported it, while disavowing the particular measures its mover advocated.—The amendment was negatived by 276 to 109.

*Feb. 7.*

Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary (G.L.), stated, in reply to a question, that military had been sent to Hull on the application of the local authorities, and that two gunboats were despatched to the port on their application, supported by his own recommendation. They were sent to maintain order, and not to aid the shippers or break up any trade union. The magistrates were entitled to call for the aid of any available military or naval force.—Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab.) endeavoured to move the adjournment of the House in order to raise a discussion on the whole subject, but as only eight members rose in support of the proposal, the motion could not be put.

*April 12.*

Mr. Burns (Lab.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the conduct of the Board of Guardians at Hull in connection with the labour disputes in that port. They had, he said, interfered on behalf of the masters and against the men by refusing outdoor relief to applicants who declined to go to the Free Labour Bureau to get employment.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) said that in all the cases referred to admission to the workhouse was offered to the applicants, and that consequently relief had not in one single instance been refused.—The motion was withdrawn.

*April 17.*

Mr. J. H. Wilson (Lab.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the alleged contravention of Act of Parliament by the Shipping Federation and the use of military force in connection with labour disputes in Hull. He asserted that the Federation was responsible for the disturbances in Hull, and that they had resorted to illegal proceedings in regard to the supply of seamen. The Home Secretary ought, he said, to refuse the military forces of the Crown until it was necessary for the preservation of the peace.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) replied that the demand for military assistance had been made by the local magistrates, supported by the Watch Committee of the Corporation. The Government had taken neither side in this dispute, but had preserved strict neutrality.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Lockwood (G.L.) expressed his opinion that the Federation in regard to the supply of seamen had violated the Merchant Shipping Act.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) declared that if this could be shown he would undertake that they should be prosecuted. He was, however, advised otherwise; but he would consult the law officers of the Crown on the question.—Mr. Balfour (C.) said that Government ought to maintain rigid impartiality in labour questions. He had every confidence in the assurance given by the Home Secretary.—Mr. Gladstone assented to this doctrine, and pointed out that it was the manifest duty of the Government to refer the legal question raised by Mr. Lockwood to the law officers.—The motion was then negatived.

*May 4.*

**G—Labour Questions—Coal Strike.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab.) with reference to the despatch of troops to the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth in consequence of the miners' strike, Mr. Asquith said no troops had been sent there except on the application of the local authorities, and because the available police force on the spot was insufficient to protect persons and property and to prevent the outbreak of disorder. The troops would be used for no other purpose.

*Aug. 21.*

Mr. Brunner (G.L.) moved the adjournment in order to call attention to recent riotous disturbances in the colliery districts near Leeds, Pontefract, and Dewsbury, and urged the Government to press forward the Bills providing for arbitration now before the House.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said there was no reasonable prospect of their being able to proceed with these Bills, and that it would not be expedient to discuss these unhappy events on the present occasion, as the information was very imperfect.—Mr. J. Lowther (C.) desired to know what steps were being taken by the local authorities in the West Riding to terminate the disturbances.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, said that local authorities were responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, and if their resources were insufficient the Government must give them extra help. He believed that a few words spoken by the miners' leaders would have a more tranquillizing effect than any amount of military or police force.—The motion was withdrawn.

*Sept. 8.*

**C—Labour Questions—Coal Strike—continued.**

Mr. Asquith (G.L.), answering a question, said that 250 of the Metropolitan police had been sent to the coal districts of Yorkshire, the extra cost of which would be borne by the localities. Sept. 11.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. James Lowther (C.) called attention to recent disputes between employers and workmen in the coal trade in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, said the Government had not sufficient information to justify an expression of opinion as to the action of the local authorities in the West Riding. His view was that responsibility for the prevention and suppression of local disorder had always rested in England, according to the law, with the local authority. As Home Secretary he disclaimed any responsibility for the management of the local police forces. The Secretary of State could give advice to local authorities, but they were at perfect liberty either to accept it or reject it. If their police resources were insufficient they should apply through the Home Office for an additional force, particularly military force, and the Home Secretary was empowered, if local authorities failed in the discharge of their duties, to conduct an enquiry, and institute legal proceedings. With regard to the occurrences in Yorkshire, certain members of the House had circulated the ridiculous fiction that the Government deliberately sent down the armed forces of the Crown to take the side of the coalowner and crush the resistance of the miners. Those gentlemen had full notice that this discussion would be raised, but they had chosen to absent themselves, instead of coming face to face with him in the House of Commons. The troops, as well as the additional police, would be withdrawn from the West Riding as soon as possible consistently with the maintenance of public order. An enquiry would be ordered as to the fatal riot at Featherstone, near Pontefract.—After further remarks from Mr. Nussey (G.L.) and Mr. Burns (Lab.) the question dropped. Sept. 20.

**C—Land Tax.**—Mr. F. Stevenson (G.L.) called attention to the variations in the incidence of the land tax on small properties, and moved a resolution against permitting any increase of the land tax on small properties arising out of the reduction of valuation of large holdings situated in the same parish, and that the time had arrived for a reconsideration of the whole subject.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said the so-called land tax had long ceased to be a tax at all, and had become a rent-charge on the land. Parliament might some day impose a new land tax on a different principle, and this course would be more effective than endeavouring to tinker the old tax, which could not possibly be equalised in different parts of the country.—The resolution was negatived. Mar. 17.

**L—Land Transfer Bill.**—The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that its object was to compel the registration of possessory titles to land at any future sale, and to make the register, from the date of the entry of the sale, conclusive as the security of any person becoming the owner by transfer from another. Possessory titles, when registered, would in a limited period be converted into absolute titles; and thus a simple, cheap, and expeditious method of land transfer would be gradually introduced.—Lord Morley (L.U.) supported the measure, and after some remarks from Lord Selborne (L.U.) and Lord Ashbourne (C.) the Bill was read a second time. April 20.

**C—Lifeboat Service.**—Mr. E. H. Bayley (G.L.) moved a resolution that the Government should provide at the public expense an effective lifeboat service on the coasts of the United Kingdom.—Mr. Crosfield (G.L.) seconded.—Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald (C.) opposed it, on the ground that the service was at present most efficiently performed by voluntary effort, and Mr. T. G. Bowles (C.) supported this view.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) said no good reason had been shewn why the Government should undertake the work. March 28.

**C—Liquor Traffic Bill.**—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) introduced a Bill to establish local control over traffic in liquor, describing the latter as the *causa causans* of the widespread poverty that prevailed, with which it was the duty of the Government to deal, although they knew that in doing so they were navigating an ocean covered with many wrecks. The principle of the bill was to establish the control of the liquor traffic by a popular vote operating through the direct veto, which the Government considered better than relegating it to a representative body, such as the county council. The Bill provided that one-tenth of the electors in any area might require the local authority to take a poll of the electors on the question whether total closing should be adopted within the area. If a two-thirds majority of the persons voting decided in the affirmative no licence could, while the resolution remained in force, be granted or renewed for the sale of intoxicants within the area, except as the act provided. A further poll on the same question could not be taken before the expiration of three years. The electors would be those entitled to vote at municipal and county council elections, including women; and the "authority" would be the town councils in boroughs and the overseers in parishes. The parish would be the area in counties. In small boroughs it would be the borough itself, and if divided into wards each ward would be an area. In London, where the districts under sanitary authorities were

**C—Liquor Traffic Bill—continued.**

divided into wards or parishes, each ward or parish would be the area. The Bill would apply to Scotland, but not to Ireland; the vote would be by ballot, with stringent provisions against corrupt practices and illegal expenses. Refreshment rooms at railway stations, hotels, and inns for the accommodation of travellers or lodgers, and eating-houses would be exempted. The Government did not admit a claim to pecuniary compensation for the extinction of annual licences, but licence-holders would be allowed three years to accommodate their practice and position to the changed condition of things. Sunday closing would be made subject in each locality to the direct vote of the community affected, and would be determined by a simple majority of those voting; the resolution, if passed, to take effect immediately. He hoped that temperance reformers, without distinction of party, would combine to pass the Bill, which he regarded as a safe and practical cure for the direst evils which drained the life-blood of the nation.—Sir W. Lawson (G.L.) thanked the Government for the Bill, which admitted the principle that the inhabitants ought to have power to protect themselves from drink-shops. He considered it the greatest measure submitted to Parliament since the days when slavery was attacked.—Mr. Wyndham (C.) denounced the Bill as tyrannical to minorities, and forced upon the Government solely by the exigencies of their political situation.—After further debate, the Bill was read a first time. Feb. 27.

**L—Liquor Traffic Veto Bill.**—Lord Wemyss (C.) asked the Government whether, assuming the possibility under proposed legislation of the universal suppression of licenses, they had calculated the loss that would thereby be caused to the revenue, and what measures of imperial or local taxation they had in contemplation to make good the deficit.—Lord Playfair (G.L.) replied that the hypothesis on which the question was based was, in the view of the Government, so Utopian that they did not think it was necessary to enter on the calculation.—Lord Salisbury (C.) thought there was no reason to apprehend a falling-off in the revenue from drink should Sir W. Harcourt's Veto Bill become law, because the measure would create a public-house party in every parish, which would prevail in the vast majority of instances, and probably a reaction against the cause of temperance would result. He believed, however, that the Bill was not the least likely to pass. July 28.

**C—Liverpool Churches.**—Mr. Lawrence (C.) moved the second reading of the Liverpool City Churches Bill, the object of which was to commute certain annual dues paid by the Corporation and parishes of Liverpool to churches in that city. By it, payments of £2,600 per annum by the Corporation and £1,800 by the parishes would be commuted for £95,000 and £48,000 respectively. After a long discussion the second reading was negatived by 189 to 180. April 28.

**C—Local Authorities Bill.**—Mr. Logan (G.L.) moved the second reading of the Local Authorities (Voting Qualification) Bill, which proposed that one register should suffice for Parliamentary, county council, and local board elections; that occupiers only should vote; and that no elector should have more than one vote in any union. The Bill also made women eligible as guardians and members of local bodies, and the election of those bodies was made triennial, and by ballot. The number of guardians would be regulated by the size of the constituency, one guardian for every 500 voters. Its main principles were equal voting powers, the abolition of property qualification, and vote by ballot.—Sir J. Dorrington (C.) said that such matters ought to be in the hands of the Government, who had promised a comprehensive Bill on the subject.—Mr. J. G. Lawson (C.) objected that the Bill would take from those who paid the bulk of the rates all control over the expenditure of the money.—The Bill was also adversely criticised by Mr. W. Long (C.) and Mr. J. Lowther (C.), and supported by Mr. Bennett (G.L.)—Mr. Fowler (G.L.), for the Government, said they would support the second reading, but reserved an absolute right to criticise the clauses in committee.—Mr. Balfour (C.) also assented to the second reading, reserving the fullest liberty to discuss all the subjects which came under the Bill.—The Bill was then read a second time. Feb. 15.

**C—London County Council Bills.**—On the first reading of the London Owners' Improvement Rate or Charge Bill, presented by the London County Council, Mr. J. Lowther (C.) asked the Speaker whether a measure embodying so novel a principle, and involving the raising of money by rates on London property, should not have been brought in as a public and not as a private Bill.—The Speaker replied in the affirmative. Feb. 9.

**C—London—Cheap Trains Bill.**—Sir J. B. Maple (C.) moved the second reading of this Bill, its object being to provide that workmen's trains coming into or running from London should charge a fare of 2d., including return, for distances not exceeding five miles; 4d. between 5 and 10 miles; 6d. between 10 and 15 miles; and 8d. between 15 and 20 miles. The Metropolitan Railway had agreed to convey workmen at these rates.—Sir J. Pease (G.L.) urged that the Bill should be sent to a special committee, so that the railway companies might be heard.—After further debate, Mr. Mundella (G.L.) said the Bill, if good, ought not to be confined to London. It would, however, do a great deal of harm as well as some good, and was in many respects unworkable. The House was asked to take into its own hands the detailed management of the railways, and its effect might be to raise the *maximum* fares beyond

**C—London—Cheap Trains Bill—continued.**

those already charged. He suggested that the House should pass to the second reading, and refer the Bill to a Select Committee.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C.) also said that the Bill in its present form would do more harm than good.—The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. *Feb. 22.*

**C—London Improvements Bill.**—This Bill having been referred to a hybrid committee, Mr. Kimber (C.) moved an instruction to them to omit the Clause dealing with betterment, and any other clauses creating new charges or rates upon houses, shops, or other property already rated, or otherwise giving power to raise money thereon. He described the clause as an iniquitous proposal to tax London owners twice over in respect of the same thing. It created an entirely novel system of taxation, and imposed what was practically a mortgage on men's property against their will, and in some cases without their knowledge.—Mr. Stuart (G.L.) said the London County Council only proposed to extend the principle sanctioned by the Housing of the Poor Act of 1882. It was only just and fair that an owner should pay part of the charge involved in the improvement of his property.—Mr. Mellor (G.L.) urged that the Bill should be sent to the committee.—Mr. Balfour (C.) agreed with this course, but he thought the Government ought to ask the House to lay down the broad principles upon which individual owners were to be required to pay for betterment, instead of leaving the matter in each case to a select committee on a private Bill.—Mr. Kimber's motion was negatived. *April 28.*

Mr. E. B. Hoare (C.) moved to omit the clause which applied the principle of betterment to the improvement caused by widening the approach to two bridges.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) and Mr. Stuart (G.L.) opposed it.—In the course of the discussion, Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) strongly supported the principle of betterment in the case of substantial and permanent improvements, and would vote for the clause.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) admitted the force of the principle of betterment stated in general terms, but great difficulties must arise in its application, and so large a principle ought not to be tried on a small scale.—The clause was carried by 216 to 118. *June 26.*

**L—London Questions.**—Lord Meath (C.) brought forward the question of the proper disposal of the site of Millbank Prison, and asked whether the Government had offered a part of the site to the London County Council at the price of £2,500 an acre for the erection of artisans' dwellings, while the Westminster Vestry were willing to give £4,000 per acre in order to preserve it as an open space.—Lord Salisbury doubted whether the building of artisans' dwellings by the County Council was a promising speculation for the ratepayers; but he thought it more important that people should have wholesome and decent houses than that they should have places to walk about in; and it was right that the State, as one of the largest employers of labour in London, should avail itself of any chance opportunity to help in the housing of its labourers near the places where they worked. *July 18.*

On the order for the second reading of the London Improvements Bill, Lord Onslow (C.) moved a resolution declaring that before assenting to the second reading the House desired to express its opinion that proposals for the assessment of capital values instead of annual values and for creating new and arbitrarily defined areas of taxation such as were contained in Clause 41, ought not to be embodied in a private Bill, but, if found just and equitable, should be based on general principles laid down by Parliament.—Lord Hobhouse (G.L.) opposed the resolution, and defended the method by which it was proposed to make the owners of property specially benefited by public improvements contribute towards their cost.—The resolution was carried by 55 to 36; and the Bill was then read a second time. *July 25.*

**C—London County Council General Powers.**—On consideration of the Lords' amendments, Mr. Stuart (G.L.) moved to restore the words which were struck out by the Lords, giving the London County Council four representatives on the Thames Conservancy Board.—After some discussion, the motion was agreed to. *July 25.*

**C—London Improvements Bill.**—On consideration of the Lords' amendments, Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) moved to restore the "betterment" clauses which had been struck out.—The motion was carried by 221 to 88. *Aug. 10.*

**L—London Questions.**—On the consideration of the Commons' amendments, Lord Hobhouse (G.L.) moved that their lordships should not insist on their amendment striking out the "betterment" clause, which had been reinstated by the vote of a large majority of the other House.—Lord Salisbury said he had no *a priori* objection to the principle of betterment, but could not assent to the slovenly and ill-advised method of applying it proposed by that Bill. If the measure had been a public one, it would have undergone ample discussion, and any new principle of taxation would have been introduced in the open light of day. But it had been driven through the crooked backway of a hybrid committee, and the forms established for the protection of the weak from injustice had been deliberately set aside.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) charged the Opposition with preventing any possible application of the betterment principle from being fairly considered and considered by a Select Committee, and he urged that it would be a grave

**L—London Questions—continued.**

**Mistake to again reject the clause.**—Lord Hobhouse's motion was rejected by 50 votes  
27. Aug. 30.

**C—London, Local Taxation in.**—Mr. Barrow (G.L.) called attention to the incidence of Local Taxation in London, and moved a resolution in favour of further equalising the rates in the metropolis. He said that the last election of the London County Council had shown a large majority against the continuance of the present unjust incidence of taxation. The local rates varied so much as to constitute a glaring anomaly, and in some of the poor districts the taxes were twice as high as those levied in the wealthy districts. The Government had promised to confer greater powers on the County Council, and to inquire into the dual government of London; and he hoped they would support this resolution, which would give fair play to four or five millions of people.—Mr. A. Gibbs (C.) said he doubted whether the majority of the metropolitan members were in favour of the proposed change.—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) said that the policy of some readjustment of control as well as taxation ought to be considered. If there were a common rate for the whole of London, the expenditure of the money should be entrusted to a central authority, which could not effectively and economically, on representative principles, control it.—Mr. Cohen (C.) denied that this was a question of rich and poor, as the rates by no means universally varied according to the wealth or poverty of particular districts.—Other members having spoken, Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.), for the Government, agreed to the principle of the resolution, which was to treat London as one great entity, with common interests, and liable to common burdens for common duties. It was not a question between rich and poor, but one between different sections of a great municipality. The Government would not pledge themselves to details, as it was a very difficult question, but would endeavour to prepare a scheme which would bear the test of criticism without inflicting injustice upon anyone.—Mr. Long (C.) expressed satisfaction with the declaration, and the resolution was agreed to. Feb. 24.

**C—London Rates Bill.**—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) introduced a Bill to make better provision for the equalization of rates as between different parts of London, explaining that it would authorise the County Council to levy throughout London a uniform rate of sixpence in the pound on rateable property, and to distribute the sum among the various sanitary authorities in accordance with the number of their population.—The Bill was read a first time. May 1.

**C—Machinery, Rating of.**—Mr. Holland (G.L.) moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which was to provide that machinery and appliances which were not fixed, or were only temporarily fixed, should not be considered as part of the building for rating purposes. The Bill did not, he said, exempt machinery from rates, but simply prevented the over-rating of machinery. It was supported by Assessment Committees throughout the country.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) seconded the motion.—Sir R. Paget (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, it being a one-sided attempt to deal with a small portion of a great question, and one which should be taken in hand by the Government, and not by private members.—Mr. P. Williams (L.U.) seconded the rejection.—A long discussion ensued.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) stated that the Government could not deal with the question this Session, but the time had arrived when the House ought to deal with it. The existing law was most unsatisfactory, and its interpretation ought to be made clear.—The second reading was carried by 287 to 184. March 8.

**L—Magistrates.**—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, replying to a question in regard to recent appointments of county magistrates, stated that a return was being prepared on the subject. He admitted that politics should as far as possible be excluded from all such matters, but thought it was injurious to the public interest that in any particular county the magistrates of any one party should have an excessive preponderance on the bench.—Lord Salisbury said he understood that Lord Herschell had undertaken not only to regulate the conscience of the Queen, but also the consciences of Lords-Lieutenant, by suggesting that they should nominate magistrates not merely on account of their fitness for their duties, but on political grounds, and he challenged him to explain why he had assumed such a power.—Lord Herschell (G.L.) described this as an unfair attack upon him without notice, and said that his action had been greatly misrepresented. He had not dictated to the Lords-Lieutenant, who had generally met him in a friendly spirit; and even if all the names which he had suggested had been appointed, the Conservatives would still have had the majority on the bench. March 9.

**C—Mr. Bryce (G.L.),** Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated, in reply to a question, that as he had received many complaints regarding the composition of the county Bench in Lancashire, and the great disparity of the political parties upon it, he called the attention of the Lord-Lieutenant to the matter, and had suggested the names of 89 gentlemen as suitable for appointment, if the Lord-Lieutenant was satisfied of their personal fitness. As, however, the Lord-Lieutenant had declined to entertain the suggestion, he had revoked the memorandum of 1870, by which the right of recommending was intrusted to the Lord-Lieutenant, and



**L—Magistrates—continued.**

had decided to revert to the practice under which the Chancellor of the Duchy received recommendations from various quarters and not from the Lord-Lieutenant only. *Mar. 16.*

**L**—The Duke of St. Alban's (L.U.) called attention to the recent appointments made by the Lord Chancellor to the borough magisterial bench, condemning them as made entirely on party lines, and he asked whether it was intended to reduce the county bench to the same level.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, vindicated his action, and claimed that he had striven to hold the scales even between political parties. The strongest dissatisfaction had existed owing to the one-sided constitution of the bench in many places, and what he had done was calculated to give the public increased confidence in the due administration of justice. *April 21.*

**C**—Mr. T. W. Legh (C.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the conduct of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in revoking the memorandum of 1870, and reverting to the former system of appointing magistrates in Lancashire. Previously to the year 1870, he explained, the magistrates were appointed directly by the Chancellor of the Duchy, but in April, 1870, Lord Dufferin, who then held the office, issued a minute relinquishing his right of nomination, and vesting it in the Lord-Lieutenant. Until recently there had been no suggestion that the new system had proved a failure. Lord Sefton, the Lord-Lieutenant, had exercised great care in selecting magistrates, and had not been influenced by political considerations. The charge made against him was that he became a Liberal Unionist in 1886, and that since then Gladstonian magistrates had not been appointed in sufficient numbers. Mr. Bryce had consequently revoked the minute of 1870, and practically taken the appointments into his own hands, acting thereon on the American principle of "spoils to the victors."—Mr. Hanbury (C.), in seconding the motion, observed that the system in vogue before 1870 was a failure.—Mr. Roby (G.L.) supported Mr. Bryce's action.—Mr. Curzon (C.) said the alleged dissatisfaction had been manufactured for purely political purposes, and charged Mr. Bryce with having jerrymandered the Lancashire bench.—Mr. Bryce (G.L.), Chancellor of the Duchy, said that when he took office he found there were 507 Unionist borough magistrates in Lancashire, while only 169 were supporters of the Government. By the additions he had made he had brought up the proportion of Liberal magistrates to a little over one-half of the number of Unionists. On the county bench there were, when he took office, 522 opponents and 142 supporters of the Government. The experiment of 1870 might, therefore, be fairly described as having failed, and the time for a new departure had arrived. He thought Lord Sefton had made political appointments unconsciously, he having relied too largely on the recommendations of local benches who had recommended their own private and political friends.—The motion was negatived by 260 to 186. *April 26.*

Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) called attention to the appointment of justices of the peace, and moved a resolution declaring it expedient that the appointment of county magistrates should no longer be made by the Lord Chancellors on the nomination only of Lords-Lieutenant. He said that, on the average, the Conservative magistrates were ten times as numerous as the Liberals and Liberal Unionists put together. He also referred to the complaints made of the action of existing magistrates, in cases relating to poaching, master and servant, footpaths, and licenses, and advocated the appointment of persons of different classes.—Sir J. Dorington (C.) moved an amendment that the present system had worked advantageously, and had created a body of men whose decisions were recognized as just and impartial. The resolution, he said, would substitute a system under which men who were essentially political partisans would be appointed to administer justice in the counties.—Mr. Dillon (N.) complained of what he called scandalous partisanship of the authorities in the appointment of Irish magistrates.—Sir G. Russell (C.) said the resolution was reactionary, and would have the effect of doing precisely what it professed to undo.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, said that Lord Herschell had pointed out that, though he had the legal right to appoint county justices, a kind of constitutional usage had grown up that the Lord Chancellor should only appoint persons who were nominated by the Lords-Lieutenant. Lord Herschell did not feel justified in setting aside this practice unless fortified by a decided expression of opinion by the House of Commons. The Government would support the resolution. The figures showed an enormous disproportion of magistrates of one political opinion, and in Wales of one particular creed. He brought no charge of partiality or incompetency against the bulk of the county magistrates, but it was necessary to secure public confidence in the administration of justice, and at present such confidence did not exist.—Mr. Balfour (C.) said the Government proposed to force upon the Lord Chancellor a method to which he had strong objection. Lord Herschell had said that, generally speaking, the existing system had not worked badly, and that any substitute would work worse; and he was also convinced that to allow the County Councils to nominate would not be satisfactory. The object of the Government was shown to be, not an improvement in the administration of justice, but an increase in the patronage of the Radical party.—The resolution was carried by 293 to 240. *May 5.*

**L**—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon (C.) moved a resolution declaring that it had been a long established custom for justices of the peace to be appointed in counties on the recommendation of the Lords-Lieutenant, and deprecating the discontinuance of that usage for the purpose of placing on the Bench justices whose political

**L.—Magistrates—continued.**

opinions agreed with those of the Government of the day. He feared the resolution recently adopted in the other House would lead to the appointment of magistrates, not on account of their fitness, but simply because of their political views—a result which must prove most prejudicial to the administration of justice.—Lord Ripon (G.L.) asserted that the resolution of the other House meant that in future the Lord Chancellor would not be precluded from receiving recommendations from other persons besides the Lord Lieutenant.—Lord Cross (C.) described the abuses in connexion with the appointment of magistrates for Lancashire by the Chancellor of the Duchy, which the memorandum of 1870, framed with Mr. Gladstone's approval, was designed to correct, and he commented severely on the conduct of Mr. Bryce in now cancelling that memorandum because the majority of the old liberal magistrates had refused to accept the policy of Home Rule.—Lord Sefton (L.U.) stated that during the thirty-five years of his lieutenancy of Lancashire he had never made one appointment on political grounds. The appointment of county justices was given to him in 1870 by Mr. Gladstone, on condition that it was not to be used for political purposes, and it was taken away in 1893 by the same Prime Minister because he refused to use it for such purposes.—Lord Selborne (L.U.) strongly condemned the appointment of magistrates by party nomination.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) denied that the Government intended merely to select persons of their own political opinions.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) said that he had never heard of any want of confidence in the administration of justice owing to any of Lord Sefton's appointments, and as a Lord-Lieutenant himself he should decline to be guided by memorials emanating from political sources.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, said that a not unnatural dissatisfaction with the composition of the Bench existed amongst some classes of the community, and agreed that a fair distribution of political opinion on the Bench was highly desirable in the public interest. The selection of magistrates by the Lord-Lieutenant was a modern rather than an ancient usage.—The resolution was agreed to *nem. dis.*

June 5.

**C.—Marriage of the Duke of York.**—Mr. Howard Vincent (C.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the danger to property that would arise unless banks were enabled to legally close on July 6th, and to defer the clearing of cheques and other securities.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, said the police would be able to afford ample protection to property, and, after debate, the motion was negatived by 297 to 254.

June 29.

Mr. Gladstone informed the House that the Government were convinced that no general desire existed for a public holiday on the occasion of the Royal wedding. *June 16.*

**L.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.)** moved an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Duke of York, and congratulatory messages to the Prince and Princess of Wales and to the Duke and Duchess of York.—Lord Salisbury heartily seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

July 14.

**C.—Mr. Gladstone** moved an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Duke of York, and that congratulatory messages should be addressed to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. He hoped that it would be voted with unanimity.—Mr. Balfour (C.) seconded the motion.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) regretted that the wedding had not been signalled by a gracious act of amnesty for the political prisoners.—Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab.) protested against the time of the House being wasted by this Address while so much remained to be done for the poor and unemployed classes.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) cordially concurred in the resolution proposed by the Prime Minister.—The resolution was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

July 14.

**C.—Miners' Eight Hours Bill.**—Mr. S. Woods (Lab.) moved the second reading of a Bill to limit work in mines to eight hours daily "from bank to bank." He said that the hope of mutual arrangements for the purpose of bringing about an eight hours day had been abandoned, and that workers of all kinds, as shown by the vote at the Trade Union Congress, were in favour of this measure. The only opposition was from Northumberland and Durham, but statistics showed that five-sixths of the miners in the country asked for the Bill. As to the local option proposal, he said it was impracticable.—Mr. D. Thomas (G.L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, and denied that the South Wales miners were in favour of the Bill, while those of Merthyr Tydfil, the most important mining district in the Kingdom, were against it, and there was also a large minority against it in Rhondda.—Mr. Joicey (G.L.) seconded the rejection of the Bill.—Mr. Gladstone explained the position of the Government on the question. They felt that it was a matter in which, as a Government, they could not interfere. A large majority of his colleagues, including the Home Secretary, were, however, favourable to the Bill even with less reserve than he himself entertained. Some, however, were opposed to it, and would abstain from voting. His own opinion was that if a sufficiently strong case were made out the principle of non-interference with adult labour could not be adhered to rigidly. Eight hours underground labour was a sufficient time to be spent out of the light of day, considering the nature of the work. But the main consideration was the great mass of opinion among the miners, and it was shown that a very considerable majority were in favour of the Bill. On that ground he should vote for the second reading, but as there was difficulty in ascertaining the proportions of

**C—Miners' Eight Hours Bill—continued.**

miners on each side it would not be safe at present to pass a uniform and compulsory measure. One of the clauses which inflicted a pecuniary penalty exclusively on owners was open to much objection, and some method should be devised for getting rid of its extreme character.—Sir A. Hickman (C.) and Mr. Leigh (C.) opposed the Bill, which was supported by Mr. Fleming (G.L.)—Lord R. Churchill (C.) rejoiced that Mr. Gladstone had given the weight of his influence and approval to this new departure. Local option could not be applied to such an enormous interest as that of mining. The limitation of the hours of labour would not necessarily reduce the output, and he denied that there was any connection whatever between wages and the regulation of the hours of labour by Parliament. The real point was whether Parliament would, on the application of a gigantic industry, deal with this question by legislation, or whether it would be left to be settled by violence or a universal strike.—The motion was carried by 279 to 201—Majority 78.

May 3.

**Navy, The.**—Sir J. Gorst (C.) called attention to the position of artisans and labourers in the dockyards, and moved a resolution that no person in Her Majesty's naval establishments should be engaged at wages insufficient for a proper maintenance, and that the conditions of labour as regards hours, wages, insurance against accident, and provision for old age should be such as to afford an example to any private employers. He insisted and pointed out that the nation would gain, even pecuniarily, by employing only those men who were able to do a good day's work in return for the increased wages which they would receive.—Colonel Loyd (C.) seconded the resolution.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) said the Government accepted the proposition in principle; but while admitting frankly that they ought to be in the first rank of employers, he thought they should not embark in new experiments ahead of general practice, as such experiments might possibly lead to heavy loss in private trades. As to the rate of wages, he said the Government recognised that competition of wages or starvation wages were condemned by public opinion, and that they meant starvation work.—After further discussion the resolution was agreed to.—Mr. Kearley (G.L.) next called attention to the position of warrant officers and chief petty officers, for whom he claimed additional advantages, being supported by Commander Bethell (C.) and Mr. E. Morton (G.L.)—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.) replied that their case was receiving the careful attention of the Admiralty, but no decision had yet been arrived at.

March 6.

**Navy Estimates.**—On the first vote for 76,700 men and boys, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.) explained that there was an increase of 2,600 this year in the number of men and boys, the need arising from the number of ships built under the Northbrook programme and the Naval Defence Act. A standard had been fixed as the complement of every ship. The number of Marines has another result, and would in two years make up the total to 16,000. The amount of we vote, £14,240,100, had, however, not been increased since last year. This result had been effected, not by cutting down reconstruction, but by estimating only for what was absolutely necessary to maintaining the efficiency of the Navy. It was proposed to spend in shipbuilding (including armaments) about £4,000,000. The Admiralty considered it very important to have a larger number of torpedo-boat destroyers. Six had been ordered from private firms, and it was intended to order fourteen others during 1893-94. It was also proposed to build by contract two new cruisers at a probable total cost of over £700,000. They would be superior in speed, coal capacity, in defence, and armament to any cruisers yet built in any part of the world. It was also proposed to build two first-class battleships, improvements on the *Royal Sovereign* type, three second-class cruisers, and two sloops or station gunboats. The general policy of the Board was like that of the late Ministry and aimed at maintaining our power at sea for the protection of our commerce. The total cost of new ships proposed to be built was nearly £5,000,000. The Government did not approve of the policy of passing an Act of Parliament for naval shipbuilding purposes, but he admitted that a naval defence programme was desirable. At present they were proposing a programme for one year, and though they had examined the probable effect of their programme in 1894-5, preferred to restrict their public announcements to the present year. They fully recognised, however, the wisdom of continuity of policy in naval administration.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) said the House was entitled to more detailed information before assenting to any great shipbuilding programme, and he considered that the Government were trying to do too much with too little money. He defended the policy of including the naval programme in a Defence Act, in order that it might not in a time of political pressure or financial exigency be over-ridden by the Treasury.—After further debate the closure was moved by Mr. Paul (G.L.) and agreed to, and the vote was passed.

March 7.

**C**—On the vote of £3,781,581 for the wages of officers, seamen, and men in the Navy, Coastguard, and Royal Marines, Sir E. J. Reed (G.L.) complained that the Admiralty were building ships without receiving any authority from the House of Commons.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.) replied that six torpedo-boat destroyers had been ordered when Parliament was not sitting, because the Admiralty were deeply impressed with the urgent need of them, and had obtained Treasury authority to give the order. Mar. 16.

*Navy Estimates—continued.*

**C**—In Committee on the Navy Estimates (vote of £1,797,000 for the cost of establishments of dockyards and naval yards), Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved to reduce the vote by £1,000. He condemned the plan of removing warships built by contract to Government yards when only three-fourths completed; also the increased cost of Government ship-building; and the constant alterations of design made in the course of the construction of warships.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) expressed his belief that the Government had not taken sufficient funds this year for the accomplishment of their programme, and also that they had not made up their minds as to what they were going to do. The principle of the Naval Defence Act was that our Navy should be equal to the combined forces of any two foreign Powers, but we had at present only 22 first-class battleships as against 15 French and 10 Russian. The late Ministry proposed to lay down three first-class ships, whereas the present Board laid down only one. A supplementary estimate should be introduced to make good the deficiency, and an estimate should also be brought in for the purpose of replacing the *Victoria*.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.), Secretary of the Admiralty, said the present Board desired to preserve continuity in naval policy. He denied the necessity for a supplementary estimate, or that our naval strength was so dangerously low as to make it necessary at once to replace the *Victoria*. The loss of that vessel, however, would be taken into account in the future programme. The most urgent need was to have a number of torpedo-boat destroyers capable of dealing with the swarms of torpedo-boats which might issue from foreign ports. The Admiralty were making great progress with the construction of the battleships under the Naval Defence Act, and it was hoped they would all be completed in the current year. The Government proposed to proceed on the lines of the programme left on record by the late Board.—Mr. Forwood (C.) complained that regular employment of men at the dockyards was not provided from year to year.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said he disapproved the naval policy of the late Government, and protested against the reckless finance of the Naval Defence Act, by which a sum of £1,500,000 would have to be paid for two years to discharge the debts incurred by the late Admiralty. He declared that the superiority of the British Navy over other navies had never been so great as at present.—Sir E. Reed (G.L.) said that several vessels in our Navy would go down like the *Victoria* if they were similarly injured; and he was glad that the system of naval design which he had long condemned had been abandoned.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) said we had not one battleship too many, and, therefore, the country expected that the *Victoria* would be replaced at once. He defended the Naval Defence Act as having been completely successful, and he denied that the late Government had left debts for the present Government to discharge.—After further debate, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.) in reply said the Admiralty were adhering closely to the programme of the late Administration, and therefore he thought they ought to receive gratitude instead of criticism.

*Aug. 28.*

Mr. A. Morton (G.L.) argued against the expensive system of having admiral superintendents in the dockyards.—Mr. Robertson (G.L.), Civil Lord, defended the system. He also explained the revised scheme of wages adopted for the dockyards, which carried out the resolution of the House, on March 6th, and placed the Government in the first line of employers of labour. The changes, he said, would effect 20,000 men, the pay of 4,022 unskilled labourers would be raised to 19s. a week for unskilled labour in the dockyards generally, except at Woolwich and Deptford. The cost of the change would be £30,700 a year. The system of classification for skilled labourers would be abolished, and uniform rates of pay established, hired men receiving 38s. per week, and established men 31s. 6d. per week. This would cost £7,400 a year. Special rates of pay would be given for special work, involving an extra cost of £3,800. The programme had been so arranged that the dockyard hands would be kept in full employment.—Mr. Kearley (G.L.) believed these concessions would not satisfy the men.—Mr. Forwood (C.) defended the classification scheme of the late Government.—Mr. Baker (G.L.) regarded them as merely an instalment.—Mr. Burns (Lab.) urged that trade union wages should be paid in the dockyards.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) spoke in favour of an eight hours day for dockyard men and some provision for old age.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) expressed a hope that the Admiralty would reconsider their decision to postpone building two large cruisers.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.) defended the course adopted by the Admiralty, and the vote was agreed to.

*Aug. 29.*

**L**—Naval Defence.—Lord Brassey (G.L.) called attention to the state of the Navy in relation to ships building and to the manning of the fleet, and suggested the substitution of armoured cruisers, like those adopted by foreign nations, for huge line-of-battle ships. He also deprecated any change in the policy of subsidising merchant cruisers.—Lord Sudeley (L.U.) also urged the necessity of having a large number of fast cruisers.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) said the Admiralty recognised that the naval policy should have continuity, and they intended to build a ship superior in speed, coal endurance, and armament, to any first-class cruiser afloat. They considered it wiser to build the *Royal Sovereign* type rather than large battle-ships, the difference of cost being more than compensated by superior invulnerability, and other important advantages. The Government did not contemplate alteration in the existing system of subsidising merchant cruisers.

*March 10.*

**L—Naval Defence—continued.**

**L—Lord Sudeley (L.U.)** called attention to the grievances of naval officers in respect to full-pay leave, and moved that the regulations on the subject should be extended so as to apply to all officers, as far as practicable, whether serving abroad or at home.—**Lord Middleton (C.)** and others supported the claim.—**Lord Spencer (G.L.)** regretted that he could not accede to the motion, as with the present number of officers of each rank it would be impossible to carry out the duties of the Navy, and to give the increased amount of leave asked for. The motion was withdrawn. *March 23.*

**Lord Hood of Avalon (C.)** moved a resolution to the effect that in view of the completion of the programme under the Act of 1889, and the action of foreign powers, a further progressive scheme extending over a term of years ought to be prepared for strengthening the Navy.—**Lord Spencer (G.L.)** admitted increased activity in construction both in France and Russia, but asserted that that fact had been taken into account in fixing the standard of our Navy. The Government had been content to continue the work begun by their predecessors, and would hereafter consider whether any larger programme was required; but he could not agree to the motion, nor allow that a new Naval Defence Act was required.—**Lord Northbrook (L.U.)** expressed his strong approval of the Naval Defence Act.—**Lord Salisbury** said it was necessary to keep the Admiralty up to its work by Parliamentary pressure, and hoped the Government would not be deterred by any absurd constitutional scruples from following the precedent of the Act of 1889. The motion was withdrawn. *May 16.*

**Food Supply.**—**Lord Winchelsea (C.)** moved a resolution that, in the view of the grave danger which threatened this country in time of war owing to the fact that it would be entirely dependent for its supply of daily bread on uninterrupted communication with other countries by sea, the Government should provide immediate legislation that the quantity of bread stuffs in the United Kingdom should not at any time fall below the amount necessary for the whole population for six months. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. *June 19.*

**H.M.S. Victoria, Loss of.**—**Lord Spencer (G.L.)**, in reply to a question from **Lord Salisbury**, read the official telegram received by the Admiralty announcing the terrible disaster which had befallen the flag-ship *Victoria*, and the loss of Admiral Sir George Tryon and 400 of his officers and men. He said it would not be right for him then to hazard any opinion as to the causes of that grievous national calamity; the lamented officer possessed the fullest confidence of his colleagues, as well as of the Admiralty. The entire country would feel the deepest sympathy with the relatives of all those who had been cut off so tragically in the service of the Queen. *June 23.*

**C—Mr. Gladstone** read the telegram announcing the loss of H.M.S. *Victoria* off the coast of Syria, and expressed the deepest sympathy on behalf of the brave men who had found an early grave amid all the circumstances of peace and pomp and splendour, and also on account of the surviving relatives and families of the large number of persons whose lives the country had to deplore.—**Lord G. Hamilton (C.)** paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Admiral Tryon. *June 22.*

**L—Lord Sudeley (L.U.)** asked whether the Government proposed to take any steps for strengthening and increasing the efficiency of the Royal Naval Reserve.—**Lord Spencer (G.L.)** stated that the force could only be increased gradually, and that the present numbers now enrolled, if they came forward when emergency arose, would amply suffice to fill up the complement required in time of war. *July 7.*

**Lord Spencer (G.L.)**, in answer to a question, said the Admiralty were fully sensible of the serious loss they had sustained through the disaster to the *Victoria*, but they did not deem it absolutely necessary immediately to replace that ship, considering that the ships now being constructed under the Naval Defence Act were rapidly coming forward. Their completion might, however, be pressed on. He believed that a sufficient number of seamen could be obtained to man the ships they put into commission, and the recruiting for both marines and stokers was going on satisfactorily. *Aug. 4.*

**C—Howe Court Martial.**—**Sir John Gorst (C.)** called attention, on the vote for martial law, to the proceedings of the Howe Court Martial.—**Mr. Robertson (G.L.)** vindicated the action of the Admiralty, and **Lord G. Hamilton (C.)** said he believed substantial justice had been done.—Motion negatived. *June 26.*

**On Report of Supply vote for Naval Armaments.** **Mr. Brodrick (C.)** complained that an order had been given to a French firm to the amount of £19,500 for projectiles for the Navy.—**Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.)** maintained that the Admiralty had a perfect right to go to whatever market they chose to buy what was required for our Navy. The tender of the foreign firm was 83 per cent. lower than that of any English firm, and the quality of the work was superior.—The resolution was carried, on a division, by 123 to 20. *Sept. 19.*

**On the resolution respecting the Admiralty vote.** **Mr. A. Morton (G.L.)** raised the question of the appointment of foreigners to posts connected with the Royal Navy, and moved the reduction of the vote by £700, being the amount of the salary of Prince Louis of Battenberg.—**Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G.L.)** remarked that it was made in the ordinary course, and that there was no favouritism in it. He was naturalized in 1868, and entered

**C—Resolution respecting Admiralty Vote—continued.**

the Navy shortly afterwards.—The reduction was negatived without a division. After some conversation concerning dredging operations near Sheerness, the resolution was carried by 90 to 80. Sept. 19.

**L—Newfoundland.**—Lord Dunraven (C.) called attention to the Newfoundland fisheries question, and asked the Government how it was proposed to secure the execution of treaty obligations with France, and also whether arbitration was proceeding on the basis agreed to in 1891.—Lord Ripon (G.L.) stated that France had declined to proceed with the arbitration until a permanent Act had been passed for giving effect to treaty obligations, and carrying out the result of the arbitration. Newfoundland had passed a temporary Act to carry out the *modus vivendi*, which would be continued for two years longer. The existing state of things was therefore only provisional, but the Government had no intention to introduce any Imperial legislation on the subject in the present Session. June 29.

**C—Parish Councils Bill.**—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) introduced a Bill to make further provision for local government in England and Wales, as a complement to the Act of 1888, and in fulfilment of the pledge given by the late Government. The Bill dealt only with rural districts, and it proposed to take both the parish and the union as areas. The parish would be the primary unit of local administration in rural districts. It was proposed to reconstitute it entirely, as the present authority, the vestry, did not possess the confidence of the rural population. In every civil parish with a population of 800 or upwards, a council would be constituted, its members being nominated at a parish meeting, and elected, in case of a poll, by the Parliamentary and county council electors. The election would be by ballot, and there would be no plural voting. The parish council would appoint the overseers, and, for civil purposes, the church-warden and *ex-officio* overseers would cease to exist. The parish meeting and the parish council would take the place of the vestry, except as regards ecclesiastical affairs. To it the whole machinery of the Allotments Act would be transferred (with powers to buy or hire), and new powers would be given to it to acquire buildings and land for public purposes, and to utilise any supply of water within the parish. Land bought for allotments would be relieved of the extra compensation for compulsory purchase. A parish council would not be able to incur expense involving an annual rate exceeding a penny in the pound unless it first obtained the consent of the constituency at a parish meeting, or the consent of the district council. Parishes having a population under 300 would be grouped with other parishes. The existing unions, and in towns the improvement commissioners and local boards, would be converted into urban district councils, all plural voting and qualification of members being abolished. *Ex-officio* guardians in rural districts would be abolished, and every person, male or female, would be qualified to hold the office. The electors of the guardians would be the same constituency as for the parish council and the district council. The rural district council would be the old sanitary authority, altered and improved, and all powers now possessed by highway authorities would be transferred to it. The chairman of a district council would be *ex-officio* a justice of the peace for the county.—Mr. Long (C.), while not believing that the constitution of parish or district councils would stop the depopulation of rural districts, expressed a desire to aid the Government in the direction indicated by the Bill.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) said that he had in 1872 proposed a scheme of local government, based on parish boards, and expressed general approval of the Government measure.—The Bill was read a first time. Mar. 21.

**C—Payment of Members.**—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.), said that in his opinion legislation was the only mode by which a question of such magnitude as the payment of members of Parliament could be disposed of. His colleagues were favourable to the plan, but it was impossible to introduce a Bill this Session. Mar. 17.

Mr. W. Allen (G.L.) moved a resolution declaring that, as the principle of gratuitous public service upon which the representation of the House was at present based limited the freedom of constituencies in the selection of their representatives, a reasonable allowance should forthwith be granted to all members of Parliament. He said the Radical view was that all members should be paid, and the question of cost ought not to be a serious objection in a rich country like this. The precise rate of remuneration might be dealt with subsequently, but it ought to be sufficient to enable a labouring man to keep up a proper appearance in the House. The cost might be put on the Budget, without the necessity for legislation.—Mr. Dalziel (G.L.) seconded the resolution.—Admiral Field (C.) opposed it in a humorous speech, on the ground, mainly, that there was at present no hindrance against a man of character and education entering the House if a constituency desired to return him. The resolution must lead to the payment of members of School Boards, Boards of Guardians, and of county, district, and parish councils.—Mr. Rathbone (G.L.) urged that, while those who required payment to enable them to serve in Parliament were entitled to it, it would be unjust to make the taxpayers pay men like the majority of the members of the House.—Mr. Fenwick (G.L.) supported, as the working class was the only class in the country which had to pay for the privilege of being represented in the House of Commons.—Mr. Atherley-

**C—Payment of Members—continued.**

Jones (G.L.) opposed any scheme for the general payment of members as tending to impair the efficiency and independence of members of Parliament.—Mr. Burns (Lab.) supported the resolution, in order to protect poor members against the risks of corruption.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said the demand was founded, not only on justice, but on the natural and inevitable consequences of our present Constitution: In regard to this matter, there ought to be equality in the treatment of members. The principle of representative government was that we should have, not government for the people, but government by the people, and that every class should be represented, and should have the power of electing those who belonged to their own class. The resolution would not diminish the dignity or corrupt the honour of Parliament. The word "forthwith" he took to mean that the resolution should be carried into effect as soon as the Government had at their disposal the necessary time and money. In reply to ironical cheers from the Opposition, he added that the assurance was given in good faith, and that the Government honestly intended to give effect to it as soon as they could.—The motion to go into Supply was negatived by 276 to 229—majority 47; and Mr. Allen's resolution, becoming the substantive motion, objection was made to further progress, and the debate was not proceeded with. Mar. 24.

**C—Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill.**—Mr. Rendel (G.L.) moved the second reading of this Bill, explaining that it was substantially the same as one which passed the second reading in the last Parliament. It proposed to give effect to a recommendation of the Town Holdings Committee in 1888, that "religious bodies" should be given the power to acquire the freeholds of their places of worship. The grievance existed chiefly in Wales, where Nonconformists had been only able, in many instances, to obtain leaseholds for their chapels, landlords refusing to surrender freeholds. The Bill would give power to trustees of chapels to purchase sites, the compensation being fixed by arbitration, and in the event of re-sale a right of pre-emption was reserved to the original owner.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, as it did not define "religious bodies," and would confer a species of compulsory endowment upon religious bodies by persons who did not belong to those communities.—Mr. S. Evans (G.L.) argued that Parliament had never defined the term "religious body," and denied that the Bill would endow any community, inasmuch as full value would be paid by them for the leasehold.—Mr. Willox (C.) supported the Bill, and Mr. Leighton (C.) insisted on the necessity of defining "religious bodies," as otherwise it might apply to Secularists, Positivists, and Mormons.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) said the Government would cordially support the Bill as giving to religious bodies a security of tenure, and protection against confiscation, already possessed by the Church of England. The definition of "religious bodies" might be safely left to the courts of law, in the event of any difficulty. The promoters of the Bill might have been justified in going further, and demanding the power to acquire compulsorily, in all cases and at a fair price, such sites as they might require for carrying out their religious operations.—The second reading was ultimately agreed to without a division, and the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Law. Feb. 22.

**L—Places of Worship (Sites) Bill.**—Lord Belper (L.U.) moved the second reading of the Places of Worship (Sites) Bill, which had passed the other House.—After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to. June 9.

The Bill was considered in Committee, and various amendments were made in its provisions after lengthened discussion.—A clause moved by Lord Selborne (L.U.), providing that the order proposed to be made under the Bill by the Local Government Board, in respect to sites acquired compulsorily, should not come into effect until confirmed by Act of Parliament, was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Belper, but was carried by 55 votes to 27. June 20.

The Bill was read a third time, and passed, July 13.

**C—Pleuro-pneumonia.**—Mr. Macartney (C.) called attention to the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into the United Kingdom in September last by the importation of foreign cattle disease, and moved a resolution that, subject to the exemptions contained in sec. 2 of schedule v. of the Act of 1878, no foreign animal landing in this country should be allowed to leave the wharf alive.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.), while sympathising with the object of the resolution, said it was nothing less than the repeal of an Act of Parliament, which no resolution could properly do.—Mr. Darling (C.) supported the resolution, which was opposed by Dr. Farquharson (G.L.), Sir J. Leng (G.L.), and Mr. W. Whitelaw (C.).—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) denied that there was any special necessity for it at present. The Act of 1878 compelled the Board of Agriculture to enforce restrictions whenever necessary, but the total prohibition of the entry of all live cattle from foreign countries was opposed to the general principles of free trade.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) admitted this, but said that, like vaccination, its object was solely protection against disease. The policy pursued since 1878 resulted in an immense increase of our flocks and herds and a decrease in the price of meat. To secure absolute freedom, it was essential that all foreign animals should be slaughtered on arrival. The resolution was negatived by 186 to 151. Mar. 7.

**L—Police Disabilities Bill.**—Lord Vernon (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill to confer on police constables, who now had the Parliamentary franchise, the further right of voting at municipal, county council, school board, and all other elections. The Bill was read a second time. *April 25.*

**C—Postage, Imperial.**—Mr. Loder (C.) called attention to the rates of postage to various parts of the Empire, and moved a resolution declaring that as there were no serious financial or administrative objections, the charge for the transmission of letters from the United Kingdom to all parts of the Empire should be reduced to one penny per half-ounce letter.—Mr. H. Lawson (G.L.) seconded the resolution.—Mr. Arnold Morley (G.L.) said that if the rate were reduced to 1d., an additional loss of £90,000 to £100,000 a year would be sustained over and above the loss of £105,000 caused by the reduction of the rate to 2½d. This loss would not be met by increase in the correspondence. The real difficulty, however, at the present time arose out of the Postal Congress at Vienna, in 1891, and the establishment of the Postal Union, which precluded India and Australia from consenting to a reduction of the existing rate of 2½d. until 1897. Moreover, there was no sufficient evidence to show that the colonies were favoured. The time might arrive when a certain amount of revenue could be sacrificed in order to effect the change, but at present the Government could not agree to it.—Mr. Heaton (C.), in supporting the resolution, said the Post Office had never thoroughly considered the proposal, nor seriously consulted the colonies about it.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.) opposed the resolution, as throwing on the taxpayers at large, a loss for the benefit of a limited class; secondly, because it would postpone further postal reforms at home; and thirdly, because it was precluded by an international agreement.—Mr. Gladstone said the Government would be glad to be able to give it immediate effect, but some important colonies were averse to it, and covenants with foreign powers rendered it impossible to adopt the plan at present; the law officers of the late Government had also supported this view.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) said the members of the late Government could not assent to a breach of the Convention which they themselves negotiated.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said the Government though the resolution would be a proper one to take when the finance of the country admitted. The resolution was withdrawn. *April 2.*

**C—Privilege.**—Sir T. Esmond (N.) raised a question as to an allegation said to have been made by Lord Wolmer at a public banquet, to the effect that many of the Nationalist members were paid by the party now in power.—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) acknowledged the correctness of the report of his speech, and said that as no money had been forthcoming for some time from America or Ireland for the support of the Nationalist representatives, the inference seemed to him to be irresistible that the funds were at present derived from English sources.—Mr. Sexton (N.) declared the allegation to be an absolute falsehood, and demanded an instant apology.—The Speaker advised that as the allegation had been modified no further steps should be taken.—Mr. Sexton (N.) subsequently called attention to a leading article on the subject in *The Times*, and moved that it was a gross and scandalous breach of the privileges of the House.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) seconded the motion.—Mr. Gladstone said that as the article brought a charge of corruption against a body of members, it was undoubtedly a breach of privilege.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) deprecated entering into a conflict with the press.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) considered that the House should unanimously repudiate the imputations in the article, and after some further debate, the motion was agreed to. *Feb. 16.*

Mr. Hanbury (C.) called attention to a letter in the *Westminster Gazette* written by an hon. member, who not only charged the whole Unionist party with obstruction, but impugned the conduct of the Speaker in having snubbed several members of the Ministerial side when they moved the closure. The letter having been read by the Clerk, the Speaker denied the imputations against himself, and said it was not in accordance with precedent for a member who took offence at his action to write to a newspaper, as he was responsible to the House alone. The closure was a matter which was entirely left to his discretion. He deprecated further action in the matter, and the subject dropped. *March 13.*

Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) made a personal explanation with reference to an article in the *Daily Chronicle*, which had described him as a "mercenary of Unionism." He declared that since he entered Parliament he had never received a farthing from any political party or individual for any form of service inside or outside the House.—Mr. Gladstone thought the article deserved to be condemned, and if the hon. member decided to press the matter, he would support a motion declaring it a breach of privilege. Sir H. James (L.U.) and Mr. Goschen (L.U.), however, strongly advised Mr. Russell not to take such a course, and after some discussion, the matter was allowed to drop. *Mar. 29.*

Mr. Sexton (N.) called attention to a letter written by the Serjeant-at-Arms to the editor of the *Daily Chronicle* with reference to the article above mentioned.—The Speaker said he had seen the letter and entirely approved of it, and was willing to share any responsibility which attached to it. *March 30.*

Mr. Chamberlain called attention to statements in the *Daily News*, purporting to be a report of the debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill, and containing imaginary interpolations by himself of an offensive or malignant character with reference to the Prime Minister, imputing to him a deliberate intention to insult the Prime Minister. He



**C—Privilege—continued.**

moved that the article was a breach of privilege.—Mr. Mellor (G.L.), who occupied the chair on the occasion referred to, said the paragraph was apparently not intended to be taken seriously as a statement of what occurred in the House.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.), believing that the charge in the *Daily News* was fully justified, moved an amendment declining to take notice of the paragraph.—Mr. Gladstone thought no one could suppose that the account was intended to be taken seriously, and he said that the statement that he had been persistently interrupted was an exaggeration on the part of the writer. He advised the House not to enter further into the matter.—Mr. Balfour (C.) observed that, however vehement party hostility might be, personal generosity had never been absent from the House, and no one could fail in respect for the Prime Minister, who had behind him fifty years of a great public career, and whom they all recognised as one of the most distinguished men who had adorned that House since Parliamentary history began.—The amendment and the motion were withdrawn. June 5.

**C—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker.**—Mr. Tritton (C.) drew attention to a letter written by Mr. Conybeare to the press impugning the conduct of the Speaker and charging him with partiality. He moved that the letter should be read by the Clerk.—The Speaker said he did not think that it was a proper course for a member to write to the newspapers, instead of impugning his conduct in that House. He deprecated, however, any severe action on the part of the House, and wished to leave his conduct to the judgment of fair-minded men. As to the charge made against him by the hon. gentleman, he would only remark that there was not another man in the House who, during a period of ten years, had ever accused him of being partial to one side or the other.—Mr. Gladstone thought the incident was most unfortunate, as there were few men who would have been able to produce that universal impression of impartiality which the present Speaker brought about during a period of unexampled difficulty. Mr. Conybeare had committed a serious error, and he would, he believed, upon reflection admit it.—Mr. Balfour (C.) pointed out that Mr. Conybeare had not thought it proper to be present in order to express regret at what had occurred, not for the first time in his career. As, however, the Speaker had deprecated further action, he thought nothing would be gained by pressing the matter.—The subject then dropped. July 4.

**C—Mr. Conybeare (G.L.)** made a personal explanation with reference to the above incident. He said it was more than a personal matter, as it affected his constituents and involved a broad general principle, viz., whether it was proper for a member to criticise in the Press the rulings of the Speaker. He did not subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Gladstone and the Speaker on this subject, because it was not in accordance with democratic sentiment.—Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the letter had accused the Speaker of gross partiality.—Mr. Conybeare denied that he had brought such a charge, and averred that the statement amounted merely to an error of judgment.—The Speaker replied that if the doctrine laid down by Mr. Conybeare were accepted, he would not consent to occupy the chair for twenty-four hours. He regarded the charge made against him as a gross imputation, by a member who had on previous occasions in 1887 and 1888 done exactly the same thing. He had now repeated the charge under the guise of performing a great public duty. For his own part he wished to stand well with the House, and he repudiated with honest indignation the charge brought against him.—The letter was then read by the Clerk, and after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Conybeare made an apology, which Mr. Gladstone described as "no reparation," a motion that the letter constituted a breach of privilege was carried unanimously. A motion that Mr. Conybeare be suspended for a week was then made, but, on a further apology being tendered, was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Speaker. July 7.

**Procedure.**—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved for a Select Committee to consider what changes should be made in the rules of procedure in order to enable unofficial members to bring their Bills and motions before the House and to obtain precedence for important questions.—Mr. Gladstone said that the only relief which opened the door to anything like a complete solution of the difficulty was the disposal of the Irish question. He declined to assent to a Select Committee in the absence of any clear, definite, or certain guidance to be given to it. He regretted the tendency on the part of sections and classes of the community to throw all legislation into the hands of the Government of the day. Definite proposals to be made, at a suitable opportunity, by the Government of the day, or some body of independent members, might lead to a profitable result.—The motion was withdrawn. March 10.

Mr. John Ellis (G.L.) called attention to the inconvenience arising from the power given by the Standing Order to a single member of preventing the transaction of business after midnight when it was the evident sense and general desire of the House to proceed with it; and moved a resolution to the effect that business might be proceeded with after midnight unless ten members objected by rising in their places.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) opposed the resolution.—The House was counted out. July 7.

Mr. Storey (G.L.) moved a resolution declaring it to be desirable that any Bill which

*Procedure—continued.*

had twice passed the House of Commons, but had failed to pass through the House of Lords, should become law if, with the support of the Government of the day, it should again pass through the House of Commons in the same Parliament, and should receive the Royal assent.—The House was counted out after a short debate. *Aug. 4.*

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question as to the expediency of adopting an abridged form of proceeding with reference to Bills which should be again brought before the House of Commons, after having been passed by it in the previous Session of the same Parliament, said, that the present excellent rule had been found to be well adapted to ordinary times, but it might not be altogether sufficient for present circumstances, and the matter was one which should be carefully considered by the Government at a future date. *Aug. 28.*

**C—Railway Rates.**—Sir J. Whitehead (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill, the object of which was to strengthen the Board of Trade in dealing with questions of dispute between railway companies and traders.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) pressed that the companies should be given the time they asked for—namely, to Easter—for the revision of their rates. If by that time they had not made a reasonable settlement, he would bring in a Government Bill dealing effectually with the whole subject.—The motion for second reading was withdrawn. *Feb. 15.*

Sir A. Rolit (C.) moved a resolution to the effect that the revised railway rates, charges, and conditions, were most prejudicial to the industries and agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and urging upon the Government the necessity of dealing promptly and effectively with the subject by legislation, declaring unreasonable rates illegal, and establishing an easy method of settling disputes. He said the new rates were from 15 to 20 per cent. in excess of the old ones, and contended that neither the companies nor the traders ought to define the terms of the bargain to be made between them. The Railway Commission was not a tribunal capable of dealing with this matter, but the Board of Trade might be given powers to do justice.—Sir J. Whitehead (G.L.) seconded the resolution.—Sir J. Goldsmid (L.U.), as a railway director, said the companies were now revising the *maximum* rates, and a reasonable time should be allowed for the removal of complaint.—After further discussion, Mr. Plunket (C.) also spoke in the same sense.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) said, that technically, the companies in fixing practically the *maximum* rates were within their legal right, but they had inflicted hardship and discouragement on traders. He had represented strongly to them, that if they did not reduce their rates, they would have to deal, not with the Board of Trade but with the House of Commons. Some had made considerable concessions. What he proposed was that time should be given to the companies to revise the rates, and that when the result was seen after Easter, a committee should be appointed to examine the effect of the change, and to settle what could be effectively dealt with in the future.—After further discussion, the resolution was modified and the first part of it was agreed to. *March 3.*

**C—Railway Servants Bill.**—The Bill after passing through a Standing Committee, was considered as amended, and a new clause, moved by Sir J. Gorst (C.), declaring the hours of labour for signalmen beyond eight hours, and for other servants beyond ten to be excessive, gave rise to much discussion.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.), Mr. Mundella (G.L.), and others opposed the clause, which was negatived by 257 to 71. The further consideration of amendments was adjourned. *April 24.*

**L—Lord Playfair (G.L.)** moved the second reading of a Bill dealing with the hours of labour of railway servants, with the object of bringing them where excessive within reasonable limits.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh (C.) supported the second reading, but pointed out that a distinction might be drawn between railway servants who worked the traffic and those engaged in the companies' factories.—The Bill was read a second time. *May 9.*

The Bill passed through Committee with small amendment. *May 18.*

The Bill was considered on report, when Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved an amendment that the Act should not apply to any servants of a railway company who were not, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, directly or indirectly engaged in the movement of traffic.—Lord Playfair (G.L.) opposed the amendment as complicating the simple provisions of the Bill, and rendering its practical working very difficult.—The amendment was supported by Lord Salisbury, and Lord Kelvin (L.U.), and opposed by Lord Kimberley (G.L.), and the Lord Chancellor.—It was carried by 64 to 26. *June 16.*

The Bill was read a third time and passed. *June 22.*

**C—Reformatory and Industrial Schools.**—On the Civil Service Estimates, Admiral Field (C.) called attention to the present system of training poor boys in reformatory and industrial school ships for service at sea, which he condemned as both extravagant and wasteful in results.—Mr. H. Gladstone (G.L.) said that the functions of the Home Office were virtually limited to inspection, but he agreed that the position was not altogether satisfactory, and he said the Government had no objection to the appointment from time to time of naval officers of high position to visit these ships and to report upon their condition. *May 2.*

**C.—Registration of Electors Bill.**—Mr. H. H. Fowler (G.L.) introduced a Bill which he described as designed to enable Parliamentary, county, and municipal electors to be registered with more speed and accuracy. He first described the existing system of registration, and stated the remedies which the Government proposed to apply. Firstly, the necessity for rating as a condition of the franchise would be abolished, and the period of residence to qualify all voters would be reduced to three months, ending on June 24. Successive occupations and different qualifications in the same electoral area would qualify, but not successive occupations from one electoral area to another. The conditions of the lodger's registration would also be simplified. As to machinery, it was provided that registration, in all its stages, should be entrusted to a new class of officials called superintendent and district registrars. The former would be appointed for every Parliamentary electoral area, and would discharge the duties of the clerk of the peace and of the town clerk; while the district registrar would replace the present overseers. The district registrar would send the prepared lists to the superintendent, whose duty it would be to supply omissions, correct errors, and deal with claims and objections, reserving legal questions for the revising barrister, to whom any aggrieved person would have the right to appeal. The appointment and remuneration of the registrars would be in the hands of the town and county councils. There would also be a clause providing that a householder registered in one Parliamentary area who had removed to another, and had resided there for three months, ending December 25, might be transferred to the register of his new residence. The Government intended to refer the Bill to a Grand Committee.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Webster (C.) described the Bill as a Reform Bill in disguise.—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) considered it a moderate and useful measure; and Sir A. Rolitt (C.) also supported it as a judicious amendment to the present anomalous system.—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) agreed that there was necessity for reform, but a Bill of this kind ought not to be referred to a Grand Committee. The term of three months' residence was too short, and the rates ought not to be charged for the performance of a State duty.—Sir H. James (L.U.) considered that the Bill dealt with a difficult subject in a satisfactory way.—Mr. James Lowther (C.) also spoke in favour of six months as the shortest qualifying period, and against increasing local burdens by imposing on the rates the cost of registration.—The Bill was read a first time. *Feb. 20.*

Mr. H. H. Fowler (G.L.) moved the second reading.—Several members having spoken, Mr. Balfour (C.) described the Bill as a great Reform Bill as much as a great Registration Bill. The three conditions required in registration were that it should be cheap, easy, and fair. These requirements, he contended, were not met by the machinery of the Bill. Moreover, it abolished for the first time since 1832 the qualification for rating, which was co-extensive with the whole electoral machinery. The payment of rates should be a qualification for the full rights of citizenship. With regard to successive occupation, he desired to amend the law, but objected to the machinery which was proposed. The result of shortening of the time of residence to three months, must be an enormous addition to the Irish vote. He suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, which could take evidence and ascertain the peculiarities of different localities.—The debate was adjourned. *Mar. 23.*

Sir R. Paget (C.) moved an amendment in favour of improving the existing system, but declaring that the expense should not be raised by the unequal and unjust method of imposing an additional charge on occupiers of houses and lands only.—Mr. Strachey (G.L.) argued in favour of the abolition of the £10 qualification for lodgers.—Gen. Goldsworthy (C.) contended that the qualifying period should be increased from three to six months.—Mr. J. Rowlands (G.L.) defended the three months' qualification.—Mr. G. Bowles (C.) compared the Bill to a false character with a false nose, as many of its clauses dealt not with registration, but with qualification.—Mr. Logan (G.L.) said the Bill, if not feeble, was at all events disappointing to a Radical.—Mr. C. Hobhouse (G.L.) said that if the lodger clause were retained many rural constituencies would be swamped by bogus voters.—Other members followed.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) replied to the amendment by saying that no addition to local taxation was proposed, but only that the cost should be removed from poor rural communities and charged on the Exchequer contribution towards the relief of local taxation. In reply to Mr. Balfour, he said the vast majority of electors now obtained a vote whether they were rated or not, and whether they had paid the rate or not. He denied that the Superintendent-Registrar would have any judicial function, or that he would be able to manipulate the register. The Government were willing that this Bill should be considered in Committee of the whole House.—The amendment was negatived. *April 26.*

**C.—Representation of the People.**—Mr. Kimber (C.) called attention to the disparities of representation existing between certain constituencies of the United Kingdom, and moved a resolution in favour of an investigation by an impartial committee or commission. He contended that these disparities involved a danger of the will of the nation being misrepresented, and possibly controverted, by the decisions of the House of Commons as now constituted. There were in the United Kingdom 38,000,000 people, and 6,200,000 voters who returned 670 members to Parliament, giving an average of 56,000 of population represented by a member, and 9,300 voters to every member. In fact, however, there were 55 members who represented over 80,000 population, and 18 members

**C—Representation of the People—continued.**

who represented fewer than 20,000, and the population represented by one member ranged from 163,000 to 13,300. If these disparities were removed England should properly have 488 members instead of 465, Wales 28 instead of 30, Scotland 71 instead of 72, and Ireland 83 instead of 103. In such circumstances, the party now in power, instead of having a majority of 40, might have been in a minority of six. These figures, he urged, showed the desirability of inquiry into the whole subject.—Mr. Macartney (C.) seconded the resolution, and maintained that there was nothing final in the settlement of 1885, which admittedly maintained the over-representation of Ireland.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) moved an amendment deprecating reference to a committee or commission, but declaring the discrepancies in electoral power between constituencies deserves the attention of the Government, with a view to future legislation, if general agreement could be arrived at. He believed that the anomalies in England were greater than those in Ireland; and that there could be no real equality without adopting either proportional representation or equal electoral districts. The first had been rejected by the House, and equal electoral districts would be unpopular in the country. The question could only be settled by arrangement between both political parties.—After some further debate, Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.), Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he admitted the existence of great disparities both in Great Britain and Ireland, and also in London. There must before long be another Redistribution Bill, but questions of this kind were settled by a sort of balance of political forces. Before many years were over the Government, whatever political party might be in office, must deal with this subject, not with a view to obtain absolute symmetry, but in order to procure a common-sense adjustment, so as to avoid obvious unfairness.—The amendment and the motion were withdrawn. *Feb. 21.*

**C—Rochester Election.**—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.) moved a new writ for Rochester in the place of Mr. H. D. Davies, whose election had been declared void.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) moved its postponement until the evidence on the subject had been received and considered by the House; but Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said the Government could not support him, as it was not reported that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed, nor was it proposed to issue a commission of inquiry.—Mr. M. Healy considered that the House ought to revert to their ancient practice, and order an independent inquiry.—Eventually the amendment was withdrawn, and the writ was ordered to issue. *Feb. 3.*

**C—Russia.**—In Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. T. G. Bowles (C.) directed attention to the absence of official information respecting the armed occupation by Russia of territories in the Pamirs, near the northern frontiers of India, and urged that the Government should give full particulars of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject before any final settlement was entered into.—Sir E. Grey said that it was true that Russia had left last year a detachment of troops in the Pamirs, but the detachment had orders not to conduct active operations, and an explicit assurance was given by Russia that while the negotiations were pending no further expedition should be sent to the Pamirs. *May 2.*

Sir E. Grey stated that the Government had received assurances from the Russian Government as late as the 19th inst. that the rumours of armed expeditions to the Pamirs were false. *July 21.*

**L—Scotland—Education.**—Lord Huntley (L.U.) called attention to the arrangements made for the distribution of the grant of £60,000 for secondary education, to which he said there was objection.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) explained that the grant was intended to aid existing secondary schools, not to create new schools; and that it must rest with the Education Department to fix the conditions on which the money should be allocated. *Feb. 9.*

Lord Balfour of Burleigh (C.) moved an address to the Queen praying that consent might be withheld from the minute of the Scotch Education Department of May 1, 1893, relating to the equivalent grant for secondary education. He complained that the minute would prevent Scotland from obtaining, within any reasonable time, a comprehensive and national scheme of secondary education.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said that an adverse vote of the House would practically deprive Scotland of the secondary education grant for another year.—Lord Cranbrook (C.) denied that this result need follow the rejection of a minute which the Government could not defend on its merits.—The motion was carried by 84 to 25. *June 8.*

**C—In Committee of supply** the vote of £548,073 for public education in Scotland was considered, and Sir G. Trevelyan made the usual statement as to the condition of Scotch education, which he described as satisfactory in the present and hopeful for the future. The total cost of schools in Scotland was £1,250,000, and the average attendance in 1892 was 545,000. Each scholar cost £2 6s. 4d. a year, as against the cost in English Board schools of £2 8s. 4d. No less than 81 per cent. of the schools had been pronounced excellent for organisation and discipline, and nearly 96 per cent. of the scholars enjoyed free education.—Mr. A. G. Murray (C.) and other Scotch members expressed satisfaction at this favourable account, and criticised various parts of the Scotch Code and School Board administration.—The vote was agreed to. *July 28.*

**L—Scotland—Established Church.**—Lord Balfour of Burleigh (C.) called attention to the unfair conduct of the Government towards the Church of Scotland, and pressed for a statement as to whether the Scotch Suspensory Bill foreshadowed in the Queen's Speech was to be introduced.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that the Government retained their original intentions in regard to that measure, and would spare no exertion to bring in and press forward rapidly all the legislation announced in the Queen's Speech.

*March 24.*

**O—Dr. Cameron** moved for leave to bring in a bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the public endowments thereof on the occurrence of vacancies.—Sir M. Stewart (C.) opposed the motion, which was carried by 246 to 180, and the bill was read a first time.

*May 9.*

**C—Scotland—Home Rule.**—Dr. Clark (G.L.) called attention to the condition of Scotch business, and moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Reid (G.L.), that it was desirable to devolve upon a Scotch Legislature all matters exclusively relating to Scotland.—Sir H. Maxwell (C.) opposed, arguing that Scotland had derived great advantage from the Legislative Union, that there was no serious expression of Scottish opinion in favour of a change.—Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.) said the Government were glad to see this resolution on the paper, as it was neither premature nor uncalled for, inasmuch as Scotch members were constantly outvoted by English members. Scotland was fairly entitled to be intrusted with her municipal, ecclesiastical, and educational legislation, and although the Government were not able to take the question in hand, they regarded it as open, and desired an expression of the views of the Scotch members by a resolution of the House.—After some debate the resolution was negatived by 163 to 50, majority 18.

*June 23.*

**L—Lord Camperdown (L.U.)** called attention to the Home Rule question as regarded Scotland, and asked for a definite statement of the views of the Government as regards a separate Parliament in that country.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that the question might or might not be one of the future, but the Government had not adopted Home Rule for Scotland as a policy, and would give no opinion as to the creation of a separate Parliament.—The Duke of Argyll (L.U.) criticised this reply, and said that now that the other House had been gagged their lordships ought to take part in discussions intended to educate the people in respect to the tremendous issues involved.—Lord Rosebery (G.L.) described the debate as intended to bait and catechize ministers on every topic. He said that Home Rule did not necessarily mean the same thing for Scotland as for Ireland. The Government had formulated no policy in respect to the former.—Lord Salisbury (C.) claimed that the debate was perfectly justified, although no definite information had been elicited. Painful experience had taught that the disclaimer of any intention to introduce a measure was no sure index to Mr. Gladstone's actual state of mind on the subject. Only a few years ago he had treated Irish Home Rule with ridicule, and all knew the profound secrecy that had been so long maintained as to his conversion to that doctrine, even from his own most intimate colleagues.—Lord Herschell (G.L.) denied that discussion would be suppressed by the resolution passed in the other House.

*June 30.*

**O—Scotland—Registration Bill.**—Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.) introduced a bill to amend the law relating to registration of parliamentary, municipal, and county council electors, by reducing the period of qualification from twelve to three months, changing the qualifying period from July 31st to September 3rd, simplifying the procedure in regard to lodgers, and extending the facilities for successive occupation without loss of franchise. It was also proposed to do away with the obligation of payment of rates as a qualification.—After a brief debate the motion was agreed to.

*Feb. 20.*

Sir G. Trevelyan moved the second reading of this Bill, pointing out that the novel and essential points in the Bill had all been raised in the debate on the English measure.—Mr. Hozier said the Bill would encourage a vast system of gerrymandering throughout the whole length and breadth of Scotland.—The debate was adjourned.

*April 26.*

Sir G. Trevelyan, in reply to Mr. Maxwell, repeated the statement made more than once by the Prime Minister, that the Government intended to pass the Registration of Voters (Scotland) Bill into law during the present Session.

*May 13.*

**C—Scotland—Sea Fisheries Bill.**—Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill to give effect to a resolution of the House on March 8, 1892, in favour of the introduction of a representative element into the Scotch Fishery Board, and the constitution of district fishery committees.—After some discussion, the Bill was read a second time.

*April 27.*

**L—Seal Fishery Bill.**—Lord Rosebery (G.L.), Foreign Secretary, moved the second reading of the Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Bill, to give effect to the *modus vivendi* with the United States for regulating the seal fishery in 1891, and to give power for regulations to be made by order in Council in regard to the seal fishery in the part of the North Pacific not included in Behring Sea. Another provision gave power to seize a ship's papers, and to give a certificate instead of sending the ship to some port to be adjudged. The necessity for the measure had arisen from the seizure last year by Russian ships of a number of sealing vessels at points beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Russia. An exchange of notes had taken place between the two Powers in respect to the conditions

**L—Seal Fishery Bill—continued.**

under which the fishery in the North Pacific was meanwhile to be continued, and Russia had stipulated that for one year seal catching should be prohibited within the prescribed zone, which on the whole seemed satisfactory to her Majesty's Government, and also to the Government of Canada. The arrangement was, however, only a temporary one, both sides reserving their respective claims.—Lord Salisbury gave his hearty support to the Bill, which was read a second time, and subsequently passed into law. *June 9.*

**C—Sir E. Grey (G.L.).** Under Secretary, moved the second reading, which, after a short debate, was agreed to. *June 19.*

**C—Shop Hours.**—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) called attention to the excessive and unnecessarily long hours of labour in shops, and moved a resolution that they were injurious to the comfort, health, and well-being of all concerned, and that local authorities should have powers to carry out the general wishes of the shopkeeping community with reference to the hours of labour.—Mr. Bartley (C.) seconded the resolution.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, supported it, on the ground that local option, enforced in the last resort by compulsory legislation, was the true and only effective solution of a large number of difficulties, not only as between capital and labour, but also as between tradesmen and customers.—Sir J. Maple, while accepting the first part of the resolution, objected to the power of compulsion, because the object might best be attained by voluntary effort.—Mr. Chamberlain supported the resolution as combining the operation of local option and trade option.—The resolution was unanimously agreed to. *March 21.*

**C—Supply.**—**ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.**—On going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates, Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Mellor should take the chair. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Mellor accordingly formally took the chair. *Feb. 20.*

**HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—The Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Service were considered. On the first vote of £3,000 for the re-arrangement of rooms, several members complained of the lack of accommodation, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre replied that the alterations were all due to the recommendations of a Select Committee. After a debate of nearly three hours, Mr. Burns (Lab.) moved the closure, which was carried by 228 to 134, and a reduction moved by Mr. Webster (C.) having been rejected by 250 to 120, the vote was agreed to.

**CONSULAR BUILDINGS IN EGYPT.**—On the vote of £5,500 for this purpose in Egypt, Mr. T. G. Bowles (C.) endeavoured to discuss the Egyptian policy of the Government, when he was called to order by the Chairman, who ruled that questions of general policy could not then be raised. This ruling gave rise to an excited debate, in the course of which Mr. Sexton declared that an attempt was being made to embarrass and intimidate the chair.—Eventually, Mr. T. G. Bowles continued his speech.—The vote was agreed to. *March 2.*

The Speaker, replying to a question, said that without reference to the debate on March 2, it was generally the rule that on a Supplementary Estimate only the particular items could be discussed, and it would be improper to raise on a Supplementary Estimate the whole question of policy involved in the original Estimate. If items of Supplementary Estimates raised in themselves questions of policy, decision must clearly be left to the Chairman.

**POST OFFICE.**—On the vote for buildings, &c., Mr. A. Morley, Postmaster-General, said that progress was being made in electrical communication with lightships.—The vote was agreed to.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.**—On the vote of £12,000 for this purpose, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said the total cost of the new gallery would not exceed £96,000, of which Mr. Alexander had given £80,000, remainder being supplied by the Government.—Agreed to.

**IRISH LIGHT RAILWAYS.**—On the vote of £54,786 for payments under the Act of 1889 a debate took place, in the course of which Mr. Chamberlain said he would not vote a penny for these railways if Ireland was hereafter to be financially independent of assistance from this country.—A motion to report progress having been negatived by 260 to 179, Mr. Morley said the present Government were simply carrying out a policy initiated by their predecessors.—Mr. J. Lowther having raised questions as to the progress of the works, Mr. J. Morley declined to reply, as they had been already answered in substance.—Mr. J. Chamberlain thought the question deserved a civil answer, upon which Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed his opinion that the answer given was a very civil one, and said the works on the light railways were proceeding in their regular course.—The vote was agreed to. *March 8.*

**CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.**—The Supplementary Estimates were considered. A vote for the Mint gave rise to some discussion respecting the new gold coinage, and to complaints of the inadequate supply of silver coin. Sir W. Harcourt said that there was abundant silver money at the Bank of England. The vote was agreed to.—On the vote for the Stationery Office, Mr. H. Vincent (C.) moved a reduction to call attention to contracts for stationery which were executed abroad, and were contrary to the resolution of the House in favour of paying fair remuneration for Government work. Sir W. Harcourt said that if the House of Commons were to prohibit the use of foreign goods, foreign

**C—Supply—continued.**

Governments might apply a similar rule to this country. The resolution of the House had nothing to do with these contracts. The vote was agreed to.—On the vote of £7,170 for Law Charges, Mr. Hanbury (C.) directed attention to the salaries of the law officers of the Crown, and moved a reduction of £200. Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said he had been strongly opposed to the restriction in regard to private practice now imposed upon the law officers, which would cause them considerable loss. The discussion was adjourned. *Mar. 14.*

**LAW OFFICERS.**—On the Supplementary Estimates Lord R. Churchill objected to the change which it was proposed to make in the position of the law officers in regard to their private practice.—Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved to reduce the vote by £500.—Sir H. James supported the change, as the legal business of the Crown had vastly increased of late years, the law officers if they properly performed their duties would have little time left for private practice.—Sir R. Webster (C.) said that one result of the alteration would be an increase of £7,000 or £8,000 a year on the expenditure. If the principle were that the law officers ought not to take private practice, why should practice before the House of Lords and Privy Council be excepted? The change was a bad one.—Mr. H. Fowler defended the change, and said the decision of the Government was arrived at before the appointment of the present law officers.—Mr. Balfour (C.) pointed out that it would be open to any future Government to take what steps they might deem proper for securing the services of men of the greatest ability as law officers of the Crown.—The amendment was negatived and the vote was agreed to. *Mar. 17.*

**DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.**—On the Supplementary vote, Mr. T. Bowles (C.) moved to reduce the vote by £4,000 on account of the Behring Sea Arbitration, and on the ground that it was unwise to submit the question to arbitration, because in most cases the decision of the arbitrators would be given against England.—Sir E. Grey (C.) said proceedings were begun by the late and continued by the present Government.—The motion was then withdrawn. *Mar. 20.*

**The Vote on Account of £3,999,963 for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments** led to considerable debate.—Mr. Hanbury (C.) urged that the Royal Palaces and public buildings should be put in proper sanitary order, and moved to reduce the vote by £3,000.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre admitted that much remained to be done at Buckingham Palace and elsewhere, and said this would involve considerable expenditure, which it was proposed to spread over a period of seven years.—The motion was withdrawn.—Lord Carmarthen (C.) directed attention to the want of accommodation in the House.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) advocated the reconstruction and enlargement of the House without delay.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (G.L.) promised that a Select Committee should be appointed next Session to investigate the whole subject. He deprecated present action, as until the Home Rule Bill was disposed of, it could not be known whether, and under what conditions, a large number of members would sit in that House.—Mr. Legh (C.) moved a reduction of a £100 as a protest against the delay of the Foreign Office in redressing grievances in the Diplomatic Service. Sir E. Grey stated that the subject was being inquired into, and would receive careful attention.—The motion was negatived by 299 to 74.—Mr. Gladstone having moved the closure, which was carried by 253 to 134, the vote was agreed to. *Mar. 28.*

**CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.**—Mr. Goldsmid (L.U.) complained of the inconvenience caused by the want of sufficient sitting accommodation in the House. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said that the Government would appoint a committee on the subject, next Session.—Mr. Webster (C.) raised a discussion on the condition of affairs in Swaziland, and Mr. Buxton (G.L.) in replying, said that no final conclusion had yet been arrived at. *May 4.*

The votes for Royal parks and pleasure grounds, for the Admiralty extension buildings, and for miscellaneous legal buildings were considered. The vote for public buildings in Great Britain was under discussion when progress was reported. *May 5.*

**CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.**—The votes for Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, the Science and Art Buildings, and for Diplomatic and Consular Buildings were agreed to. *May 18.*

The vote for Revenue Department Buildings was, after some discussion, agreed to.—On the vote for public buildings in Great Britain, Sir J. Lubbock asked that more accommodation should be afforded for the examinations of the London University. The vote was eventually agreed to, and the House resumed. *May 19.*

**VOTE ON ACCOUNT.**—A long discussion was raised on the vote of £4,610,250 on account of the Civil Service.—Mr. Jeffreys (C.) called attention to the work being done by the Ordnance Survey.—Mr. Chaplain (C.) also said that the subject was one of urgent importance, but Sir W. Harcourt declined to spend further money on it this year.—Mr. Courtney criticised the demand for a two months' Vote on Account as excessive.—Mr. Chamberlayne complained of the terms on which certain persons were engaged on the Ordnance Survey, and moved to reduce the vote by £1,000. The reduction was negatived by 185 to 96.—Mr. T. G. Bowles next drew attention to the defective state of lighthouses abroad under the control of the Board of Trade.—Mr. Mundella said no complaint had reached him, and it would have been inquired into.—Mr. Bowles, being dissatisfied with this necessity for the vote by £500, but the motion was rejected by 191 to 95.—Sir J. Lubbock raised a discussion on the employment of retired soldiers and sailors in exchange of notes had taken.

**C—Supply—continued.**

in the Civil departments.—Sir J. Hibbert said the Treasury were considering the report of a committee which was in favour of the employment of these men, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman also stated that the Government had every disposition to promote the object which Sir J. Fergusson had in view.—A motion by Mr. A. Morton (G.L.) to reduce the vote by £1,000, as a protest against the high salaries paid to officials in the House of Lords was negatived by 189 to 68.—After a desultory conversation respecting Uganda, the detention of Arabi Pasha in Ceylon, the claims of Russia to certain parts of the Behring Sea, and various other subjects, Sir J. Gorst moved to reduce the item relating to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade by the sum of £500. He described it as a sham department, possessing no administrative powers, and said that the labour correspondents selected were violent political partisans.—Mr. Mundella defended the appointments.—Sir W. Harcourt moved the closure, which was carried by 192 to 124, and the Vote on Account was agreed to. May 29.

The discussion on the Vote on Account was resumed.

**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**—Sir J. Leng (G.L.) complained of the prohibition of the importation of live cattle from Canada.—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) defended the action of the Board of Agriculture, which had felt bound to refuse to withdraw the prohibition.—Mr. Chaplain also supported the action of the Board and argued in favour of prohibiting the importation of cattle, except for slaughter, from all countries.—Several Scotch members supported Sir J. Leng, while English members spoke in favour of the action of the Board.—Mr. Woods (G.L.) called attention, on the Stationery Vote Department, to the conduct of Messrs. M'Corquodale, Government contractors, in regard to men in their employment at Newton, who were alleged to have been dismissed because they had joined a branch of the Typographical Society.—Sir J. Hibbert (G.L.) said it was a case in which the Government could not interfere. For 47 years the printing establishment at Newton had been non-unionist, and the oldest and best of the workmen did not want it to change. The men dismissed had been agitating to make the establishment unionist.—In the course of the discussion Mr. Buxton (G.L.) said the Government would carry out the resolution passed by the House, in February, 1891, but it had not been laid down that they should employ unionists only. When Messrs. M'Corquodales' contract terminated, its renewal would be made dependent on the equal treatment of unionists and non-unionists.—The Vote on Account was agreed to. Aug. 3.

**RATES ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.**—On this vote Mr. Bartley (C.) moved a reduction of £100 on the salary of the Government valuer, which, after some discussion, was negatived by 147 to 58.—The vote was then agreed to. Sept. 4.

**IRISH PUBLIC WORKS.**—On the vote for Public Works and Buildings in Ireland, Mr. Bartley objected to his constituents having to pay for Irish buildings if Home Rule were going to pass; and Mr. Goschen said the Committee ought to take into consideration the contingent possibility of such an event.—Mr. Morley replied that if the Bill passed, there would be a readjustment of financial arrangements at the end of six years, when the question could be considered.—Mr. Chamberlain and other members condemned the expenditure of Imperial money on a contingent basis of that sort, but the Chairman ruled that they could not go into the question.—The motion for reduction was negatived by 146 to 60.—The votes for a Court House in Dublin, and for Queen's College, Belfast, led to debates and divisions, after which the closure was carried, and the vote passed by 149 to 55.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—On the vote for the officers of the House of Lords, Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved a reduction on the ground that they were paid thirty per cent. higher than the clerks of the House of Commons.—After some discussion the Committee divided, and the motion for the reduction of the vote was carried against the Government by 108 to 95. The reduced vote was then agreed to. Sept. 5.

**HOME OFFICE.**—On this Vote, Mr. Boscawen (C.) moved a reduction of £200 in the salary of the Home Secretary as a protest against the failure of the right hon. gentleman to take action in connection with the recent tithe riots in Cardiganshire.—Mr. Asquith disclaimed responsibility in the matter, which rested with the standing joint committee of the County Council.—Mr. Chamberlain urged the Home Secretary to use all his powers to secure the due administration of law in reference to the collection of tithe. The contention of those who refused to pay the tithe was that it was a national fund, but the fund was being destroyed by the neglect to administer the law.—After further discussion the reduction was negatived by 185 to 46.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) and Sir H. James (L.U.) asked for information as to the administration of the Factory Act of 1891 with reference to noxious trades and sweating.—Sir F. Powell (C.) complained that the Shop Hours Act had been to a great extent a dead letter owing to deficient inspection.—Mr. Asquith said it was intended to deal, in the autumn, with the question of increasing the number of inspectors. Much had been done at the Home Office with the object of putting down sweating and making provisions against the danger to life and to health of noxious trades. Committees were enquiring into the white lead industry, the chemical industry, and the potteries, as also into the Belfast linen trade. Sept. 6.

**FOREIGN OFFICE.**—On this Vote, Sir R. Temple (C.) referred to the policy of Her Majesty's Government with reference to Siam, censuring them for making the declaration that we had no interest in the quarrel between France and Siam. Sept. 6.



**C—Supply—continued.**

Sir E. Grey stated that there was no ground for saying at present that the independence and integrity of Siam had been violated in such a way as to affect British interests, and our relations with the French Government on the question of Newfoundland and Madagascar remained exactly the same now as when the late Government left office. The closure having been carried by 140 to 55, the Vote was agreed to.

**COLONIAL OFFICE.**—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, and other members, including Mr. Chamberlain, called attention to the raids of the Matabele in Mashonaland.—Mr. Buxton replied that the British South Africa Company were wholly responsible for both the administration and the protection of the territory over which they had control, but the Government could interfere to prohibit the Company from taking aggressive action. The Company were satisfied with the attitude which the Government had assumed. The latter were prepared to show Lobengula, the Matabele King, that he could not attack the territory of the Company with impunity, but they were not going to rush into a South African war.

Sept. 7.

**PRIVY COUNCIL.**—On this Vote, Mr. Heneage (L.U.) raised a discussion concerning the salary of the Lord President, whose office he desired to see abolished, its few remaining duties being performed by another Minister.—Sir W. Harcourt explained that the present arrangement was only temporary.—The vote was agreed to.

**BOARD OF TRADE.**—Discussions were raised on this vote as to the appointment of labour correspondents, the administration of the Weights and Measures Acts, and electrical communication with lighthouses.—Mr. Mundella replied, and ultimately the vote was agreed to.

**FOREIGN OFFICE.**—Mr. Balfour asked for information about the recent transactions in Armenia, to which Sir E. Grey replied, that though papers could not be presented, the Government were not neglecting their obligations under the Treaty of Berlin.—The resolution was agreed to.

Sept. 8.

**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**—Mr. J. Lowther complained that nothing practical had been done to relieve the widespread agricultural distress, except the appointment of a Royal Commission, which was not needed.—After much debate, Mr. Gardner said the Commission would be a non-party body, and would, he hoped, receive the confidence of the agricultural interest generally. As to the Agricultural Holdings Act, the Government were favourable to legislation on the subject, but would prefer to wait for the advice of the Commission. He recognized the necessity of removing, as soon as possible, the restrictions on the introduction of Canadian store cattle, but he was bound to rely upon veterinary opinion. He hoped to be able to propose legislation on tithe rent charge next year. As to glanders among horses, local authorities could slaughter diseased animals and grant compensation to their owner.—After further debate the closure was applied by 110 to 24, and the vote was then agreed to.

**CHARITY COMMISSION.**—On this vote, Mr. Collings criticized many of the schemes of the Commissioners, and moved its reduction by £5,000, which, after debate and division, was negatived.

Sept. 9.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.**—Mr. H. Fowler referred to the cholera epidemic, and said that every application to the Treasury for additional medical assistance had been readily granted, and the Local Government Board had a medical staff sufficient to grapple with all emergencies. As far as general precautions went, nothing more could be done than had been done already.—The vote was agreed to.

Sept. 12.

**SCOTTISH FISHERY BOARD.**—Mr. Cochrane (L.U.) complained of the conduct of Mr. Esslemont, the chairman of the Board, addressing a political meeting in East Aberdeenshire, during an election, in the interests, as he alleged, of the Gladstonian candidate.—Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.) said that Mr. Esslemont's speech was limited to refuting certain personal charges which were brought against him. It was not considered, therefore, as a case for censure.—Mr. Balfour said that the true principle of public policy was that Civil servants holding permanent appointments must on no account and under no provocation take part in political and election meetings.—The vote was agreed to, as also votes for the Lunacy Commission, the Registrar-General's Office, Board of Supervision in Scotland, and for land laws.

Sept. 13.

**CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.**—On the vote for the Chief Secretary's Department, Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) drew attention to the serious condition of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick. He also said that Mr. Morley had suppressed 21 meetings during his year of office, and had instituted 16 prosecutions under the Statute of Edward III. He compared these facts with the violent denunciations by Nationalist members of similar action by Mr. Balfour when in power.—Mr. J. Morley alleged that he had only interfered with meetings having illegal objects, whereas Mr. Balfour had prohibited political meetings. With regard to the disturbed counties, there was a marked improvement, and agrarian crime was decreasing.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that he had ever suppressed a merely political meeting. While rejoicing that crime had diminished, he pointed out that the condition of Ireland was partly due to the excellence of the harvest, which had diminished friction between landlord and tenant, and removed many of the causes which led to crime. Moreover, the rural priesthood, being favourable to the Government, had used their influence in the cause of public order, because they felt that

**C—Supply—continued.**

if the present Administration failed a serious blow would be dealt at the ulterior objects which they had in view. He appealed to Mr. Morley to resume the power of changing the venue, with the view of putting an end to the legal scandal in the counties.—In the course of the discussion the alarming increase of lunacy in Ireland was referred to and the case of the evicted tenants was again pressed by Nationalist members.—The vote was agreed to.

**IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.**—On this vote Mr. T. W. Russell raised a discussion on the condition of pauper lunatics in workhouses, the enormous expense of Poor Law administration, and the insanitary state of the towns.—Mr. J. Morley admitted that all these matters were most unsatisfactory.—Mr. Balfour contended that the insanitary dwellings showed the necessity for a strong central administration, as the very idea of sanitation did not exist among the local inhabitants.—The vote was agreed to. *Sept. 14.*

**IRISH COURTS.**—On the vote for County Courts, &c., in Ireland, Mr. Macartney (C.) objected to the appointment of an active Nationalist politician as revising barrister at Londonderry, and moved to reduce the vote by £1,000.—Mr. J. Morley defended the appointment; and, after discussion, the reduction was negatived, and the vote was agreed to.

**ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.**—On this vote Mr. Balfour congratulated Mr. Morley on the absence of Nationalist opposition, for although evictions were still taking place, and meetings were being suppressed, it was obvious that they would not lead to prolonged and bitter debates as in previous years. Speaking on the question of the evicted tenants, he said that if they were all restored to-morrow there would still remain an agrarian difficulty. He thought the term of six months allowed under the Act of 1891 for them to make agreement with their landlords was sufficient time to enable all to do so; but on the question of renewing the clause it was for the Government to introduce a measure embodying their policy.—The vote was agreed to.—The remaining Irish votes and a number of Scotch and Irish votes were agreed to after more or less debate. *Sept. 15.*

**UNIVERSITIES.**—On the vote for Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, Mr. Carvell Williams (G.L.) objected to the grant of £1,700 a year to King's College, London, which was a denominational institution as far as the appointment to professorships and the teaching staff was concerned.—The vote was agreed to.

**POST OFFICE.**—On this vote Mr. Macdonald (G.L.), Gen. Goldsworthy (C.), and others drew attention to the grievances of Post Office servants, and to the prevalence of discontent.—Sir J. Fergusson referred to the large increase in salaries, amounting to £300,000, which had been given, and denied that there was any case for inquiry outside the Department.—Mr. A. Morley denied the existence of general discontent, and estimated the increase of salaries and wages at £500,000. *Sept. 16.*

**DIPLOMATIC VOTE.**—On the vote for the Diplomatic and Consular Services, Sir J. Fergusson (C.), Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.), and others criticised its main items at considerable length, especially in reference to Africa.—Sir E. Grey, in a general reply, said that the opening up of the Soudan to commercial enterprise must depend on political considerations and the policy of the Egyptian Government. On the question of Uganda, he said the Government were bound to send Sir G. Portal on his mission, and as long as a British resident remained in that country no disasters were expected. The question whether our occupation was to be permanent or only provisional was by no means prejudiced at the present time. Sir G. Portal had guaranteed the security of Uganda between the present time and the period when the Government should come to a final decision, and until further information was received from him the Government could not arrive at a definite decision. When they came to a decision the House would have an opportunity of considering it.—Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government would come to no conclusion without first submitting the question to Parliament.—Sir E. Grey replied that he could not pledge them definitely to that extent, because an emergency might arise, but they did not anticipate coming to any decision on the subject before the autumn sitting.—The vote was agreed to.

**BECHUANALAND, &c.**—On the Colonial vote Mr. Knox (N.) raised a discussion concerning the Bechuanaland railway guarantee, and in reply Mr. Buxton said that when the agreement was drawn it would be submitted to Parliament before being finally settled. It was not likely to involve any charge on the British taxpayer.—Sir B. Temple (C.) asked for information about the Swaziland Convention.—Mr. Buxton, in reply, denied that England had a protectorate over Swaziland, but admitted the existence of certain moral obligations towards the natives. The independence of Swaziland had been recognised so far that neither England nor the Transvaal could encroach upon it without the consent of both parties. The proposed Convention would protect the natives in the management of their internal affairs in accordance with their own laws and customs. The vote was agreed to. *Sept. 18.*

**POST OFFICE.**—On the resolution relating to the Post Office Telegraphs, Mr. Heaton (C.) and others drew attention to the state of the telephone service.—Mr. A. Morley made a general statement of the policy of the department. The resolution was agreed to. *Sept. 19.*

**COLONIAL OFFICE.**—On Report Mr. Paul (G.L.) complained of the action of C-plain

**C—Supply—continued.**

Lendy in attacking and killing a native chief in Mashonaland with twenty-one followers. —Other members having spoken on the state of affairs in Mashonaland and other parts of South Africa, Mr. Buxton (G.L.), in a general reply, said the situation in Mashonaland was very grave, and was probably becoming graver. The chartered company were responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the settlers. The Government had insisted that no aggressive action should be taken without the assent of the High Commissioner, as an aggressive war would have been unjustifiable. At the same time, the Government were prepared to assume full responsibility for all the consequences. They desired to tide over the present state of tension, and to bring about a peaceful condition of affairs. If Lobengula made an aggressive raid the Company would be perfectly justified in an offensive movement against him and his forces, though they ought not to take such a course unless they were certain of success. As to Captain Lendy, he had shown a culpable disregard of human life and deserved the severest censure.—The resolution was agreed to. *Sept. 19.*

**L—Supreme Court Bill.**—Lord Herschell (G.L.) moved the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, the objects of which were doing away with unnecessary appeals and to bring the staff of the Courts under Civil Service Rules.—The Bill was read a second time. *June 26.*

**C—Swine Fever.**—Mr. Fellowes (C.) moved the adjournment in order to call attention to the increasing prevalence of swine fever and the neglect of the Government to take adequate measures to check it. He said the disease was inflicting enormous loss on farmers, small holders, and allotment holders. The action of the local authorities was not uniform, and the disease could not be stamped out under the present regulations. A Committee, appointed by the Board of Agriculture, had recommended that board should be the authority for dealing with the disease, and that the compensation should be paid out of Imperial funds. He pressed the Government to legislate on the subject.—Mr. Gardner (G.L.) admitted that local authorities could not cope with the disease, but denied that the matter was one of urgency, as the time when the extinction ought to be undertaken was the late autumn. He earnestly hoped to deal with the question this year.—After some further debate the motion was negatived, on a division, by 285 to 252—majority 33. *June 20.*

**C—Treasury Chest Fund Bill.**—The Treasury Chest Fund Bill was considered in Committee, and on Clause 1 Mr. Hanbury inquired whether the proposal to take £300,000 from the Treasury Chest was another means of reducing the deficit or a new form of loan.—Sir W. Harcourt replied that what was proposed had been done several times before, and it was being done now because the Government wanted the money, and because there was a larger balance than was necessary in the Treasury Chest. The clause was carried by 230 to 116, and the Bill passed through Committee. *May 18.*

**L—Turkey—Armenian Prisoners.**—Lord Rosebery (G.L.), Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question respecting the trial and condemnation of Armenian Christians in Asia Minor, stated that the Government were convinced that the prisoners at Angora had not received a fair trial, and, acting on their treaty rights, they had made strong representations to the Turkish Government on behalf of the accused. Two well-known evangelists against whom sentences had been passed would be immediately pardoned, and he hoped that the other prisoners would receive just treatment. *July 4.*

**C—Mr. F. Stevenson (G.L.)** called attention to the case of the Armenian prisoners, and inquired whether the Government had received any fresh information concerning them.—Sir E. Grey regretted that five of the Angora prisoners had been executed. The sentences on the other prisoners had been reduced. *Aug. 2.*

**C—Vaccination.**—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Vaccination Act of 1867, with the object, not of abolishing compulsory vaccination, but of giving effect to two recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, that the imposition of repeated penalties with regard to the non-vaccination of the same child should be in future prevented, and that persons imprisoned under the Act as criminals, should be treated not as criminals but as first-class misdemeanants.—The Bill was read a first time. *May 11.*

Mr. Hopwood (G.L.) moved a resolution that the law compelling vaccination of infants and young persons was unjustifiable, and ought to be repealed.—Mr. A. O'Connor (N.) seconded.—Sir W. Foster (G.L.), Secretary Local Government Board, opposed the resolution as inopportune, inconvenient, and injudicious. It was clearly desirable to wait for the evidence before the Royal Commission and their final report. He defended vaccination as a great means of saving life, lessening the severity of small-pox, and quoted numerous statistics in support of that view. The resolution would be injurious to the public health, retrograde in policy, and would multiply enormously the baneful and fatal effects of a disease which was at once loathsome, disfiguring, and destructive.—Dr. Clark (G.L.) supported the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Hudson (C.) and Dr. Farquharson (G.L.), and was negatived by 186 to 70. *May 12.*

**L—Wales—Established Church.**—Lord Salisbury asked the Archbishop of Canterbury whether the Government had directed the Ecclesiastical Commission to proceed in

**L—Wales—Established Church—continued.**

dealing with the four Welsh dioceses, as if the Suspensory Bill which had been announced had already passed into law.—The Archbishop replied that the Commissioners had received a communication on behalf of the President of the Council forwarding a letter from Mr. J. H. Roberts, M.P., protesting against the assignment of a separate district out of a parish in the diocese of St. Asaph, in view of the Suspensory Bill about to be introduced.—Mr. Leveson-Gower, representing the Government on the Commission, had also deprecated, in view of contemplated legislation, the assignment of any new districts in the Welsh dioceses.—Lord Salisbury protested strongly against the conduct of the Government as a grossly unconstitutional interference with the functions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) said that Mr. Leveson-Gower had, as Estates Commissioner, expressed his opinion in regard to a proposed new benefice in Wales; but the Government had not come to any general decision calling on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not to exercise the discretion which they possessed as an entirely independent body. Feb. 14.

—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower (G.L.), in reply to questions, stated that at a meeting of the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission, he had deprecated, in view of contemplated legislation, the assignment of any new districts within Welsh dioceses. He admitted that he had given the Commissioners an impression that this was a communication from the Government, and regretted that he had committed an error in so doing. Feb. 16.

Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, introduced a bill to prevent for a limited time the creation of new interests, bishoprics, dignities, and benefices, in Wales and Monmouthshire. He admitted that it was the first step towards disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, a policy to which the Liberal party were pledged, and which was before the electors at the general election. The Government could not, however, introduce this session a detailed and complicated measure of disestablishment; and the case would not be met by proposing an abstract resolution, or by a Suspensory Bill as in 1868. They therefore proposed a less drastic course of procedure, which did not prohibit appointments being made to vacancies, but simply provided that in the case of all such appointments the emoluments of the office should be held by the incumbent subject to the pleasure of Parliament, so as to preclude any claim to pecuniary compensation. He defended at length the position taken up by the Government on the question. The Nonconformists constituted a very large majority of the Welsh people, and out of 84 members for Wales and Monmouthshire 31 were pledged to disestablishment of the Church. The ultimate result of this measure would be that the bishops and deans of the four Welsh dioceses would no longer be appointed by the Prime Minister, and that the national property, hitherto devoted to the support of one denomination, would be devoted to Welsh national purposes.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) moved an amendment declaring it inexpedient and unjust to interfere by legislation with the operations of the Church in the Welsh dioceses, while the principle of an alteration in the relations between Church and State in Wales had not been adopted by Parliament. He maintained that the Church in Wales was doing most useful work; that the bill would cripple its usefulness and retard its development; and that the national feeling of the Welsh people in favour of disestablishment was perverted and transient.—Mr. Rendel (G.L.) supported the bill, denying that the Established Church had ever been a really national institution.—Mr. Boscawen described the bill as brought forward simply to grease the wheels of the Home Rule chariot.—Other members having spoken, Lord R. Churchill referred to the speech of Mr. Gladstone in 1871, as shewing the essential difference between the Church of Ireland and the Church in Wales, and no circumstances had altered the truth of the doctrine. Parliament was asked to say that at some future time the Welsh Church should be disestablished and disendowed without knowing how the Church was to be dealt with. If the Church were not disestablished the bill would be starved and killed by inches. The Welsh members were not sincere on the question, they knew that if the Home Rule bill passed, the cause of disestablishment would be in a minority in the House, and yet they would give the Government united support on the Irish question. The object of the Government, he declared, was undoubtedly to secure these votes for their Irish policy, and to attain that end they were prepared to abandon all their former opinions, and to violate all their former pledges. "Votes, votes, votes," was Mr. Gladstone's cry, and they were to be procured at any cost. One day he was at the mercy of the Irish party, on another day at the mercy of the Welsh party, and on a third, yet to come, they would be in the power of the Scotch party. An English Government had never yet been conducted on such principles, which were more suited to a Whitechapel auction than to the management of a State.—Mr. Gladstone, in a short speech, said the resources of the Government consisted in bringing forward when in office the measures they had approved when in Opposition. He was quite prepared and to adopt Lord R. Churchill's monosyllabic exclamation, and say, "vote, vote, vote" for disestablishment and also for Home Rule. The object of the bill was simply to prevent the growth of new vested interests, and in every other respect to leave the machinery and the action of the Church in Wales as effective as it was before.—The motion for leave to introduce the bill was carried by 301 to 245, and the bill was read a first time. Feb. 23.

**L—Wales—Land Commission.**—Lord Dunraven (C.) called attention to the proposed issue of a Royal Commission on the land question in Wales, and complained that no information had been given of the nature and scope of the inquiry, or of the reasons for instituting it.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) replied that the Government considered a *prima facie* case to have been made out, as nearly all the Welsh members were of opinion that grievances existed as to the tenure and management of land. Before any legislation could be introduced, it was necessary that there should be investigation.—Lord Salisbury pointed out that the case of England could not be separated from that of Wales, and he warned the Government that they would meet with determined resistance if any attempt were made to take from landlords the ownership of their land, and to convert them into mortgagees, with shifting mortgages, reducible by agitation. Any such interference with contracts between landlord and tenant would strike a fatal blow, not only to agriculture, but to all other industries which depended on the stability of law and the maintenance of private rights. Feb. 16.

**O—Wales—Liquor Traffic Veto Bill.**—Mr. E. R. Jones (G.L.) moved the second reading of the Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Wales) Bill, which proposed to allow the town council in boroughs and one-tenth of the voting population of veto districts to demand a poll, first, in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors, with power to prohibit it by a two-thirds vote; secondly, in respect of reducing the number of licenses by a simple majority; and, thirdly, in respect of determining, also by a simple majority, that no new licenses should be granted.—Sir W. Marriott (C.) moved an amendment against the second reading, on the ground that no compensation was provided for those who might be deprived of their licenses, without any judicial decision as to their disqualification to continue their lawful business. He said the proposals were more drastic even than those of the Government Bill. If a two-thirds majority voted in favour of stopping the sale of drink altogether, the prohibition would remain in force for five years. If the second method were adopted, it might be altered after the expiration of two years, but only in the direction of fewer, and not more, licenses; while if the third course were decided upon, no further poll could ever be demanded, and this in the case of a rapidly growing town would mean nothing less than prohibition. The principle of compensation had been over and over again adopted by Parliament, and admitted by the Prime Minister.—A long debate ensued, largely maintained by Welsh members.—Mr. Matthews asked whether the Government were going to resist an amendment which declared that some kind of compensation was just and proper. The Bill was unfair and actually dishonest, because the publicans had for many years carried on their trade with the sanction of the State, and had invested large sums in their property.—Sir W. Harcourt said that he should vote for the second reading on the ground that the Bill affirmed the principle of local option. He could not support the amendment, as the people of this country were strongly opposed to the principle of pecuniary compensation. Any temperance reform on that basis would be equal to saying that there should be no temperance reform at all.—Mr. Long thought that a measure without compensation would retard the temperance movement.—The second reading of the Bill was carried by 281 to 246. Mar. 15.

**L—Wales—University of.**—The Bishop of Chester moved that it was desirable that Her Majesty's assent should be withheld from the draft charter of the proposed University of Wales until St. David's College, Lampeter, was included as a constituent member of such University. He urged that it ought to be so included. The real reason why it was sought to exclude it was because of its connection with the Church of England.—Lord Aberdare (G.L.) argued that the peculiar constitution and privileges of Lampeter placed it in a different category from the three Colleges which were embraced in the scheme.—The Bishop of St. Asaph explained that the authorities of Lampeter would accept the requisite modifications in the constitution of that College so as to fit it for inclusion in the new University.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) pointed out that the draft charter provided for the admission from time to time of other Colleges under proper conditions; so that, if the charter were now allowed to take effect, the case of Lampeter could afterwards be considered.—The Bishop of Chester's motion was carried by 41 votes to 32. Aug. 25.

**L—Wales—Education.**—The Bishop of Chester moved an address praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from portions of the Cardiganshire Intermediate and Technical Education Scheme dealing with scholarships, which, he contended, would inflict injustice on the district of Lampeter.—Lord Kimberley opposed and Lord Cranbrook supported the motion, which was carried on a division by 33 to 23 votes.—The Bishop of Chester next moved a similar address with respect to the Merionethshire Intermediate and Technical Education scheme, which related to family worship and religious teaching in hostels and boarding-houses, and prevented the use of formularies of any particular denomination in those places.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) defended the scheme as fair and reasonable, looking to all the circumstances of Wales.—Lord Salisbury held that if undenominational education was to be forced upon these boarding-houses for the young, it should be done openly, by means of a broad measure which could be thoroughly discussed; but he demurred to the change being insidiously introduced in a scheme of the Charity Commissioners framed for an obscure county in Wales.—The motion was carried by 39 votes to 23. Sept. 4.

**C—Wales—University Charter.**—Mr. Bryn Roberts (G.L.) moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the Charter of the University of Wales in its present form, and until it was amended so as to enable students unconnected with the University College of Aberystwith, Cardiff, or Bangor to present themselves for the examinations for degrees. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived without a division. *Aug. —*

**C—Working Men's Dwellings Bill.**—Mr. Wrightson (C.) moved the second reading of a bill, which proposed to enable working men to borrow money for acquiring their houses through the municipality and the State, instead of through a building society, at the rate of 3½ per cent. interest, and to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the building, the *maximum* loan being £150, and the period allowed for repayment to the municipality being 50 years.—Mr. H. Fowler assented to the second reading on behalf of the Government, though not binding himself as to details. The bill was read a second time. *March 22.*

**L—Adjournment.**—The House passed the Appropriation Bill through all its stages. The sitting was then suspended till half-past four o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills, after which the House was adjourned until Thursday, November 9th. *Sept. 22.*

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS DURING  
THE SESSION OF 1893.

NOTE.—The following list contains particulars of seven of the principal divisions which took place during the Session of 1893, which commenced on January 31st, and was terminated by the Adjournment on September 22nd.

In order to ascertain how any particular member voted in any of these divisions, reference should first be made to the number it bears in the consecutive list printed below, and under the heading showing the number of the division will be found the letter A or N, showing that the member in question voted with the "Ayes" or the "Noes."

In the last column is the number of divisions which each member attended up to the date of the Adjournment. It will be understood that this record conveys no precise information from which the attendance of individual members from day to day throughout the Session of Parliament may be ascertained. The aggregate number of divisions in Committee of the Home Rule Bill was 198, and for the entire sitting until the Adjournment 310.

Particulars of the principal divisions which took place between the years 1880 and 1893 will be found in the previous issues of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

## No. 1.

RELIEF OF THOSE AFFECTED BY  
AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

February 7th, 1893.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, etc." Amendment was to add at end of the Question the words, "But this House humbly expresses its regret that no measures are announced by your Majesty for the present relief of those who are affected by the existing widespread depression in agriculture, either by re-adjustment of local burdens or otherwise." (*Mr. Wharton, C.*)

Question—"That those words be there added."

The House divided: Ayes 232; Noes 272.

## No. 2.

## WELSH SUSPENSORY BILL.

February 23rd, 1893.

Motion made, and Question proposed—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent, for a limited time, the creation of new interests in Church of England bishoprics, dignities, and benefices in Wales and Monmouthshire." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "that" to the end of the Question, and to add the words "it is inexpedient and unjust to interfere by legislation with the operations of the Church in the Welsh Dioceses, while the principle of an alteration in the relations between Church and State in that part of the United Kingdom has not been adopted by Parliament" (*Sir John Gorst*), instead thereof.

Question put—"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House divided: Ayes 301; Noes 245.

## No. 3.

CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE  
IN IRELAND.

March 27th, 1893.

Motion made, and Question put—"That the action of the Executive in condoning serious offences, and their failure to support and enforce the Law, are calculated to resuscitate the system of terrorism and intimidation which formerly prevailed in that country, and to bring the administration of the Law into contempt." (*Mr. Balfour.*)

The House divided: Ayes 277; Noes 319

## No. 4.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND  
BILL—2nd READING.

21st April, 1893.

Order to resume Debate on Amendment proposed to Question—"That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment was to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words, "upon this day six months." Question again proposed—"That the word 'now' stand part of the Question," on Mr. Morley demanding that the Question be now put.

The Question put accordingly—"That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

The House divided: Ayes 347; Noes 304.

## No. 5.

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9th May, 1893.

Motion made and Question proposed—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the Public Endowments thereof on the occurrence of vacancies." (*Dr. Cameron*) And the Motion being opposed,

The House divided: Ayes 246; Noes 180.

## No. 6.

**GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND  
BILL—"A SUBORDINATE  
PARLIAMENT."**

May 9th, 1893.

Amendment proposed to Clause 1, in page 1, line 2, "After the word 'Ireland,' to insert the word 'subordinate to Parliament.'" (*Mr. Bartley.*)

Question put—"That those words be there inserted."

The Committee divided: Ayes 257; Noes 292.

## No. 7.

**RETENTION OF IRISH  
MEMBERS.**

13th July, 1893.

Mr. Gladstone having withdrawn Subsections 3 and 4 of Clause 9, defining powers of Irish Members in House of Commons, thus leaving 80 Irish Members for all purposes—The House divided on the Question—"Whether the Clause as amended should stand part of the Bill," with the result that there were: Ayes 326; Noes 297.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## VOTES IN DIVISIONS, 1893.

NOTE.—The last column represents the number of divisions in which each Member took part from the opening of the Session until the adjournment on September 22nd; the total number being 310. A signifies that the Member voted with the Ayes, N with the Noes. The number at the head of each column refers to the list of divisions on the two preceding pages.

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members	Total Attend-ces to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ABRAHAM, W. (Glamorgan).....	GL	N	A	N	A	..	N	A	132
ABRAHAM, W. (Limerick).....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
ACLAND, Rt. Hon. A. H. DYKE.....	GL	N	A	N	A	..	N	A	308
ACLAND-HOOD, CAPT. SIR A., BART.....	C	N	A	N	A	..	N	A	199
ADDISON, JOHN E. W., Q.C.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
AGG-GARDNER, J. T.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214
AINSWORTH, DAVID.....	GL	N	A	N	A	..	N	A	89
AIRD, JOHN.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
ALLAN, WILLIAM.....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
ALLEN, C. F. EGERTON.....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
ALLEN, WILLIAM.....	GL	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	175
ALLISON, R. A.....	GL	..	A	A	A	A	N	A	161
ALLSOPP, Hon. A. PERCY.....	C	..	A	A	A	N	N	A	81
ALLSOPP, Hon. GEORGE H.....	C	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	142
AMBROSE, DR. DANIEL.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276
AMBROSE, DR. ROBERT.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMBROSE, WILLIAM.....	C	..	N	A	N	N	A	..	181
ANSTRUTHER, H. T.....	LU	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	144
ARCH, JOSEPH.....	GL	..	N	A	N	N	A	N	223
ARNOLD-FORSTER, HUGH O.....	LU	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	107
ASHER, A.....	GL	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	200
ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, Sir E.....	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	230
ASQUITH, H. H., Q.C.....	GL	A	N	A	N	A	N	N	288
ATHERLEY-JONES, L. A.....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
AUSTIN, J.....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
AUSTIN, MICHAEL.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
BADEN-POWELL, Sir G. S., K.C.M.G.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
BAGOT, CAPT. J. F.....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
BAIRD, J. G. A.....	C	..	N	A	N	N	A	N	178
BAKER, JOHN.....	GL	N	A	A	N	N	A	N	240
BALDWIN, ALFRED.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
BALFOUR, Rt. Hon. A. J.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
BALFOUR, GERALD W.....	C	..	N	A	N	N	A	N	208
BALFOUR, Rt. Hon. J. B.....	GL	A	N	A	N	A	N	N	304
BALLANTINE, W. H. W.....	GL	..	A	A	N	..	..	..	155
BANBURY, F. G.....	C	..	A	A	N	A	N	A	214
BARLOW, J. EMMOTT.....	GL	..	A	A	N	A	N	A	221
BARRAN, J.....	GL	N	N	N	N	A	N	A	194
BARROW, REUBEN V.....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
BARRY, ARTHUR H. SMITH.....	C	..	A	A	N	A	N	A	222
BARRY, E.....	N	N	..	..	..	N	A	..	267
BARRY, F. TRESS.....	C	N	A	N	N	..	..	..	174
BARRY, J.....	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
BARTLEY, G. C. T.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
BARTON, DUNBAR P.....	C	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	268
BASS, HAMAR A.....	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
BAYLEY, EDWD. HODSON.....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
BAYLEY, THOMAS.....	C	N	..	A	N	..	N	A	209
BEACH, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., BART.....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
BEACH, W. W. B.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
BEAUFOY, MARK H.....	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
BROCKETT, E. W.....	C	..	A	N	A	..	..	N	115

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression. Welsh Suspensory Bill. Conduct of Irish Executive. Home Rule Bill, Second Reading. Church of Scotland. Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament. Retention of Irish Members.							Total Attend- ees to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
BEITH, GILBERT	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	230
BENN, JOHN WILLIAMS	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	194
BENNETT, JOSEPH	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	236
BENSON, GODFREY R.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	241
BENTINCK, W. G. C.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	191
BETHELL, COMR. G. R., R.N.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	257
BIDDULPH, M.	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	118
BIGWOOD, J.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	194
BILL, CHARLES	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	178
BILLSON, ALFRED	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	242
BIRKMYRE, WILLIAM	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	218
BIRRELL, AUGUSTINE	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	153
BLAKE, EDWARD	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	226
BODKIN, MATTHIAS M.	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	291
BOLITHO, T. B.	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	130
BOLTON, THOMAS D.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	181
BOLTON, T. H.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	198
BONSOR, H. C. O.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	183
BOORD, THOMAS W.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	120
BORTHWICK, SIR A., BT.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	120
BOSCOWEN, A. S. T. G.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	198
BOULNOIS, EDMUND	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	153
BOUSFIELD, W. R. Q.C.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	159
BOYLES, CAPT. H. F.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	163
BOWLES, THOMAS G.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	271
BRAND, HON. A. G.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	187
BRIDGEMAN, COL. HON. F.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	163
BRIGHT, JACOB	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	182
BRIGHT, JOHN ALBERT	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	122
BROAD, HARRINGTON E.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	142
BRODRICK, HON. W. ST. J.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	242
BROOKFIELD, A. M.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	228
BROWN, A. H.	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	154
BRUNNER, J. T.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	201
BRYCE, RT. HON. JAS.	L	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	278
BRYMER, W. E.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	243
BUCHANAN, T. E.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	242
BUCKNILL, THOS. T., Q.C.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	173
BURDETT-COUTTS, W. L. A. B.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	220
BURGHLEY, RT. HON. LORD	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	173
BURNIE, ROBERT J. D.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	262
BURNS, JOHN	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	198
BURT, THOS.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	300
BURY, VISCOUNT	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	187
BUTCHER, JOHN G.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	228
BUXTON, SYDNEY	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	277
BYLES, W. P.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	273
BYRNE, E. W.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	211
CAINE, W. S.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	143
CAMEERON, SIR CHARLES, BT.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	192
CAMPBELL, J. A.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	142
CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, RT. HON.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	288
CARMARTHEN, MARQUESS OF	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	269
CARMICHAEL, SIR J. M., BART.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	233
CARSON, EDWARD	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	216
CARVILL, PATRICK G. H.	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	236
CAUSTON, R. K.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	306
CAVENDISH, VICTOR C.	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	229
CAYZER, CHAS. WM.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	182
CHAMBERLAIN, AUSTEN	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	252
CHAMBERLAIN, RT. HON. J.	LU	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	217
CHAMBERLAYNE, T.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	80
CHANCE, P. A.	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	218
CHANNING, F. A.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	189
CHAPLIN, RT. HON. H.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	151
CHARLESWORTH, A. H.	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	83
CHARRINGTON, SPENCER	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	212
CHEETHAM, J. M.	GL	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	206
CHELSEA, VISCOUNT	C	N	A	N	N	A	A	A	153

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attendees to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CHESNEY, GEN. SIR G. T., K.C.B.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	120
CHURCHILL, RT. HN. LORD R.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	114
CLANCY, J. J.	PN	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	237
CLARK, DR. G. B.	GL	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	135
CLARKE, SIR E., Q.C.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	205
CLOUGH, WALTER OWEN	GL	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	213
COBB, H. P.	GL	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	216
COCHRANE, HON. T. H.	LU	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	234
CODDINGTON, W.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	194
COHEN, BENJ. L.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	212
COLDWELLS, F. M.	GL	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	167
COLERIDGE, HON. B. J. S.	GL	A	A	N	A	N	N	A	149
COLLERY, BERNARD	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	232
COLLINGS, RT. HON. JESSE	LU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	230
COLMAN, J. J.	GL	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	114
COLSTON, C. H. A.	C	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	175
COMBE, CHARLES H.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	195
COMMINS, A., LL.D.	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	106
COMPTON, EARL	GL	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	174
CONDON, T. J.	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	236
CONNOR, CHARLES C.	C	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	243
CONYBEARE, C. A. V.	GL	A	A	A	N	N	N	A	175
COOKE, C. W. RADCLIFFE	C	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	28
CORBETT, A. C.	LU	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	219
CORNWALLIS, F. S. W.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	227
COTTON-JODRELL, COL.	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	128
COURTNEY, RT. HON. L. H. (DEPUTY SPEAKER)	LU	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	206
COZENS-HARDY, H. H.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	128
CRANBORNE, VISCOUNT	C	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	177
CRAWFORD, DONALD	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	223
CREAN, E.	N	N	A	N	N	A	N	N	277
CREMER, W. R.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	222
CRILLY, DANIEL	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	255
CROMBIE, JOHN W.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	224
CROSFIELD, WILLIAM	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	243
CROSLAND, SIR JOSEPH	C	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	243
CROSS, ALEXANDER	LU	A	A	N	N	N	A	N	154
CROSS, H. SHEPHERD	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	186
CUBITT, HON. HENRY	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	198
CURRAN, THOS. B.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	232
CURRAN, THOMAS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	276
CURRIE, SIR D., K.C.M.G.	LU	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	74
CURZON, HON. G. N.	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	176
CURZON, VISCOUNT	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	125
CUST, H. J. C.	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	91
DALRYMPLE, SIR C., BART.	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	167
DALZIEL, J. H.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	254
DANE, RICHARD M.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	178
DARLING, C. J., Q.C.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	178
DARWEN, MAJOR LEONARD	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	241
DAVENPORT, WM. BROMLEY	C	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	51
DAVITT, MICHAEL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	149
DEASY, JOHN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	156
DE WORMS, RT. HN. BARON H.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	194
DIAMOND, C.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	234
DICKSON-POYNDR, SIR JNO., BART.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	118
DIGBY, J. KENELM WINGFIELD	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	155
DILKE, RT. HON. SIR CHARLES, BART.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	198
DILLON, JOHN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	243
DISRAELI, CONINGSBY R.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	209
DIXON, G.	LV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	149
DIXON-HARTLAND, SIR F., BT.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	162
DODD, CYRIL	GL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	186
DONELAN, CAPT. A. J. C.	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	298
DONKIN, R. S.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	76
DORINGTON, SIR J. E., BT.	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	157
DOUGLAS, RT. HON. A. AKERS	C	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	278

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attendees to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
DUFF, R. W. ....	GL	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	6
DUNN, W. ....	GL	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	232
DYKE, RT. HON. SIR W. H., BT. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
EDWARDS, FRANK ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
EGERTON, HON. A. DE T. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
ELCHO, LORD ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
ELLIOT, G. W. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
ELLIS, JOHN EDWARD ....	GL	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
ELLIS, T. E. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
ESMONDE, SIR T. G., BT. ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
EVANS, SIR F. H., K.C.M.G. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
EVANS, S. T. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
EVERETT, ROBERT LACEY ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
EVERSHED, SYDNEY ....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
FARQUHARSON, DR. R. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
FARQUHARSON, H. R. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
FEILDEN, LIEUT.-GEN. R. J. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
FELLOWES, HON. A. E. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
FENWICK, CAPT. HENRY T. ....	GL	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
FENWICK, C. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
FERGUSON, RONALD C. MUNRO ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
FERGUSON, RT. HON. SIR J., G.C.S.I. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
FIELD, ADMIRAL E. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
FIELD, WILLIAM ....	PN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
FINCH, G. H. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
FINUCANE, JOHN ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	801
FISHER, W. HAYES ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
FITZGERALD, R. U. P. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
FITZWYGRAM, GEN. SIR F., BART. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
FLEMING, CHARLES JAS. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
FLETCHER, SIR H., BT. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
FLYNN, J. C. ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
FOLEY, P. J. ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
FOLKESTONE, VISCOUNT ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
FORSTER, HENRY WM. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
FORWOOD, RT. HON. A. B. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
FOSTER, HARRY SKYMOUR ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
FOSTER, SIR B. W. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
FOWLER, MATTHEW ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276
FOWLER, RT. HON. H. H. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
FOX, DR. J. F. ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
FREEMAN-MITFORD, ALF. B. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
FRY, THEODORE ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
FRYE, FREDERICK C. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
FULLER, G. P. ....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
FURNESS, CHRISTOPHER ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
GANE, J. L., Q.C. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
GARDNER, RT. HON. H. E. ....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
GATHORNE-HARDY, HON. A. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
GIBBS, ALBAN G. H. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
GIBBS, VICARY ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
GIBNEY, JAMES ....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
GILHOOLY, J. ....	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
GILLIAT, J. S. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
GLADSTONE, H. J. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
GLADSTONE, RT. HON. W. E. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
GODSON, A. F., Q.C. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
GOLDSMID, SIR J., BT. ....	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
GOLDSWORTHY, MAJ.-GEN. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
GORST, RT. HON. SIR J. E. ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
GOSCHEN, RT. HON. G. J. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
GOURLEY, E. T. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
GOWER, G. LEVESON ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
GRAHAM, HARRY R. ....	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
GRANBY, MARQUESS OF ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
GREENE, HENRY DAVID ....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
GREENFELL, W. H. ....	GL	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
GREY, SIR E., BT. ....	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attend'ces to Sept. 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
GROVE, THOS. N. ARCHIBALD .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	175
GULLY, WILLIAM COURT .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	168
GUNTER, COL. R. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	155
GUTHRIE, DAVID C. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	118
HALDANE, E. B. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	188
HALL, SIR CHARLES .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	19
HAILEY, T. F. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	149
HAMILTON, LORD F. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	153
HAMILTON, RT. HN. LORD G. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	19
HAMMOND, JOHN .....	N	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	259
HAMOND, CHARLES F. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	145
HANBURY, R. W. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	209
HANSON, SIR REGINALD, BART. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	74
HARCOURT, RT. HON. SIR W. G. V. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	247
HARDIE, JAMES KEIR .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	71
HARDY, LAURENCE .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	183
HARE, THOMAS L. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	150
HARLAND, SIR E. J., BART. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	147
HARRINGTON, T. ....	PN	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	112
HAYDEN, LUKE P. ....	PN	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	237
HAYNE, RT. HON. C. SEALE .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	279
HAYTER, SIR ARTHUR W., BART. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	224
HEALY, MAURICE .....	N	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	282
HEALY, THOMAS J. ....	N	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	286
HEALY, TIMOTHY M. ....	N	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	244
HEATH, JAMES .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	191
HEATON, J. HENNIKER .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	158
HENEAGE, RT. HON. E. ....	LU	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	208
HERBERT, HON. SIDNEY .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	281
HIBBERT, RT. HON. SIR J. T., BART. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	276
HICKMAN, SIR ALFRED .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	141
HIGGINS, CLEMENT .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	197
HILL, RT. HON. A. STAVELEY .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	95
HILL, COL. SIR E. STOCK, K.C.B. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	180
HILL, RT. HON. LORD ARTHUR W. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	226
HINGLEY, SIR BENJN., BART. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	139
HOARE, E. BRODIE .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	175
HOARE, HUGH E. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	229
HOARE, SAMUEL .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	156
HOBHOUSE, CHAS. E. H. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	203
HOBHOUSE, HENRY .....	LU	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	213
HOGAN, JAMES FRANCIS .....	N	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	288
HOLDEN, ANGUS .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	254
HOLDEN, SIR ISAAC, BART. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	177
HOLLAND, WILLIAM H. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	237
HOPE, CAPTN. THOMAS .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	102
HOPWOOD, CHAS. H. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	236
HORNBY, WM. HENRY .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	211
HOULDSWORTH, SIR HENRY H., BT. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	132
HOUSTON, ROBERT P. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	198
HOWARD, JOSEPH .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	160
HOWELL, GEORGE .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	217
HOWORTH, SIR HENRY H., K.C.I.E. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	94
HOZIER, JAS. H. C. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	260
HUDSON, GEORGE B. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	196
HUGHES, COL. EDWIN .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	87
HULSE, EDWARD H. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	154
HUNT, SIR F. SEAGER, BART. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	204
HUNTER, WM. A. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	211
HUNTINGDON, CHARLES P. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	219
HUSBAND, JOHN .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	181
HUTCHINSON, CAPT. W. G. GRICE .....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	153
HUTTON, ALFRED E. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	208
ILLINGWORTH, A. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	129
INGRAM, SIR WM. J., BART. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	137
ISAACSON, F. W. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	192
JACKS, WILLIAM .....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	213
JACKSON, RT. HON. W. L. ....	C	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	235
JACOBY, J. A. ....	GL	N	A	N	N	A	..	A	180

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attendees to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
JAMES, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Q.C.	LU	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	193
JEBB, R. CLAVERHOUSE	C	A	N	N	N	N	A	N	162
JEFFREYS, A. F.	C	A	N	N	N	N	A	N	204
JOHNSON, FERGUSON J. E.	GL	A	N	N	N	N	A	N	192
JOHNSTON, W.	C	A	N	N	N	N	A	N	279
JOHNSTONE, JOHN H.	C	A	N	N	N	N	A	N	194
JOICEY, Sir J., Bart.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	A	N	199
JONES, DAVID B.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	A	N	179
JONES, MAJOR EVAN E.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	A	N	254
JORDAN, J.	N	N	A	N	N	A	N	A	230
KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Rt. Hon. Sir U., Bart.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	218
KEARLEY, HUDSON E.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	N	A	186
KEAY, J. S.	GL	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	211
KENNAWAY, Sir J. H., Bt.	C	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	142
KENNEDY, PATRICK J.	N	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	301
KENNY, Dr. J. E.	PN	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	144
KENNY, M. J.	N	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	265
KENNY, WILLIAM	LU	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	228
KENRICK, W.	LU	N	A	N	N	N	N	A	176
KENYON, Hon. G. T.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	144
KENYON-SLANEY, Col. W.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	165
KILBRIDE, D.	N	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	253
KIMBER, H.	C	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	156
KING, Sir H. S., K.C.I.E.	C	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	155
KINLOCH, Sir J. SMYTH, Bt.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	180
KITSON, Sir JAMES, Bt.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	182
KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, H. T.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	138
KNOWLES, LEES	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	278
KNOX, E. F. V.	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	251
LABOUCHERE, H.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	140
LAMBERT, GEORGE	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	252
LAWRENCE, W. F.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	206
LAWSON, H. L. W.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	184
LAWSON, JOHN GRANT	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	198
LAWSON, Sir W., Bt.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	248
LEA, Sir T., Bt.	LU	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	259
LEAKE, E.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	154
LECHMERF, Sir E. A. H., Bt.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	150
LEESE, JOSEPH F.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	232
LEFEVRE, Rt. Hon. G. J. SHAW	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	283
LEGH, T. W.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	146
LEIGH, JOSEPH	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	239
LEIGHTON, STANLEY	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	166
LENG, Sir J.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	222
LENNOX, Rt. Hon. Lord W.G.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	273
LEON, HERBERT S.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	241
LEWIS, JOHN HERBERT	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	250
LEWIS, THOMAS	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	175
LITTLE, THOMAS S.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	244
LLOYD-GEORGE, DAVID	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	224
LLOYD, WILSON	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	108
LOCKWOOD, F., Q.C.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	118
LOCKWOOD, Lt.-Col. A.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	250
LODER, GERALD W. E.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	277
LOGAN, J. W.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	253
LONG, WALTER H.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	213
LOPES, HENRY Y. BULLER	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	259
LOUGH, THOMAS	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	242
LOWTHER, J. W.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	220
LOWTHER, Rt. Hon. JAMES	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	143
LOYD, Col. LEWIS V.	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	154
LUBBOCK, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt.	LU	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	120
LUTTRELL, H. C. FOWNES	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	279
LYELL, LEONARD	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	189
MACARTNEY, W. G. ELLISON	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	253
MACDONA, J. CUMMING	C	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	268
MACDONALD, J. A. M.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	243
MACFARLANE, DONALD H.	GL	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	161

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.							Total Attend'ces to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MACGREGOR, DR. D. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	209
MACINNES, MILES .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	219
MACLURE, J. W. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	172
MACNIELL, J. G. SWIFT .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	240
MCARTHUR, WM. A. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	309
MCCALMONT, CAPT. JAS. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	183
MCCARTAN, M. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	261
MCCARTHY, JUSTIN .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	271
MCDERMOTT, PATRICK .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	268
MCDONNELL, DR. MARK A. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	310
MC EWAN, W. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	189
MCGILLIGAN, PATRICK .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	212
McHUGH, E. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	249
McHUGH, PATRICK A. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	276
MCLAGAN, P. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	60
MCLAREN, CHAS. P. B. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	83
MCLAREN, W. S. B. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	186
MADEN, JOHN HENRY .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	285
MAGUIRE, JAS. R. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	158
MAINS, JOHN .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	260
MAITLAND, W. FULLER .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	153
MALLOCK, RICHARD .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	144
MANDEVILLE, FRANCIS .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	242
MANFIELD, MOSES P. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	214
MAPLE, SIR J. BLUNDELL .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	66
MAPPIN, SIR F. T. BART. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	73
MARJORIBANKS, RT. HON. E. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	308
MARRIOTT, RT. HON. SIR W. T. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	153
MARTIN, RICHARD B. ....	LU	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	181
MASTER, COL. CHESTER .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	1
MATHER, WILLIAM .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	158
MATTHEWS, RT. HON. HENRY .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	222
MAXWELL, SIR H. E., BART. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	211
MAXWELL, WM. JARDINE .....	LU	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	231
MELLOR, RT. HON. JOHN W. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	37
MEYSEY-THOMPSON, SIR H., BART. ....	LU	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	151
MILDMAY, FRANCIS B. ....	LU	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	174
MILNER, SIR F., BART. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	163
MINCH, MATTHEW J. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	177
MOLLOY, BERNARD C. ....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	284
MONTAGU, HON. JOHN SCOTT .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	164
MONTAGU, SAMUEL .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	163
MOORSOM, JAS. M. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	284
MORE, ROBERT JASPER .....	LU	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	257
MORGAN, COL. HON. F. C. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	144
MORGAN, RT. HON. SIR G. O., BART. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	150
MORGAN, JOHN LLOYD .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	174
MORGAN, W. P. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	102
MORLEY, RT. HON. ARNOLD .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	309
MORLEY, RT. HON. JOHN .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	267
MORROGH, JOHN .....	N	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	83
MORTON, ALPHUS C. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	244
MORTON, E. J. C. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	285
MOUNT, W. G. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	173
MOWBRAY, RT. HN. SIR J. E., BART. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	87
MOWBRAY, ROBERT G. C. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	182
MULHOLLAND, HON. H. L. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	168
MUNDELLA, RT. HON. A. J. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	291
MUNTZ, P. A. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	139
MURRAY, A. GRAHAM .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	129
MURRAY, COL. CHAS. W. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	234
MYERS, WILLIAM HENRY .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	237
NAOROJI, DADABHAI .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	302
NAPIER, HON. MARK F. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	173
NAYLOR-LEYLAND, CAPT. H. S. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	253
NEVILLE, RALPH .....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	150
NEWARK, VISCOUNT .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	164
NEWDIGATE, FRANCIS A. ....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	176
NEWNES, G. ....	GL	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	86
NOBLE, WILSON .....	C	..	A	N	A	A	N	A	124

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural -Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attend'ces to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NOLAN, COL. J. P.	PN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
NORTHCOOTE, HON. SIR H. S.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
NORTON, CAPT. CECIL W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
NUSSEY, THOMAS W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
O'BRIEN, J. F. X.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
O'BRIEN, P. J.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
O'BRIEN, W.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
O'CONNOR, A.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
O'CONNOR, J.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
O'CONNOR, T. P.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
O'KEEFE, F. A.	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
OLDROYD, MARK	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
O'NEILL, HON. R. T.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
OWEN, THOMAS	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
PAGET, SIR E. H., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
PALMER, GEO. W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
PALMER, COL. DAMPIER	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
PALMER, SIR C. M., Bt.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
PARKER, HON. FRANCIS	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
PAUL, HERBERT W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284
PAULTON, J. M.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
PEARCE, SIR WILLIAM G., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
PEARSON, SIR JOHN C.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
PEASE, H. FELL	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
PEASE, J. A.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
PEASE, SIR J. W., Bt.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
PEEL, RT. HN. A. W. (SPEAKER)	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PENDER, SIR JOHN	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
PENN, JOHN	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
PERKS, ROBERT W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
PHILLIPPS, J. W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
PICKARD, B.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
PICKERSGILL, E. H.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
PICTON, J. A.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
PIERPOINT, ROBERT	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
PINKERTON, J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
PLUNKET, RT. HON. D. R.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
PLUNKETT, HON. HORACE C.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
POTTEE, T. BAYLEY	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
POWELL, SIR F. SHARP, Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
POWER, P. J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
PRICE, ROBERT JOHN	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
PRICE, T. P.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
PRIESTLEY, BRIGGS	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
PROVAND, A. D.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
PRYCE-JONES, SIR P.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
QUILTER, W. C.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
RANDELL, D.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
RANKIN, JAMES	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
RASCH, MAJOR F. C.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
RATHBONE, W.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
RECKITT, HAROLD J.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
REDMOND, JOHN E.	PN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
REDMOND, WM. H. K.	PN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
REED, SIR E. J.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
REES-DAVIES, WILLIAM	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
REID, R. T., Q.C.	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
RENDEL, STUART	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
RENSHAW, CHAS. B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
RENTOUL, J. A., LL.D.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
REYNOLDS, W. J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
RICHARDSON, JOSEPH	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
RIDLEY, SIR M. W., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
RIGBY, SIR JOHN	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
ROBERTS, J. BRYN	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
ROBERTS, JOHN HERBERT	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
ROBERTSON, EDMUND	GL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
ROBINSON, BROOKE	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149



MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attend'ces to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ROBINSON, T.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	238
ROBY, HENRY J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	266
ROCHE, J.	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	266
ROE, T.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	223
ROLLIT, SIR A. K.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	198
ROSCOE, SIR H. E.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	199
ROSS, JOHN	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	186
ROTHSCHILD, BARON F. J. DE	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	181
ROUND, JAMES	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	180
ROUNDELL, CHAS. S.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	89
ROWLANDS, J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	241
ROWLANDS, W. B., Q.C.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	116
RUSSELL, GEORGE W. E.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	806
RUSSELL, SIR C., Q.C.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	118
RUSSELL, SIR G., Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	134
RUSSELL, T. W.	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	257
SAMUELSON, SIR B., Bt.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	98
SANDYS, LT.-COL. T. M.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	66
SAUNDERS, WILLIAM	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	64
SAUNDERSON, COL. E. J.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	143
SAVORY, SIR JOSEPH, Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	156
SCHWANN, CHARLES E.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	159
SCOBLE, SIR ANDREW E., K.C.S.I.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	222
SEELY, CHARLES	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	166
SETON-KARR, HENRY	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	131
SEXTON, T.	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	286
SHAW, CHARLES EDWARD	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	241
SHAW, THOMAS	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	231
SHAW, W. RAWSON	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	285
SHAW-STEWART, M. H.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	20
SHEEHAN, J. D.	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	262
SHEEHY, D.	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	245
SIDEBOTHAM, J. W.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	242
SIDEBOTTOM, TOM H.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	148
SIDEBOTTOM, WM.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	200
SINCLAIR, CAPT. JOHN	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	272
SITWELL, SIR GEO. R., Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	221
SMITH, ABEL	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	159
SMITH, ABEL H.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	232
SMITH, CLARENCE	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	179
SMITH, HARRY	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	269
SMITH, HON. W. F. D.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	155
SMITH, J. PARKER	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	219
SMITH, SAMUEL	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	170
SMITH, WILLIAM	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	159
SNAPE, THOMAS	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	248
SPENCER RT. HON. C. R.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	292
SPENCER, ERNEST	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	127
SPICER, ALBERT	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	211
STANHOPE, RT. HON. ED.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	175
STANHOPE, HON. P. J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	186
STANLEY, E. J.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	175
STANLEY, LORD	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	195
STANSFELD, RT. HON. J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	184
STEPHENS, H. C.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	173
STERN, SYDNEY J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	231
STEVENSON, F. S.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	203
STEVENSON, J. C.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	63
STEWART, HALLEY	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	202
STEWART, SIR MARK JOHN, Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	169
STOCK, JAMES HENRY	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	147
STOREY, S.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	108
STRACHEY, EDWARD	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	189
STUART, J.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	187
STURT, HON. H. N.	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	217
SULLIVAN, DONALD	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	309
SULLIVAN, T. D.	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	306
SUTHERLAND, A.	GL	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	32
SUTHERLAND, SIR T., K.C.M.G.	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	112
SWEETMAN, JOHN	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	296

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill.	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attend'ces to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
TALBOT, J. G.	C	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	165
TANNER, Dr. C. K.	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	278
TAYLOR, FRANCIS	LU	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	172
TEMPLE, Sir R., Bt., G.C.S.I.	C	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	800
THEOBALD, J.	C	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	285
THOMAS, ABEL	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	144
THOMAS, ALFRED	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	152
THOMAS, D. A.	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	144
THORBURN, W.	LU	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	162
TORNTON, PERCY M.	C	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	276
TOLLEMACHE, H. J.	C	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	128
TOMLINSON, W. E. M.	C	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	275
TOWNSEND, C.	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	246
TREVELYAN, Rt. Hon. Sir G. O., Bt.	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	301
TRITTON, CHARLES E.	C	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	196
TUITE, J.	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	285
TULLY, JASPER.	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	277
USBORNE, THOMAS	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	188
VILLIERS, Rt. Hon. C. P.	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	9
VINCENT, C. E. H., C.B.	C	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	164
VIVIAN, Sir H. H., Bt.	GL	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	43
WADDY, S. DANKS, Q.C.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	115
WALLACE, JOHN STEWART	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	221
WALLACE, R.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	126
WALBOND, Sir W. H., Bt.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	276
WALTON, JOHN LAWSON	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	96
WARDLE, Lt.-Col. CHARLES E.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	215
WARING, Col. T.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	181
WARMINGTON, C. M., Q.C.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	126
WARNER, THOMAS C. T.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	237
WASON, EUGENE	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	260
WATKIN, Sir E. W., Bt.	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	1
WAYMAN, T.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	164
WEBB, A.	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	285
WEBSTER, R. G.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	178
WEBSTER, Sir R. E., Q.C.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	55
WEDDERBURN, Sir W., Bt.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	227
WEIR, JAS. GALLOWAY	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	174
WESTON, Sir J. D.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	277
WHARTON, J. L.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	128
WHITBREAD, S.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	226
WHITBREAD, S. HOWARD	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	230
WHITEHEAD, Sir JAMES, Bt.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	135
WHITELAW, G. ALEXANDER	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	218
WHITELAW, WILLIAM	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	235
WHITELEY, GEORGE	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	170
WHITMORE, C. A.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	188
WHITTAKER, THOS. P.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	270
WICKHAM, WILLIAM	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	215
WILL, J. SHIRESS, Q.C.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	260
WILLIAMS, A. J.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	202
WILLIAMS, JOHN CARVELL	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	271
WILLIAMS, JOHN CHARLES	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	93
WILLIAMS, J. POWELL	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	208
WILLIAMS, W.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	86
WILLIAMSON, JAMES	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	109
WILLIAMSON, S.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	127
WILLOX, JOHN A.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	194
WILSON, C. H.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	133
WILSON, H. J.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	220
WILSON, JOHN (Govan)	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	228
WILSON, JOHN (Durham)	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	150
WILSON, JOSEPH H.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	85
WILSON-TODD, Col. WM. H.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	185
WODEHOUSE, E. E.	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	224
WOLFF, G. W.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	235
WOLMER, Viscount	LU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	208
WOODALL, W.	GL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	301
WOODS, S.	GL	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	144

MEMBERS.	Party.	Agricultural Depression.	Welsh Suspensory Bill	Conduct of Irish Executive.	Home Rule Bill, Second Reading.	Church of Scotland.	Home Rule Bill, Subordinate Parliament.	Retention of Irish Members.	Total Attendances to Sept., 1893.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
WOITLEY, C. B. STUART .....	C.	A	N	..	N	..	A	N	195
WRIGHT, CALEB .....	GL.	A	A	N	N	A	A	N	209
WRIGHT, H. SMITH .....	C.	A	..	A	N	N	A	N	143
WRIGHTSON, THOMAS .....	C.	A	N	A	N	N	A	N	188
WROUGHTON, P. ....	C.	A	N	A	N	..	A	N	151
WYNDHAM, GEORGE .....	C.	A	N	A	N	..	A	N	231
YERBURGH, E. A. ....	C.	A	N	A	N	..	A	N	178
YOUNG, SAMUEL .....	N.	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	273

## THE STATUTES OF 1893.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—55 and 56 Victoria.

\* Those marked with an asterisk were introduced by Mr. Gladstone's Government.  
The date appended to each is that upon which it received the Royal Assent.

### CAP. 1. \*COINAGE ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to make further provision for the expenses of the Coinage Act, 1891. 28th March.

### 2. TRADE UNION (PROVIDENT FUNDS).

(Introduced by MR. HOWELL, G.L.)

An Act to exempt from Income Tax the Invested Funds of Trade Unions applied in payment of Provident Benefits. 25th March.

### 3. \*CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 1) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31st, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. 28th March.

### 4. \*ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.)

An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and the Regulation of the Army. 29th April.

### 5. REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. WOODALL, G.L.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the collection and disposal of the effects of officers and soldiers in case of death, desertion, insanity, and other causes. 29th April.

6.

(Introduced by MR. SCHWANN, G.L.)

An Act to remove disabilities of Policemen with regard to their vote in Municipal, School Board, and other Elections. 12th May.

By Section 2 of this Act, the provision of Section 2 of the Police Disabilities Removal Act, 1887, shall apply to all Municipal and other elections, as well as Parliamentary Elections.

### 7. \*CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to repeal and alter other Duties, and to amend the Law relating to Inland Revenue. 1 May.

### 8. LOCAL AUTHORITIES' LOANS (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR G. TREVELYAN.)

An Act to amend the Local Authorities' Loans (Scotland) Act, 1891. 12th May.

**9. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, C.)

**An Act to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. 9th June.**

Under the 30th Section of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1882, by a resolution of two-thirds of its members, the Council could petition the Queen for the alteration of the number and boundaries of the Wards of the Borough.

By the present Act, this Section is amended in so far, that by a resolution only of a majority of the Council a petition may be made for the alteration of the boundaries (without any alteration of the number).

But if the powers conferred by the Section as amended are exercised in pursuance of the petition, no further petition shall be presented within seven years.

**10. POLICE ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, C.)

**An Act to amend the Police Acts. 9th June.**

By this Act, a Constable employed on fire duty in pursuance of any general or special direction of the Police authority, is to be deemed to be engaged on police duty.

The Watch Committee of a borough, under powers delegated by Section 32 and 33 of the Town Police Act, 1847, are by this Act allowed, however, to employ Constables wholly or partially as Firemen. In such case the pay of Constables so employed exclusively, or the allowances of Constables partially so employed, shall be defrayed from the Fire Brigade or Fire Police Funds.

The pension and gratuities granted to such Constables so employed, or to their widows and children, are also dealt with by this Act.

**11. PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR F. S. POWELL, C.)

**An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act, 1892. 9th June.****12. DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. D. CRAWFORD, G.L.)

**An Act to make provision for the establishment of Day Industrial Schools in Scotland, and to amend the Education (Scotland) Acts, 1872 to 1888. 9th June**

**13. \*CHOLERA HOSPITALS (IRELAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. JOHN MORLEY.)

**An Act to enable Sanitary Authorities in Ireland to take possession of land for the erection of temporary Cholera Hospitals. 9th June.**

**14. \*STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT.**

(Introduced by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.)

**An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. 9th June.**

**15. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. A. CAMERON CORBETT, L.U.)

**An Act to amend the Acts relating to Reformatory Schools in Scotland. 9th June.**

Clause 1 authorises the commitment of youths convicted of offences punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, to be sent to a reformatory school for from three to five years, if they be over the age of 12 years and under that of 16, and have been convicted before.

Clause 2 provides, without prejudice to other powers of the Court, power to remand to prison or other place for seven days, or in case of necessity not exceeding 14 days.

**16. \*CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 2.) ACT.**

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1894. 9th June.

**17. \*NORTH SEA FISHERIES ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. MUNDELLA.)

An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic on the North Sea. 29th June.

**18. \*TREASURY CHEST FUND ACT.**

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to render the limit of the Treasury Chest Fund. 29th June.

**19. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, C.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures. 29th June.

**20. \*DUCHY OF CORNWALL MANAGEMENT ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

An Act to extend the provisions of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863, relating to the Powers of Sale and Enfranchisement, and other purposes. 29th June.

**21. VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCE ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. COZENS HARDY, G.L.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Avoidance of Voluntary Conveyance. 29th June.

**22. \*APPEAL (FORMA PAUPERIS) ACT.**

(Introduced by the HOME SECRETARY.)

An Act to amend the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, so far as regards Appeals in *Forma Pauperis*. 29th June.

**23. \*SEAL FISHERY (NORTH PACIFIC) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. GLADSTONE.)

An Act to provide for prohibiting the catching of Seals at certain periods in Behrings Sea, and other parts of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Behrings Sea. 29th June.

By this Act, the Behrings Sea Act, 1891, is repealed and re-enacted for the purpose of extending it to other waters of the North Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Behrings Sea.

By Section 1 to 3, the Queen, by order in Council, has power to prohibit the hunting of Seals in those waters, and details the penalty for infringement of the regulations, the powers of Her Majesty's ships in regard to searching of fishing vessels, and other matters in relation to the regulation of this trade.

Section 5 (2), defines the waters referred to as the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behrings Seas, and within such other parts of the Pacific Ocean as are North of the forty-second parallel of North latitude.

**24. \*PUBLIC WORKS LOAN ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

An Act to grant money for the purpose of certain Local Loans. 29th June.

**25. \*BOROUGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN.)

An Act to amend the Borough Police (Scotland) Act, 1892. 27th July.

**26. \*PRISON (OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION) ACT.**

(Introduced by the HOME SECRETARY.)

An Act to explain and amend certain provisions of the Pensions Act, 1877, with respect to the Superannuation of Pension Officers. 27th July.

**27. \*LAND TAX COMMISSIONERS' NAMES ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes. 27th July.

**28. \*CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 3.) ACT.**

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1894. 27th July.

**29. \*RAILWAY REGULATIONS ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. MUNDELLA.)

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Hours of Labour of Railway Servants. 27th July.

By Section 1, if a representation is made to the Board of Trade by or on behalf of the servants, or any class of servants of a Railway Company, that the hours of labour are excessive, the Board of Trade shall enquire into the representation.

By Section 2, if there appears sufficient ground for the representation, the Board of Trade shall order the Company to produce a schedule of time as shall bring the hours within reasonable limits.

By Section 3, on failure to comply with order or to carry out schedule if approved of, the Board of Trade may refer the matter to the Railway and Canal Commission, who shall have jurisdiction, and may make out schedule of time.

By Section 4, if a Railway Company fails to carry out schedule, it shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding £100 for every day during which the default continues.

**30. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. HOWELL, G.L.)

An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. 27th July.

**31. \*RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR WALTER FOSTER.)

An Act to explain the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. 27th July.

Section 1 sets forth that any Sewage matter falling, flowing, or carried into any stream after passing through or along a channel vested in any Sanitary Authority, that Sanitary Authority shall be deemed to knowingly permit the Sewage matter to be so carried.

**32. BARBED WIRE ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. ALPHEUS MORTON, G.L.)

An Act to prevent the use of Barbed Wire for Fences in Roads, Streets, Lanes, and other Thoroughfares. 27th July.

**33. HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. C. DODD, G.L.)

An Act to remove certain doubts as to the application of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to certain Authorities in Ireland. 24th August.

**34. \*IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. HERBERT GARDNER.)

An Act to extend the operation of the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, so far as regards Scotland. 24th August.

**35. \*CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD (IRELAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. JOHN MORLEY.)

An Act to amend the powers of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland so far as respects the Purchase and Holding of Property. 24th August.

Clause 1 enacts that this Act shall be construed as one with Part Two of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1891.

Clause 2, S.S. 1. That the Congested Districts Board may acquire land for the purposes of Part Two of the Act of 1891, and for enlarging any Small Holdings in a Congested Districts County, and shall be the landlords in the meaning of the Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1891.

S.S. 2. That land so acquired shall be vested in the members of the Board, who shall be enrolled as "Trustees of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland."

S.S. 3. That all land hitherto acquired by the Land Commission, on behalf of the Congested Districts Board, shall be vested in these Trustees, as if acquired by them.

S.S. 4 repeals so much of Section 89 of the Act of 1891, as relates to the acquiring and holding land by the Land Commission.

**36. LAW OF DISTRESS AND SMALL DEBTS (IRELAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. T. M. HEALY, N.)

An Act to amend the Law of Distress and Small Debts (Ireland) Act, 1888. 24th August.

**37. LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE ACT.**

(Introduced by BARON HENRY DE WORMS, C.)

An Act to better define the Jurisdiction and to improve the Procedure of the Court of Passage in the City of Liverpool, and for other purposes connected therewith. 24th August.

**38. \*CONVEYANCE OF MAILS ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. ARNOLD MORLEY.)

An Act to make further provision for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails. 24th August.

**39. INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. G. HOWELL, G.L.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Industrial and Provident Societies. 12th September.

**40. \*PUBLIC WORKS LOANS (No. 2) ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

An Act to make provision for certain purposes relating to Local Loans. 12th September.

**41. \*IRISH EDUCATION ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. JOHN MORLEY.)

An Act to amend the Irish Education Act, 1892. 12th September.

**42. \*ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. ARTHUR ACLAND.)

An Act to make better provision for the Elementary Education of Blind and Deaf Children in England and Wales. 12th September.



**42. \*CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. HERBERT GARDNER.)

An Act to confer further powers under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, with respect to Swine Fever. 12th September.

Clause 1 (1) applies to the case of Swine Fever certain provisions which relate to Pleuro Pneumonia.

Clause 1 (2) relates to the Compensation for slaughter—full value for animals not diseased, and if affected, one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected.

Clause 1 (3) provides for amount to be expended on this matter.

Clause 2 provides that the Act come into force on the 1st day of November, 1893.

**44. \*SHERIFF COURTS CONSIGNATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

An Act to make provision in regard to the Consignation of Money in the Sheriff Courts in Scotland. 12th September.

**45. \*NAVAL DEFENCE ACT, 1893.**

(Introduced by SIR U. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH.)

An Act to make further provision for the Completion and Equipment of Ships under the Naval Defence Act, 1889, and to amend that Act. 12th September.

This Act provides the necessary sums for the completion and equipment of the Ships authorised to be built under the Naval Defence Act, 1889, as also as to the manner in which those sums should be raised.

**46. \*CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 4) ACT.**

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1894. 12th September.

**47. PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, AMENDMENT ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. JAMES STUART, G.L.)

An Act to amend the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the Removal of Refuse. 12th September.

Clause 2 provides that this Act shall be read with and form part of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Clause 3. That notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Act of 1891, expenses incurred in connection with machinery and plant for the collection, removal, and disposal of house and street refuse, shall be deemed to be expenses for the purposes of which a Vestry or District Board may borrow money, or expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855

**48. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. CAMERON CORBETT, L.U.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Reformatory Schools 22nd September.

The provisions of this Act are the same as those in the Reformatory Schools Act (Scotland) No. 15.

**49. COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR THOMAS LEE, L.U.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of County Surveyors in Ireland. 22nd September.

**50. \*LIGHT RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

An Act to amend the provisions as to Payments for Light Railways in Ireland. 22nd September.

**51. \*ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. ARTHUR ACLAND.)

An Act to amend the Elementary Education Acts with respect to the age for attendance at School. 22nd September.

Clause 1, Amendment of the Bye-laws of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1891, by raising the age of the child who may be exempted from the obligation of attending school, to eleven years.

Clause 2 provides that any person so employing a child who is not exempt from doing so, as to prevent his attending school, shall be liable to a penalty.

Clause 3 provides that this Act shall not apply to any child who was exempted under the Bye-laws existing hitherto.

**52. BURGHS GAS SUPPLY (SCOTLAND) ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. C. B. Renshaw, C.)

An Act to amend the Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876. 22nd September.

**53. TRUSTEE ACT.**

(Introduced by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.)

An Act to consolidate Enactments relating to Trustees. 22nd September.

**54. \*STATUTE LAW REVISION (No. 2) ACT.**

(Introduced by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.)

An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. 22nd September.

**55. METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT (PLUMSTEAD AND HACKNEY ACT).**

(Introduced by COL. E. HUGHES, C.)

An Act to amend the Metropolis Management Acts. 22nd September.

**56. \*FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. HERBERT GARDNER.)

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Sale of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. 22nd September.

The Act provides that all sellers of Soil Fertilisers, whether manufactured in England, or imported from abroad, shall give a warranty, stating its ingredients. The Act, however, is not to apply to the sale of an amount less than half a hundred-weight. It also provides for a warranty to be given on the sale of food for cattle, artificially prepared, stating how it has been prepared. Any invoice given, stating that the food is made from one substance or seed, or from two or more substances or seeds, shall be an implied warranty that it is pure from any other substance. The sale of any article for the use as food for cattle shall imply a warranty that it is intended for feeding purposes. The Act further provides for Penalties for breach of duty by seller, for the appointment of a Chief Analyst by the Board of Agriculture, and District Analysts by the County Councils, for an analysis by purchasers of fertilisers or feeding stuffs, for prosecution and appeal, and other matters for the carrying out of the Act, which is made applicable to Scotland and Ireland.

**57. LAW OF COMMONS AMENDMENT ACT.**

(Introduced by MR. SHAW LÉFÈVRE, G.L.)

**An Act to amend the Law relating to Commons. 22nd September.**

By Clause 2, the warrant of the Board of Agriculture is essential to an inclosure of any part of a Common, which shall, by Clause 8, hold the same inquiries as are directed by the Commons Act, 1876, before giving or withholding their consent to such inclosure.

By Clause 4, any existing rights of Her Majesty and her heirs are saved.

**58. COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT.**

(Introduced by

**An Act to amend Section X. of the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890.  
22nd September.****59. \*EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT.**

(Introduced by SIR JOHN HIBBERT.)

**An Act to continue various expiring Laws. 22nd September.****60. APPROPRIATION ACT.**

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

**An Act to supply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1894, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. 22nd September.**

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## PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS, 1893.

NEARLY all the general State publications of the United Kingdom appear in the form of Parliamentary Papers; the exceptions being some few which are issued by and at the expense of the respective departments—e.g., "The Post Office Guide," "The Field Exercise for the Army," or "The Board of Trade Journal," and also certain publications of general interest, such as *The London Gazette*, or the Statutes.

The information contained in the Parliamentary Papers appertains to every conceivable object of political and statistical interest. Besides Bills representing all the legislative projects of each session, and Returns specially relating to them, there are periodical statements of the working of different departments of the Government, of the results of recent legislation, Reports of Royal Commissions or of Committees of either House, Treaties, Correspondence with foreign countries or with our colonies, Reports of diplomatic and consular agents abroad, Census and other returns, Statistics of all kinds, Accounts, Estimates, and many miscellaneous papers that cannot be included under any of the above heads.

Parliamentary publications are divided as follows:—

1. *Bills* introduced into either House, either by the Government or by private members. They are numbered in a new series for each year.
2. *Papers by Command* include all such Reports, Papers, &c., as equally concern both Houses of Parliament. They are distinguished by the letter C, with numbers in brackets. The present series was commenced in 1870.
3. *Reports and Papers*. These comprise Reports, Returns, &c., specially ordered to be printed by either House, and sometimes afterwards communicated to the other House. They, also, are numbered in a fresh series for each year.

The following *résumé* is intended to supply materials from which may be obtained information respecting—(1) The objects of the most important of the Public Bills which were introduced in the Session of 1892, but failed to pass into law. (The Statutes of the year will be found in another part of the work.) (2) The contents of such Parliamentary Papers as relate to subjects of general interest or importance issued during the same period.

It does not include publications of which the substance is to be found in the statistical tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

The distinguishing numbers will enable those who desire further details to purchase the publications, either through a bookseller or from the Official Agents, Messrs. EYAN and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street; and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster; ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh; ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or HODGES, FREGGIS, and Co., Dublin.

## PUBLIC BILLS.

The following list shows the objects of such of the measures introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1893 as were of general interest, but which failed to pass into law. Bills relating solely to Scotland, Ireland, or Wales are inserted under those headings. Government Bills are denoted by an asterisk.

**ABOLITION OF GROCERS' LICENSES—SCOTLAND (43).**—A Bill to abolish dealers' or grocers' certificates in Scotland.—*Mr. Leng (G.L.)*

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (78).**—The object of this Bill is to provide for the teaching in public elementary schools of agricultural and horticultural subjects and for the practical illustration and application of such teaching.—*Mr. J. Collings (L.U.)*

**AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' DWELLINGS.**—A Bill for the improvement of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.—*Mr. Harry Foster (C.)*

**ARBITRATION (300).**—A Bill to amend the Arbitration Acts, 1889, and to extend the same.—*Mr. Lawrence (C.)*

**ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION (252).**—A Bill for the regulation of architects, to enable persons requiring professional aid in architecture to distinguish qualified from unqualified persons.—*W. Atherley Jones (G.L.)*

**BALLOT ACT (1872) AMENDMENT (33).**—A Bill to amend the Ballot Act in regard to the illiterate voter, and to prevent ministers of religion acting as agents.—*Col. Waring (C.)*

**BARGE OWNERS AND LIABILITY (169).**—A Bill to extend to barge owners and master lightermen the same protection as is given to ship owners.—*Mr. Wootton Isaacson (C.)*

**BEER ADULTERATION (55).**—A Bill for better securing the purity of beer.—*Mr. Quilter (L.U.)*

**BOARDS OF CONCILIATION (226).**—A Bill to confer additional powers on boards of conciliation and arbitration.—*Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.)*

**BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT (1874) AMENDMENT (102).**—By this Bill all particulars relating to the mortgage shall be included in the statement required by section 40 of the Act of 1874. A meeting shall be held every year to consider this statement and the account. No mortgage is to be allowed other than a first mortgage on freehold, household, or copyhold property. Any intentional omission or false statement by secretary or other, shall be punished by fine of £50, and in default he shall be imprisoned for six months, with or without hard labour. To any director receiving a gift, bonus or commission outside his salary or remuneration, the same punishment.—*Mr. T. H. Bolton (L.U.)*

**CHEAP TRAINS—LONDON (25).**—The object of this Bill is to fix for passengers by all workmen's trains arriving at any London terminus before 8 a.m. from any station within 20 miles, a maximum return fare on the following scale:—Not exceeding 5 miles, twopence; exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10 miles, fourpence; exceeding 10 and not exceeding 15 miles, sixpence; exceeding 15 and not exceeding 20 miles, eightpence.—*Sir J. Blundell Maple (C.)*

**CARRIAGE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—FAIR RATES (69).**—A Bill to make better provision for equality of ratement in the carriage of British and foreign agricultural products and live and dead stock with the United Kingdom.—*Mr. Digby (C.)*

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (353).**—A Bill to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the Public Endowments.—*Dr. Cameron (G.L.)*

**CLUBS REGISTRATION (3).**—The Bill provides (1) for compulsory registration of every club using unlicensed premises whereon intoxicating liquor may be obtained, and of full particulars as to the constitution and management of such club; (2) for prohibiting any such club being constituted or managed at variance with the constitution and management thereof, as indicated by the particulars registered as to the same; and (3) for requiring annual returns to be made of the names of members of clubs. The Bill also seeks (clauses 18 to 20) to impose certain restrictions upon the user of clubs with a view to checking illicit drinking.—*Captain Grace Hutchinson (C.)*

**COAL MINES' REGULATION ACT (1887) AMENDMENT (126).**—A Bill to amend the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, 1887.—*Mr. R. Leake (G.L.)*

**COMMONS ACT AMENDMENT.**—A Bill for the better preservation of commons, and to amend the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts, and for other purposes connected therewith.—*Mr. Henry Hobhouse (L.U.)*

**"EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL (118).**—A Bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their workmen. The object of the Bill is to abolish the doctrine of common employment, the prohibition of contracts by which a workman renounced his statutory rights, and the simplification of the procedure by which the workman could pursue his statutory remedy. It included in the definition of "workmen" seamen in British ships, and it abolished the notice of injury, the limit of time within which an action must be brought, and the limit of amount of damages recoverable, and it assimilated the action in all respects to an ordinary county court action.—*Mr. H. H. Asquith (G.L.)*

**\*ESTABLISHED CHURCH (WALES) (225).**—**WELSH SUSPENSORY BILL.**—The object of this Bill was to prevent the creation of new interests in Church of England bishoprics, dignitaries, and benefices in Wales and Monmouthshire with a view to the ultimate disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales.—*Mr. H. H. Asquith (G.L.)*

**EVICTED TENANTS—IRELAND (18).**—A Bill for the restoration of tenants evicted from their holdings in Ireland.—*Mr. P. A. McHugh (N.)*

**\*GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.**—*Mr. Gladstone (G.L.)*. See Home Rule Bill.

**HOP SUBSTITUTES (178).**—A Bill to regulate and restrict the use of hop substitutes.—*Mr. A. M. Brookfield (C.)*

**\*LABOUR DISPUTES—ARBITRATION (308).**—A Bill to make provision for conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes.—*Mr. A. J. Mundella (G.L.)*

**LABOUR MINISTER (74).**—A Bill to appoint a Minister of Labour, and to transfer to him certain duties vested in the Home Secretary, for the regulation of mines and factories, and appointment of inspectors vested in the Treasury, relating to Friendly Societies. In addition, the Minister of Labour shall collect and prepare useful information in regard to the industrial, commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the industrial classes; and shall investigate causes of dispute between employers and employees. The Ministry of Labour will constitute a National Arbitration Board, &c., &c.—*Mr. Ernest Spencer (C.)*

**\*LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LOCAL CONTROL (233).**—The object of this Bill was to establish the control of the liquor traffic by a popular vote operating through the Direct Veto. It provided that on the requisition of one-tenth of the voters in any given area, the local authority should take steps to ascertain by means of an election by ballot the views of the constituency on the total closing of licensed houses, and that in the event of the question being decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds majority, the issue or renewal of

licenses should be absolutely prohibited. Three years was, however, to be allowed before the change took place. Refreshment rooms at railway stations, hotels and inns for travellers or lodgers and eating houses were to be exempted. Sunday closing would be subject to the direct veto by a simple majority of the votes taken.—*Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.)*

\*LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) (274).—A Bill to make further provision for Local Government in England and Wales. This Bill proposed to reconstitute the system of parish government by establishing in every parish of not less than 800 population, smaller parishes being grouped together, a parish council, to be elected annually within a month before April 15 by ballot by the registered Council Council and Parliamentary electors without plural voting. The Council would consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, the exact number being fixed by the County Council; it would appoint the overseers and hold all parish property, and to it would be transferred the whole machinery of the Allotments Acts, together with the making of provision for lighting, watching, baths and wash-houses, burials, public libraries, &c. Where the consent of the vestry was now required it was provided that the consent of a parish meeting held between six and eight o'clock in the evening should be substituted, and that then the parish council should have authority to act. New powers with regard to the acquisition of land and buildings for public purposes, recreation grounds, water supply, the preservation of rights of way, and the holding of parochial property would be given to these councils, and the right would be granted them to petition the Local Government Board, whose order would be effectual without confirmation by Parliament, for power to take compulsorily land for allotments or hiring. Without the consent of the parish meeting and the district council they would be unable to incur any loan or expense which involved an annual rate exceeding one penny in the pound. The district councils would be the rural sanitary authorities reconstituted. The Bill converted the improvement commissioners and the local boards into district councils, it abolished plural voting, and abolished all qualifications and all disqualifications on the ground of sex. As to the boards of guardians, it was proposed to abolish all *ex-officio* and nominated guardians and all qualifications for guardians, who would be elected by the same constituency as the parish council, by ballot and without plural voting. The same method for the election of guardians would prevail all over the country, including the metropolis; and all high-way authorities would be abolished, and their powers transferred to the district council, whose chairman would become by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the county.—*Mr. H. H. Fowler (G.L.)*

\*LONDON EQUALISATION OF RATES (332).—The object of this Bill was to authorise the County Council to levy throughout the metropolis a uniform rate of sixpence in the pound on rateable property, and it was proposed that the sum raised should be distributed among the various sanitary authorities in proportion to their population.—*Mr. H. H. Fowler (G.L.)*

OLD AGE PENSIONS (71).—A Bill to establish voluntary state-aided old age pensions.—*Capt. Naylor Leyland (C.)*

OLD AGE PROVIDENT PENSIONS (73).—A Bill to provide pensions in old age to the provident poor.—*Mr. G. C. T. Bartley (C.)*

OUT-DOOR PROVIDENT RELIEF (99).—A Bill to amend the law relating to out-door relief in sickness and widowhood to the provident poor.—*Mr. G. C. T. Bartley (C.)*

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS—(224).—By this Bill it was provided that members of Parliament should be paid at the rate of £280 per annum, during such time as he is a member, and in addition his railway fare, to enable him to travel at all times between any one station he may select and London.—*Mr. Labouchere (G.L.)*

\*PISTOLS (425).—A bill to regulate the sale and use of pistols.—*The Home Secretary (G.L.)*

\*REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS AMENDMENT (215).—The object of this Bill was to amend the law relating to registration of parliamentary, municipal, and county council electors, by reducing the period of qualification from twelve months to three months, changing the period of qualification from 15th July to 24th June, by withdrawing the necessity for claim in regard to lodgers; extending the facilities for successive occupations by permitting successive occupation of different qualifications in same area, as well as successive occupation in different areas. It also proposed to do away with rating as a necessary for qualification. For the carrying out of these objects it created a Superintendent and other Registrars on whom rested the whole responsibility of registration. Points only of law have to be dealt with by Revising Barristers.—*Mr. Henry H. Fowler (G.L.)*

\*REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—SCOTLAND—AMENDMENT (216).—This Bill had for its object the amendment of the law relating to registration of Parliamentary, municipal, and county council electors, by reducing the period of qualification from twelve to three months, changing the qualifying period from July 31st to September 3rd; withdrawing the necessity for claim in regard to lodgers, and extending the facilities for successive occupation without loss of franchise. It also proposed to do away with the obligation of payment of rents as a qualification.—*Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.)*

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS—SCOTLAND (272).

TENANTS—IRELAND—RE-INSTATEMENT.—A Bill for the re-instatement of evicted tenants in Ireland.—*Mr. T. Harrington (P.N.)*

\*VACCINATION (956).—The object of this Bill was to amend the Vaccination Act of 1867, so as not to abolish compulsory vaccination, but to give effect to two recommendations of the Royal Commission, that the imposition of repeated penalties with regard to the non-vaccination of the same child should be in future prevented, and that persons imprisoned under the Act as criminals, should be treated not as criminals, but as first class misdemeanants.—*Mr. H. H. Asquith (G.L.)*

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE (987).—A Bill to abolish the elective disabilities of women.—*Dr. G. B. Clark (G.L.)*

WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS (9).—The object of this Bill is to provide facilities for the erection by working men of their own dwellings, at a moderate rate of interest for the money which might be advanced by the local authority for that purpose. On payment of one-fourth of the amount required for such construction the local authority would be empowered to advance the other three-fourths at a rate of interest not exceeding  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The term of redemption was fixed at thirty-five years.—*Mr. Wrightson (C.)*

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## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, 1893.

(A REFERENCE is here given to the contents of some of the more important Parliamentary Papers issued up to Nov. 1st, 1893, including only such as relate to matters of general interest, and are not embodied in the Statistical Tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.)

AFRICA—(C. 6,847, 6,848, and 6,853, Nos. 1, 2, and 3).—Further papers relating to Uganda.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURER, THE—(Royal Commission on Labour)—ENGLAND (C. 6,894, Nos. 1 to 8).—Reports by Mr. William E. Bear (Assistant Commissioner) upon certain Districts in the Counties of Bedford, Hampshire, Huntingdon, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sussex, with Summary Report prefixed.

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF—DAIRY FARMING (C. 7,019).—Reports on Dairy Farming in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany.

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF (C. 6,904).—Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain, showing the estimated total produce and average yield per Acre of the principal crops, with Abstract Return for the United Kingdom, 1892. (With Map).

ARMY AND MILITIA (C. 6,906). Annual Report of the Inspector General of Recruiting for 1892, with Appendices.

ARMY (C. 6,965).—Preliminary Returns of the British Army for 1892, with Abstract for 1878 to 1892, &c.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES—(C. 6,918-6,922, Nos. 1-5).—Case presented on the part of the British Government to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES (C. 6,949, No. 6; C. 6,950, No. 7; C. 6,951, No. 8). Case of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration convened at Paris. Including the Reports of the Behring Sea Commission.

COLONIAL REPORTS (C. 6,857, Nos. 1-21).—Annual Reports for 1891.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1891 (C. 6,936).—Tenth Decennial Census of the Population of Scotland taken 5th April, 1891. Supplement to Vol. 1, showing the effect of the Orders of the Boundary Commissioners, &c., with Reference. Also Vol. 2, part 1 (C. 6,937).

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1891 (C. 6,948).—Area, Houses, and Population. Vol. 1. Administrative and Ancient Counties.

COST OF LIVING—RETAIL PRICE OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION ABROAD—(Commercial, No. 6, 1893; C. 6,967).—Return showing the average Retail Price per Pound Avoirdupois of various Articles of Domestic Consumption (Beef, Flour, Wheat-bread, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, Coffee) in some of the principal cities of Europe in 1892.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF FOREIGN STATES (Miscellaneous, No. 1, 1893; C. 6,970).—Reports from Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representatives abroad on the subject of the Majorities (Numerical or Proportional) required in the Legislatures of Foreign States for any change in their Constitution. The following are some of the safeguards required:

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—“Parliamentary majority consisting of at least two-thirds of those present, who must be to the number of forty in the Upper and form a minimum of one-half of the members in the Lower House.”

BAVARIA.—Paragraph 176 of the Wurtemberg Constitutional Charter, “When, however, there is a question of changing any point in the constitution itself, the assent of two-thirds of the members present in both Chambers.” By paragraph 160, section 1, the quorum of the First Chamber is fully formed by the presence in the First Chamber of half its members, and in the Second Chamber of two-thirds of its members.

BELGIUM.—“Article 131. The Legislative Power has the right of declaring that there are grounds for the revision of such constitutional provision as it may indicate.

“After this declaration the two Chambers are dissolved of right.

“Two new Chambers shall be convoked in accordance with Article 71.

“These Chambers discuss, in common accord with the king, the points submitted for revision.

“In such case, the Chambers cannot deliberate unless at least two-thirds of the members constituting each of them are present, and no change shall be adopted without a majority of two-thirds of the votes.”

DENMARK.—“Section 95. Proposals for changes or amendments to the present Constitution can be presented during ordinary or extraordinary Sessions of the Rigsdag.

“If a Bill relative to a change in the Fundamental Law is adopted by both Chambers, and the Government wishes it to pass into law, the Rigsdag shall be dissolved, and a General Election shall take place for the Folkething and Landsting. If the Bill is again passed without alteration by the newly elected Rigsdag, either in ordinary or extraordinary Session, and it receives the King's sanction, it becomes law.”



**FRANCE.**—After the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have each adopted the Resolution, they unite in a National Assembly to proceed to the revision.

The decisions bearing on the revision of the Constitutional Laws, whether in whole or in part, must be taken by the absolute majority of the members composing the National Assembly.

**GERMANY.**—"Changes in the Constitution may be effected by way of legislation. They are regarded as rejected when fourteen votes are opposed thereto in the Federal Council (representation of the Federal States). In the Reichstag an absolute majority."

**PRUSSIA.**—An absolute majority.

**GREECE.**—No revision of the whole Constitution possible. Partial revision to be verified by two successive Parliaments by three-fourths majority. Then a dissolution and a new Assembly of double the number of members elected.

**ITALY.**—No provision for changing the Constitution.

**MEXICO.**—Two-thirds, with a referendum to the Legislatures of the different States, when a majority of them must approve.

**NETHERLANDS.**—Two-thirds in a new Legislature elected *ad hoc*.

**PORTUGAL.**—Recognition of necessity of revision by one-third and then a simple majority.

**ROUMANIA.**—Two-thirds in a new Parliament.

**RUSSIA.**—"By order of the Czar."

**SAXONY.**—Two-thirds in each House, with three-fourths present.

**SERBIA.**—Two-thirds, with three-fourths present.

**SPAIN.**—Simple majority.

**SWEDEN.**—Simple majority, after a double sanction of the Riksdag and an intervening general election.

**NORWAY.**—Two-thirds after a fresh election.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The demand must be made by either Chamber or from 50,000 electors, with a referendum to the majority of the electorate.

**UNITED STATES.**—Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States: The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner effect the 1st and 4th clauses in the 9th section of the 1st Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.—Abstract from *Parliamentary Returns*.

## · EDUCATION, FREE.

The Committee of Council on Education issued in May, 1893, the following memorandum as to free education:—

Under the Education Act of 1891 the greater number of the elementary schools in England and Wales are now free. With regard to districts where all school places are not yet free the following memorandum explains the right of parents, and how they may obtain free education for their children.

1.—**RIGHT OF ALL PARENTS TO FREE EDUCATION.**—Every father and mother in England and Wales has a right to free education, without payment or charge of any kind, for his or her children between the age of three and fifteen. The right to free education is not a concession to poverty, but is common to all classes alike. Any parent who has not got free education already may write to the Education Department and claim it, either alone or in combination with other parents.

2.—**FORM OF CLAIM FOR FREE EDUCATION.**—The claim may be made in the following form of words:—"I (or we) desire free education for the child (or children) mentioned below, and I (or we) represent to the Department that there is at present insufficient free school accommodation in the district for such child (or children)."

3.—**WHAT FREE EDUCATION MEANS.**—The free education to which parents have a right must be unconditional—that is to say, must not be free while the child is in certain standards only, or be given on the ground of poverty, or be subject to any inquiry as to the means of the parent or the reasons the parent has for desiring it, or be free only on condition that the child attends regularly, or have any other conditions attached to it. It must be wholly free, without any charge for books, slates, or anything else; and it must be at a school within a reasonable distance of the child's home.

4.—**HOW FREE EDUCATION IS PROVIDED.**—When the Education Department receive a claim for free education on behalf of one or more children, they may make inquiry as to what free school places are available for these children, and if the number of free places is insufficient, cause a sufficient number to be provided. In districts where there is a School Board, the School Board is directed to provide them; in districts where there is no School Board, if the free places required are not provided by voluntary schools, a School Board is formed, and directed to provide them in like manner.

5.—**CHILDREN NOT TO CEASE ATTENDING SCHOOL WHILE WAITING FOR FREE PLACES.**—Parents who have claimed free education, but have not yet obtained it, must go on sending their children to school, even if this involves paying fees, until the free places have been provided in the way explained above.

6.—**CHARGES FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**—The managers of all schools, whether they are free schools or not, are bound to provide a proper supply of books, slates, and other school apparatus, and cannot compel a parent to provide books either by periodical payment or by purchase, nor can they refuse admission to a child whose parent refuses to provide them. But if a parent prefers to buy school books outright, so that they may remain the property of the child there is nothing to prevent his buying them from the managers, or the managers selling them to him, as a purely voluntary arrangement and a matter of mutual convenience.

EGYPT (C. 6,849, No. 1).—Further correspondence relating to affairs of Egypt.

EGYPT (No. 2, 1873; C. 6,955).—Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt.

EGYPT (No. 3, 1893; C. 6,957).—Report on the Finance, Administration, and condition of Egypt, and the Progress of Reforms.

EMIGRATION—COLONIES (C. 6,887).—Report on the Emigrants' Information Office for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

## EVICTED TENANTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).

(C. 6,935).

The report of the Evicted Tenants Commission gives a list of the estates in Ireland upon which combinations have been formed or the Plan of Campaign adopted, and where tenants still remained out of their holdings. These estates numbered 17, with 1,797 evicted tenants; the number of farms relet to new tenants, 230; and the number of purchases by new tenants, 20. In their conclusions the Commissioners set forth that the policy of reinstatement appears to have been clearly sanctioned by the 13th Section of the Land Purchase Act of 1891, but that that Section had not been successful in attaining the object for which it was adopted. There are 884 tenants out of their holdings on the Plan of Campaign estates, and they consider the continuance of that state of things dangerous to the good government and peace of the country. The recommendations of the Commissioners are as follows:—

1. That the Land Commission, or a Special Commission nominated for the purpose, shall be empowered to settle disputes between the landowners and the evicted tenants.

2. Where the evicted holding is in the power or under control of the landlord the former tenant shall be enabled to petition the Commission for reinstatement as tenant, and shall set forth in his petition the terms on which he is prepared to accept reinstatement. The offer would be submitted by the Commission to the landlord, with a request for a statement within a given period of his objection, if any, and if not, any counter proposals.

3. If no amicable arrangement be come to, the Commission shall determine upon what terms as to rent or otherwise the petitioner shall be entitled to be reinstated.

4. Where an application for reinstatement shall have been made, the owner shall have the option of requiring that the land shall be purchased under the Land Purchase Act on terms to be fixed by the Commission. The tenant refusing to purchase shall have no claim to reinstatement.

5. Upon any such purchase the Commission shall have power either to extend the time for which the instalments are payable, or postpone the payment of the first instalment for such period as they shall think fit.

6. The Commission shall be empowered to pay to the landlord such sum as shall be considered just in respect of arrears due at the time that judgment in ejectment was obtained, one-half of such amount to be paid or secured by the tenant.

7. Upon the application of a Board of Guardians, the Commission shall have power to make loans upon the security of the rates of the electoral division to enable reinstated tenants to stock their holdings.

8. The Commission shall have power, upon the application of the evicted tenant, to inquire whether the new occupier has a substantial interest in the holding, and when it shall appear that there is no such interest, to reinstate the former tenant on such terms as shall seem just.

9. The Commission shall be enabled to ascertain the terms, if any, upon which a new tenant having a substantial interest in his holding may be willing to transfer it to the former tenant, and if they think the terms reasonable, to assist the evicted tenant by making a grant to the extent of one-half of the agreed amount.

10. Where it is found impracticable to reinstate the evicted tenant, the Commission shall be empowered to purchase lands and resell to the evicted tenant under the Land Purchase Act.

HORSE BREEDING (C. 6,897).—Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on, with Appendices.

IRELAND—(C. 280 and 385).—Returns showing the details of the Irish Revenue and Irish expenditure for 1892-93

**IRELAND—LAND COMMISSION (C. 6,865).—**Return of Judicial Rents fixed during May and June, 1892.

**IRELAND—LAND COMMISSION (6,871 and C. 6,925).—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1885, 1887, 1888. Reports of Irish Land Purchase Commissioners with respect to Sales completed within the six months ending 30th June, and for the six months ending the 31st December, 1892.

**INDIA—TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA (C. 6,886).—**Statement of the, with British Possessions and Foreign Countries for the Five Years, 1887–88 to 1891–92.

**IRELAND—BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS (C. 6,892).—**December, 1892.

**IRELAND—CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD (6,908).—**First Annual Report, with Appendices. (With Map.)

**IRELAND—EMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1892 (C. 6,977).—**Report and Table.

**IRELAND—AGRARIAN OFFENCES, PROVINCES (C. 7,014).—**Return for 1892.

**INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE (9,060).—**Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency.

**INDIAN CURRENCY (C. 9,060-1).—**Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

**LABOUR—ROYAL COMMISSION ON (C. 6,884).—**Third Report of the Royal Commission on Labour.

**LABOUR STATISTICS (C. 6,990).—**Statistical Tables and Report on Trade Unions. Fifth Report, 1891. For Fourth Report see (6,475) of 1890-91.

**MONEY CONFERENCE, BRUSSELS, 1892 (C. 6,885).—**Instructions to the Delegates of Great Britain and their Report, with the Proceedings of the Conference, Analysis of Proceedings, and Index.

### **MINING ROYALTIES COMMISSION.**

**(C. 6,979 & C. 6,980.)**

The following is a short summary of the leading conclusions at which the Royal Commissioners arrived:—

1. They estimate the amount paid as royalties on coal and metals worked in the United Kingdom in 1889 at £4,665,043, and the charge for wayleaves in the same year at about £200,000.

2. They are of opinion that the system of royalties has not interfered with the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom or with the export trade in coal with foreign countries.

3. They do not consider that the "terms and conditions under which these payments are made" are, generally speaking, such as to require interference by legislation; but they recommend that some remedy should be provided for cases in which a lessee may be prevented, by causes beyond his own control, from working the minerals he has taken, and also for cases of certain restrictions upon the assignment and surrender of mineral leases.

4. They are of opinion that, where the surface belongs to one person and the subjacent minerals to another, greater facilities should be provided for the working of the minerals.

5. They are of opinion that greater facilities should be afforded to tenants for life of settled estates in dealing with mineral property.

6. They think that facilities for granting mineral leases for longer terms should be given to corporations and public bodies in certain cases.

7. They recommend for the favourable consideration of Parliament any measure which may be introduced, with the concurrence of all parties concerned, for dealing with mineral leases in Cornwall and Devon, such as the Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John St. Aubyn in 1886.

8. They consider that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have dealt with the Crown rights to gold in Wales as liberally as was consistent with their duty.

9. They are of opinion that some measures should be taken to prevent the serious obstacles to the development of the minerals in Ireland likely to arise from the multiplication of small proprietary rights under recent land legislation.

10. As regards wayleaves, they are of opinion that owners of mineral property unreasonably debarred from obtaining access to the nearest or most convenient public railway, canal, or port, or from obtaining underground easements on fair terms, ought not to be left without remedy, and they make certain suggestions with that object.

11. They suggest that the Department of Mines in the Home Office might be re-organised and extended with such additional statutory powers as may be necessary for the purpose of collecting and publishing accurate information with regard to mines and minerals.

**MINES (C. 6,939).—**Summaries of the Statistical Portion of the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1892; also Lists of Inspectors and Inspection Districts, &c. (With Map).

**MINES AND MINERALS (C. 7,024).—**Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the Isle of Man, for 1892. Prepared by the Inspector of Mines.

**MOMBASA—VICTORIA LAKE RAILWAY SURVEY (C. 7,026).—**Report on, with Appendices. With Plates.

**NATAL** (C. 7,018).—Further correspondence relating to the proposal to establish Responsible Government in Natal.

**NATURALIZATION AND NATIONALITY** (Miscellaneous, No. 8, 1893; C. 7,027).—Reports by Her Majesty's Representatives Abroad upon the Laws of Foreign Countries.

## PAYMENT OF MEMBERS ABROAD.

(C. 6,975.)

The Foreign Office issued June, 1893, a series of reports from British representatives abroad showing, in regard to foreign countries, whether payment of members exists, the amount or scale of such payment, and whether there is any allowance for travelling expenses, or the privilege of free passes on railways. The effect of the twenty-four reports, with their various enclosures, is as follows:—

**AUSTRIA**.—16s. 8d. each day's attendance during session. Travelling expenses paid.

**BADEN**.—12s. a day and railway fare; peers are not paid.

**BAVARIA**.—No salary. Free travelling on State railways, 6d. per kilomètre on all others; 10s. a day for expenses during session for members not living at the place where the Legislature meets; allowance suspended when members absent.

**BELGIUM**.—£17 per month during session for those not residing in the town; no free passes or allowance for travelling.

**BULGARIA**.—16s. per day during session, and 12s. for members for the metropolis or any other city in which the Assembly meets, 6d. per kilomètre for travelling expenses, or first-class fare where railway or steamer available.

**DENMARK**.—6s. 8d. per day during session and actual travelling expenses; also a free seat in the Royal Theatre.

**EGYPT**.—£E90 for members from Cairo for carriage expenses; £E250 and travelling expenses for members from provincial towns.

**FRANCE**.—£360 per annum; free on all State lines and the right on payment of 8s. per month to travel first-class on every line.

**GERMANY**.—No payment; free passes on all railways.

**GREECE**.—£72 per session; about £40 for an extraordinary session.

**HESSE**.—9s. a day and travelling expenses; no allowance to members living in the capital; peers are not paid.

**HUNGARY**.—£200 per annum and £66 for house rent, reduced charge for season-tickets on State lines, and the right of travelling one class higher than their tickets on all other lines.

**NETHERLANDS**.—£166 per annum and travelling expenses for members of the second Chamber, and 16s. 8d. a day and expenses for members of the first Chamber.

**PORTUGAL**.—Payment discontinued September, 1892, except to members from the colonies. Free passes on State railways for journeys to and from Lisbon. Municipalities may grant sum not exceeding 14s. 10d. per day to their members if the latter's circumstances require it.

**PRUSSIA**.—16s. a day during session, and travelling expenses.

**ROUMANIA**.—£1 a day during session; free passes on all railways and travelling expenses where posting is necessary.

**SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA**.—6s. a day during session for town members; for country members 10s. a day, second-class ticket, and 8s. for incidental expenses.

**SAXONY**.—12s. a day during session; free passes on railways.

**SERBIA**.—8s. 4d. per day during session; 2s. 6d. per hour for travelling expenses while actually travelling.

**SPAIN**.—None.

**SWEDEN AND NORWAY**.—Sweden.—No payment to members of first Chamber; £66 13s. per session to members of second Chamber, who are fined 11s. a day for absence without leave; travelling expenses. Norway.—18s. 4d. per day during their presence in the Legislature; 11s. a day for travelling allowance, besides actual fares. Free nursing and medical attendance if ill during session. This latter privilege has been extended by the members themselves to courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine for the sick ("medical comforts"), drawing and stopping teeth, &c.

**SWITZERLAND**.—16s. for each day on which the roll-call is answered, and travelling expenses at rate of 2d. per kilomètre.

**UNITED STATES**.—£1,000 a year, paid monthly; 10d. per mile travelling expenses; and £25 a year for stationery. No law granting free passes.

**WURTEMBERG**.—9s. 6d. per day and travelling expenses to members of second Chamber; but only to members of the first Chamber when they apply for it.

## POLITICAL PENSIONS.

(249.)

A return relating to the pensions received by the higher Ministers of the Crown in recent Administrations, shows the dates when the pensions were granted, and the services in respect of which they were given, but not stating the amounts paid to each. The following particulars are given:—

Mr. Chas. Pelham Villiers was granted a pension on August 19, 1869. He was Judge Advocate-General, December, 1852, to February, 1858; President of the Poor-law Board, July, 1859, to June, 1864.

Mr. Thos. B. Headlam received a pension on October 9, 1870. He was Judge Advocate-General, June, 1859, to July, 1866.

Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers was granted a pension on October 1, 1881. He was Secretary to the Treasury, August, 1865, to July, 1866; First Lord of the Admiralty, December, 1868, to March, 1871; Secretary of State for War, April, 1880, to October, 1881.

Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre received a pension on April 1, 1884, but he resigned it in 1889. He was Secretary to the Admiralty, March, 1871, to March, 1874, and from May, 1880, to November, 1880; First Commissioner of Works, November, 1880, to April, 1884.

Lord John Manners was granted a pension on July 10, 1885, but it was resigned in 1888. He was first Commissioner of Works, March, 1852, to December, 1852; February, 1858, to June, 1859; and July, 1866, to December, 1868; Postmaster General, February, 1874, to April, 1880.

The late Earl of Iddesleigh, who up to his death received a pension, was Secretary to the Treasury, January, 1859, to June, 1859; Secretary of State for India, March, 1867, to December, 1868; Chancellor of the Exchequer, March, 1874, to April, 1880.

Baron Emly was granted a pension on June 29, 1886. He was Clerk of the Ordnance, January, 1853, to March, 1855, and March, 1855, to February, 1857; Secretary to the Board of Trade, February, 1861, to July, 1866; Under Secretary for the Colonies, December, 1868, to January, 1871; Postmaster General, January, 1871, to November, 1878.

Viscount Cross received a pension on January, 1, 1887. He was Home Secretary, February, 1874, to April, 1880, and June, 1880, to February, 1886.

Sir M. H. Beach was granted a pension on April 5, 1888. He was Secretary to the Poor-law Board, February, 1868, to August, 1868; Under Secretary Home Office, August, 1868, to December, 1868; Chief Secretary for Ireland, March, 1874, to February, 1878, and August, 1886, to March, 1887; Colonial Secretary, February, 1878, to April, 1880; and Chancellor of the Exchequer, June, 1885, to February, 1886.

Lord George Francis Hamilton was granted a pension on April 12, 1892. He was Under Secretary for India, February, 1874, to April, 1878; Vice-President of the Council, April, 1878, to April, 1880; First Lord of the Admiralty, July, 1885, to February, 1886, and August, 1886, to April, 1892.

The Treasury were satisfied that each of the above cases came within the provisions of the Political Pensions Act, 1869.

RAILWAY RATES (C. 6,912).—Lists showing Articles which are charged at Rates other than the Ordinary Class Rates.

RUSSIA, No. 1, 1893 (C. 6,952).—Correspondence respecting an Agreement for the Protection of Russian Sealing Interests in the North Pacific Ocean during the year 1893.

RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES (C. 7,044).—Correspondence between the Board of Trade and the Railway Companies' Association with regard to the Revised Rates charged for the Conveyance of Merchandise Traffic, January 2nd to May 10th, 1893.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (C. 6,858).—Further Papers relating to the protected Malay States. Reports for 1891.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF, ON COMPLETION OF SERVICE (C. 6,954; Commercial No. 5, 1891).—Reports from Her Majesty's Embassies in Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, and Italy.

SUEZ CANAL (Commercial, No. 8, 1893; C. 6,972).—Return of Shipping and Tonnage, 1890, '891, and 1892.

SWINE FEVER (C. 6,991 and 6,999).—Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to enquire into Swine Fever, with Minutes of Evidence, Index, and Appendix. Parts 1 and 2.

SLAVE TRADE—AFRICA (No. 5, 1893; C. 7,081).—Papers relating to the Suppression of Slave Raiding in British Central Africa.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS (C. 6,890).—Report on the Strikes and Lock-Outs of 1891, by the Labour Correspondent to the Board of Trade.

TRADE AND FINANCE (C. 6,855, Nos. 1-120).—Reports on Trade and Finances of the different countries of the world, 1891.

TRADE.—Subjects of General and Commercial Interest in different countries (C. 6,856, Nos. 1-40).

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (C. 7,042).—Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for 1892.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—BELGIUM (No. 1, 1893; C. 6,969).—Report upon the proceedings in connection with the Referendum vote upon Universal Suffrage which took place in Brussels and its suburbs on February 26th, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS OF GREAT BRITAIN (C. 6,901).—Annual Return for 1892.

ANZIBAR—AFRICA (No. 4, 1893; C. 6,955).—Reports on the Protectorate of Zanzibar.

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## THE UNIONIST PRESS.

THE following List is printed for general information as well as for the use of intending advertisers and others who may wish to communicate with the Conservative or Unionist organs in various parts of the country. Unionist Papers which are not distinctly Conservative are printed in italics.

**NOTE.**—Newspapers which appear to be issued under the same proprietary are bracketed together.

### LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<i>Times</i> ... ..	3d. ... ..	Printing House Square, E.C.
<i>Standard</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	} 104, Shoe Lane, E.C.
<i>Evening Standard</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	
<i>Morning Post</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
<i>Daily Telegraph</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Morning Advertiser</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>The Morning</i> ... ..	3d. ... ..	Whitefriars Street, E.C.
<i>Daily Graphic</i> ... ..	1d. ... ..	Milford Lane, W.C.
<i>Globe</i> ... ..	1d. Evening	867, Strand, W.C.
<i>St. James' Gazette</i> ... ..	1d. „	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
<i>Evening News and Post</i> ... ..	1d. „	12, Whitefriars Street, E.C.
<i>Echo</i> ... ..	1d. „	Catherine Street, W.C.
<i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> ... ..	1d. „	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

### LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

<i>The People</i> ... ..	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
<i>England</i> ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	190, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Sunday Times</i> ... ..	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	2, Salisbury Court, E.C.
<i>The World</i> ... ..	Wed. 6d. ... ..	1, York St., Covent Gardens.
<i>English Churchman</i> ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	2, Tavistock Street, W.C.
<i>Church and Queen</i> ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	116, Strand, W.C.
<i>St. James' Budget</i> ... ..	Sat. 6d. ... ..	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
<i>Vanity Fair</i> ... ..	Sat. 6d. ... ..	182, Strand, W.C.
<i>Court Circular</i> ... ..	Sat. 6d. ... ..	2, Southampton Street, W.C.
<i>Sporting Times</i> ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	52, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Primrose League Gazette</i> ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	7, Wine Office Court, E.C.
<i>Judy</i> ... ..	Wed. 2d. ... ..	99, Shoe Lane, E.C.
<i>Moonshine</i> ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	130, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Observer</i> ... ..	Sun. 4d. ... ..	396, Strand, W.C.
<i>National Observer</i> ... ..	Sat. 6d. ... ..	115, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>The Record</i> ... ..	Fri. 4d. ... ..	1, Red Lion Court, E.C.
<i>Spectator</i> ... ..	Fri. 6d. ... ..	1, Wellington Street, W.C.
<i>Saturday Review</i> ... ..	Sat. 6d. ... ..	88, Southampton Street, W.C.
<i>Weekly Times and Echo</i> ... ..	Sun. 1d. ... ..	Catherine Street, W.C.
<i>Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper</i> ... ..	Sun. 1d. ... ..	Fleet Street, E.C.

### MAGAZINES, &c.

<i>Quarterly Review</i> ... ..	6s. ... ..	50a, Albemarle Street, W.
<i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> ... ..	Monthly 2s. 6d. ... ..	George Street, Edinburgh.
<i>National Review</i> ... ..	Monthly 2s. 6d. ... ..	87, Bedford Street, W.C.
<i>Handy Notes on Current Politics</i> ... ..	Monthly 1d. ... ..	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
<i>National Union Gleanings</i> ... ..	Fortnightly 1d. ... ..	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
<i>National Church</i> ... ..	Monthly 1d. ... ..	Palace Chambers, S.W.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND SUBURBAN PAPERS.</b>		
Croydon Journal...	Thur. 1d....	(See Surrey.)
East London Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d. ...	306, Mile End Road, E.
Fulham and Walham Green News ...	Fri. 1d. ...	3, Beadon Rd., Hammersmith.
Hornsey Journal ..	Fri. 1d. ...	1, Stapleton Ter., Crouch Hill, N
Kentish Mercury ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Greenwich, S.E.
Kilburn Post ...	Sat. ½d. ...	5, High Road, Kilburn.
Lewisham Gazette ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Lewisham, S.E.
Mercury ...	Sat. 1d. ...	10, The Grove, Hackney, E.
Middlesex Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d. ...	High Street, Hounslow.
Middlesex Gazette ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Enfield.
Norwood News ...	Sat. 1d. ...	South Norwood, S.E.
North London Echo ...	Fri. ½d. ...	Hardy Terrace, Wood Green.
Paddington Times ...	Fri. 1d. ...	80, Praed Street, W.
Putney and Wandsworth News ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Putney.
South Eastern Herald ...	Fri. ½d. ...	Greenwich, S.E.
South London Mail ...	Sat. 1d. ...	} 75, Church St., Camberwell.
South London Standard ...	Sat. 1d. ...	
Southwark Standard ...	Sat. 1d. ...	} 76, Church Street, S.E.
South London Record ...	Sat. ½d. ...	
Uxbridge Gazette ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Uxbridge.
Wandsworth and Battersea Times ...	Sat. 1d. ...	138, High Street, Wandsworth.
Weekly Recorder ...	Fri. 1d. ...	70, Church Street, N.
West Middlesex Herald ...	Sat., M. & W. 1d. ...	Staines.
West Middlesex Standard ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Ealing.
Westminster Times ...	Sat. ½d. ...	16, Tachbrook Street, S.W.
Willesden Chronicle ...	Fri. 1d. ...	4, Cambridge Ave., Kilburn.
<b>BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>		
Bedfordshire Standard...	Sat. 1d. ...	Bedford.
Luton Times ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Luton.
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>		
Berkshire Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Reading.
Reading Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Reading.
Newbury Express ...	Thur. 1d....	Newbury.
Windsor and Eton Gazette ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Windsor.
<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>		
Bucks. Herald ...	Sat. 2d. ...	Aylesbury.
Buckingham Express ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Buckingham.
North Bucks. Times ...	Thur. 1d....	Fenny Stratford.
Slough Observer...	Sat. 1d. ...	Slough.
South Bucks. Standard...	Fri. 1d. ...	Wychcombe.
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>		
Cambridge Chronicle ...	Fri. 2d. ...	} Cambridge.
Cambridge Express ...	Sat. 1d. ...	
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette ...	Fri. 2d. ...	Wisbech.
Wisbech Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Wisbech.
<b>CHESHIRE.</b>		
Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Birkenhead.
Chester Courant ...	Wed. 1d. ...	Chester.
Macclesfield Advertiser ...	Fri. ½d. ...	Macclesfield
Macclesfield Courier ...	Sat. 2d. ...	Macclesfield,
Stockport Advertiser ...	Fri. 2d. ...	} Stockport.
Cheshire Echo ...	Tues. & Sat. ½d....	
<b>CORNWALL.</b>		
Royal Cornwall Gazette ...	Th. 1d. ...	Truro.
Cornish Post ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Camborne.
Launceston Weekly News ...	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Launceston.
The Cornishman ...	Thur. and Sat. 1d.	Penzance.
St. Austell Weekly News ...	Fri. 1d. ...	St. Austell.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
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**CUMBERLAND.**

Carlisle Patriot ... ..	Fri. 2d. ... ..	} Carlisle.
East Cumberland News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Maryport Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Maryport.
Penrith Observer ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	Penrith.
Cumberland Pacquet ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Whitehaven

**DERBYSHIRE.**

Derby Mercury ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	} Derby.
Derby Express ... ..	Daily ½d. ... ..	
Alfreton Journal ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Alfreton.
Buxton Herald ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Buxton.
Buxton Chronicle ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Buxton.
Derbyshire Times ... ..	Wed. ½d. & Sat. 1d. ... ..	} Chesterfield
Glossop Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Glossop Dale Chronicle ... ..	Fri. & Sat. 1d. ... ..	Glossop.
Ilkeston Pioneer ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Ilkeston.
Ripley News ... ..	Fri. ½d. ... ..	Ripley.

**DEVONSHIRE.**

Western Morning News ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Plymouth.
Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Exeter.
North Devon Herald ... ..	Th. 1d., M. ev. ½d. ... ..	Barnstaple.
Exeter Flying Post ... ..	Sat. ½d. ... ..	} Exeter.
Evening Post ... ..	Daily ½d. ... ..	
Freeman's Exmouth Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Exmouth.
Kingsbridge Gazette ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	} Kingsbridge.
South Devon Gazette ... ..	Sat. ½d. ... ..	
Devon County Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Torquay.
Devon and Somerset Weekly News ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Tiverton.

**DORSETSHIRE.**

Blandford Express ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Blandford.
Dorset County Chronicle ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Dorchester.
Southern Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Weymouth.

**DURHAM.**

North Star ... ..	Daily, mornng. ½d. ... ..	Darlington.
Consett Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Consett.
Durham County Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Durham.
Seaham Weekly News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Seaham Harbour.
Sunderland Herald and Daily Post ... ..	Daily ½d. ... ..	Sunderland.
Northern Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	West Hartlepool.

**ESSEX.**

Colchester Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	} Colchester.
Colchester Gazette ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	
Essex Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	} Colchester.
Halstead Gazette ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	
Essex and Suffolk News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Colchester.
Southend Observer ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Southend.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Bristol Times and Mirror ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Small Street, Bristol.
Cheltenham Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Cheltenham.
Cheltenham Looker-On ... ..	Sat. 8d. ... ..	Cheltenham.
Gloucestershire Echo ... ..	Daily ½d. ... ..	Cheltenham.
Wilts. and Gloucestershire Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Cirencester.
Dean Forest Guardian ... ..	Thur. 1½d. ... ..	Coleford.
Gloucestershire Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1½d. ... ..	Gloucester.
Gloucester Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Gloucester.
Stroud News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Stroud.
Tewkesbury Register ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Tewkesbury.



Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>		
Sheldrake's Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Aldershot.
Hampshire Herald ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Alton.
Andover Standard ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Andover.
Bournemouth Observer ... ..	Wed. & Sat. 1d....	Bournemouth.
Observer and Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Portsmouth Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Portsmouth.
Evening Mail ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	
Hampshire Advertiser ... ..	Wed. 1d., Sat. 2d.	Southampton.
Southampton Observer. . . .	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Southampton.
<i>Hampshire Observer</i> ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Winchester.
Petersfield Express ... ..	... ..	See Sussex.
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>		
Hereford Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Hereford.
Man of Ross ... ..	Thur. 1d....	Ross.
<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>		
West Herts. Post ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Watford.
Herts. Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Hertford.
Hertfordshire Journal ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Hitchin.
Hertfordshire Standard ... ..	Wed. & Sat. 1d....	St. Albans.
<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE.</b>		
Huntingdonshire Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	See Northamptonshire.
Hunts. County Guardian ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	St. Ives.
<b>ISLE OF WIGHT.</b>		
Ile of Wight County Press ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Newport, I. W.
Ile of Wight Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Ryde.
Ile of Wight Observer ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Ryde.
Ile of Wight Chronicle ... ..	Thur. 1d....	Sandown.
<b>KENT.</b>		
Bromley Journal... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Bromley. Maidstone. Tunbridge Wells.
Maidstone and Kentish Journal ... ..	Tu. 2d., Sat. 1d.	
Tunbridge Wells Standard ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	
Kentish Gazette ... ..	Tues. 1d. ....	Canterbury.
Kentish Observer ... ..	Thur. 3d. ....	Canterbury.
Chatham and Rochester News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Chatham.
West Kent Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dartford.
Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich Mercury	Fri. & Sat. 1d. ...	Deal.
Dover and County Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dover.
Dover Telegraph ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	
Dover Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dover.
Faversham Mercury ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Faversham.
Folkestone Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Folkestone.
Gravesend Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Gravesend.
Kent County Standard... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Maidstone.
Kent Times and Chronicle ... ..	Th. Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Maidstone.
<i>South Eastern Gazette</i> ... ..	Tu. 2d., Sat. 1d....	Maidstone.
Kemble's Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Margate.
Kent Coast Times ... ..	Thur. 1d....	Ramsgate.
Rochester and Chatham Journal ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d...	Rochester.
Folkestone Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Folkestone.
Kent and Sussex Courier ... ..	Wed. and Fri. 1d.	Tunbridge Wells.
Kent Mail ... ..	Tues. 1d., Sat. 2d.	Lewes, Sussex.
Tunbridge Wells Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ....	
Sevenoaks Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Kent and Sussex Post ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Hawkhurst.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>		
Liverpool Daily Courier ...	Daily 1d., Sat. 1d.	Liverpool.
Liverpool Evening Express ...	Daily ½d.	
Manchester Courier ...	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	Manchester.
Manchester Evening Mail ...	Daily ½d.	
Manchester Examiner... ..	Daily 1d.	Manchester.
Accrington Gazette ...	Sat. 1d.	Accrington.
Rossendale Gazette ...	Sat. 1d.	Bacup.
Blackburn Standard ...	Sat. 1d.	Blackburn.
Lancashire Evening Express ...	Daily ½d.	
Blackpool and Fleetwood Gazette ...	Fri. 1d.	Blackpool.
Bolton Daily Chronicle ...	Evening ½d.	Bolton.
Bolton Chronicle ...	Sat. 2d.	
Bootle Times ...	Sat. 1d.	Bootle.
Burnley Express ...	Sat. 1d., Wed. ½d.	Burnley.
Bury Guardian ...	Sat. 1d.	Bury.
Darwen Post ...	Sat. 1d.	Darwen.
Garston Reporter ...	Fri. 1d.	Garston.
Lancaster Standard ...	Fri. 1d.	Lancaster.
Middleton Albion ...	Sat. 1d.	Middleton.
Oldham Standard ...	Daily ½d., Sat. 1½d.	Oldham.
Ashton Standard ...	Sat. 1½d.	
Saddleworth and Mossley Standard...	Sat. 1½d.	Stalybridge.
Stalybridge & Dukinfield Standard...	Sat. 1½d.	
Stalybridge and Ashton Herald ...	Tu. 1½d.	Stalybridge.
Preston Herald ...	Sat. 2d., Wed. 1d.	Preston.
Preston Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d.	Preston.
Rochdale Times ...	Wed. ½d., Sat. 1d.	Rochdale.
Salford Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d.	Salford.
Southport Visitor ...	Tu., Th. & Sat. 1d.	Southport.
Prescot Reporter ...	Sat. 1d.	Prescot.
St. Helens Reporter ...	Sat. 1d.	St. Helens.
Warrington Observer ...	Sat. 1d.	Warrington.
Wigan Examiner ...	W. & F. ½d., S. 1d.	Wigan.

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

Leicester Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d.	Leicester.
Leicester Journal ...	Thur. 1d.	Leicester.
Loughborough Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d.	Loughborough.
Melton Mowbray Times ...	Fri. 1d.	

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**

Boston and Lincolnshire Gazette ...	Sat. 1d.	Boston.
Lincolnshire Herald ...	Fri. 1d.	
Boston Independent ...	Sat. 1d.	Boston.
Grimsby Observer ...	Wed. 1d.	Grimsby.
Lincolnshire Chronicle ...	Tues. and Fri. 1d.	Lincoln.
Louth Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d., Wed. ½d.	Louth.
Sleaford Gazette... ..	Sat. 1d.	Sleaford.
Stamford Post ...	Thur. 1d.	Stamford.
Horncastle News ...	Sat. 1d.	Horncastle.
Lincolnshire Times ...	Sat. 1d.	Hull.

**MIDDLESEX**—See under *Metropolis and Suburbs, ante.*

**MONMOUTHSHIRE.**

Chepstow Weekly Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d.	Chepstow.
Monmouthshire Beacon ...	Fri. 1½d.	Monmouth.
South Wales Times & Star of Gwent	Daily ½d., Fri. 1d.	Newport, Mon.
Monmouthshire Merlin... ..	Fri. 1½d.	Newport, Mon.
Monmouthshire Observer ...	Sat. 1d.	Usk.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>NORFOLK.</b>		
Lynn Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Lynn.
Lynn Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Lynn.
Norwich Argus ... ..	Tues. 1d., Sat. 1 1/2d.	} Norwich.
Norfolk Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 2 1/2d. ... ..	
Norfolk Weekly Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	} Norwich.
Norfolk Daily Standard ... ..	Daily, 1/2d. ... ..	
Yarmouth Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Great Yarmouth.
Yarmouth Gazette ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Great Yarmouth.
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>		
Daventry Express ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Daventry.
Northampton Herald ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	} Northampton.
Northampton Daily Chronicle ... ..	Daily 1/2d. ... ..	
Kettering Guardian ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Kettering.
Wellingborough Post ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	} Wellingborough.
Oundle Post ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	
Peterborough Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Peterborough.
Peterborough Express ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Peterborough.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>		
Newcastle Daily Journal ... ..	1d. ... ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Alnwick Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Alnwick.
<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.</b>		
Nottingham Daily Guardian ... ..	1d. ... ..	} Nottingham.
Nottinghamshire Guardian ... ..	Fri. 2d. ... ..	
Nottingham Evening Post ... ..	Daily 1/2d. ... ..	
Newark Advertiser ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Newark.
Retford and Gainsborough Times ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Retford.
<b>OXFORDSHIRE.</b>		
Bicester Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1 1/2d. ... ..	Bicester.
Henley Free Press ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Henley.
Oxford Guardian ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Oxford.
Oxford Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Oxford.
Oxford Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	} Oxford.
Oxford Review ... ..	Daily, 1/2d. ... ..	
Oxford University Herald ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Oxford.
<b>RUTLAND.</b>		
Rutland Echo ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Oakham.
Rutland and Stamford Post ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	See Lincolnshire.
<b>SHROPSHIRE.</b>		
Shropshire Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Shrewsbury.
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>		
Bath Argus ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	} 8, Green Street, Bath.
Bath Daily Argus ... ..	1/2d. ... ..	
Bath Chronicle ... ..	Thur. 2d. ... ..	} Bath.
Bath Daily Chronicle ... ..	Daily 1/2d. ... ..	
Bath and Cheltenham Gazette ... ..	Mon. & Wed. 1d. ... ..	12, Old Bond Street, Bath
Bath Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Bath.
Bridgewater Mercury ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	Bridgewater.
Somerset County Mail ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Crewkerne.
Somerset Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Frome.
Somerset County Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d., Mon. 1/2d. ... ..	} Taunton.
Taunton Courier ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	
The Western News ... ..	Mon. 1d. ... ..	Taunton.
Somerset County Gazette ... ..	Wed. & Sat. 1d. ... ..	Taunton.
Western Gazette ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Yeovil.
Western Advertiser ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Yeovil.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>		
Midland Weekly News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Wolverhampton.
Midland Evening News ... ..	Daily ½d. ... ..	
County Express ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dudley.
Leek Post ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Leek.
Lichfield Mercury ... ..	Th. 1d. ... ..	Lichfield.
Rugeley Mercury ... ..	Th. 1d. ... ..	
Walsall Advertiser ... ..	Tues. & Fri. free	Walsall.
Wednesbury Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Wednesbury.
West Bromwich Free Press ... ..	Fri. & Sat. ½d. ... ..	West Bromwich.
<b>SUFFOLK.</b>		
Bury and Norwich Post ... ..	Tu. 1d. ... ..	Bury St. Edmunds.
West Suffolk Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Ipswich Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Ipswich.
Lowestoft Standard ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Lowestoft.
Stowmarket Courier ... ..	Wed. 2d. ... ..	Stowmarket.
Suffolk and Essex Free Press ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Sudbury.
<b>SURREY.</b>		
Croydon Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Croydon.
Surrey Advertiser ... ..	S., M., & W. 1d. ... ..	Guildford.
Surrey Standard ... ..	{ Tues. & Fri. 1d., Sat. 2d. ... ..	Guildford.
Croydon Journal ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	
Guildford Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	Lewes, Sussex.
Reigate and Redhill Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Dorking Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Epsom Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Sutton Journal ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Red Hill.
Surrey Mirror ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Richmond Herald ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Richmond.
Epsom Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Wallington.
Sutton Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Wallington and Carshalton Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Wimbledon Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
<b>SUSSEX.</b>		
Brighton Gazette ... ..	Thurs. & Sat. 1d. ... ..	Brighton.
Brighton Guardian ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Brighton.
Brighton Times ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Brighton.
Eastbourne Review ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Eastbourne.
Eastbourne Standard ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Hastings & St. Leonard's Advertiser ... ..	Thurs. 2d. ... ..	Hastings.
Hastings & St. Leonard's Observer ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Hastings.
South Eastern Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Horsham Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Horsham.
West Sussex Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Horsham.
Sussex Agricultural Express ... ..	Tues. 1d., Sat. 2d. ... ..	Lewes.
Bognor Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Chichester Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Eastbourne Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
East Sussex Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Hastings & St. Leonard's Express ... ..	Tues. 1d., Sat. 2d. ... ..	
Horsham Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
West Sussex Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Worthing Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Petersfield Express ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	
Kent Mail ... ..	Tues. 1d. Sat. 2d. ... ..	Midhurst.
Midhurst Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Sussex Coast Mercury ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Worthing Gazette ... ..	Thurs. 1d. ... ..	Worthing.
<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>		
Birmingham Daily Gazette ... ..	1d. ... ..	52, High Street, Birming- ham.
Aris's Birmingham Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Weekly Mercury ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
WARWICKSHIRE—Continued.		
Birmingham Post ... ..	Daily 1d....	} Birmingham.
Birmingham Weekly Post ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Rural World ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Coventry Standard ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d. ...	
Coventry Mercury ... ..	Wed. 1d. ...	} Coventry
Leamington Spa Courier ... ..	Sat. 2d. ...	
Nuneaton Chronicle ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	} Leamington.
Midland Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
		} Nuneaton.
		} Rugby.
WESTMORLAND.		
Westmorland Gazette ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d....	} Kendal.
Ambleside Chronicle ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	
Appleby Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Ambleside.
Lakes Chronicle ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	
WILTSHIRE.		
Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette ... ..	Thurs. 1d. ...	} Devizes.
Wiltshire Telegraph ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Wiltshire County Mirror ... ..	Tu. & Fri. 1d. ...	} Salisbury.
North Wilts. Herald ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	
Trowbridge Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Swindon.
Warminster & Westbury Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
		} Trowbridge.
		} Warminster.
WORCESTERSHIRE.		
Dudley Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Dudley.
Berrow's Worcester Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Worcester Daily Times ... ..	1d. ...	} Worcester.
Malvern News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Evesham Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Malvern.
Kidderminster Sun ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Stourbridge County Express ... ..		} Evesham.
		} Kidderminster.
		} See Staffordshire.
YORKSHIRE.		
Yorkshire Post ... ..	D'y 1d., W'kly 1d. ...	} Leeds.
Yorkshire Evening Post ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	
Leeds Daily News ... ..	Evening 1d. ...	} Leeds.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	
Sheffield Evening Telegraph ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	} Sheffield.
Sheffield Weekly Telegraph ... ..	Thur. 1d. ....	
Hull Daily Mail ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	} Hull.
Hull, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Bradford Daily Argus ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	} Bradford.
Barnsley Independent ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d. ...	
Beverley Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Barnsley.
Bridlington Quay Observer ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	
Dewsbury Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Beverley.
Dewsbury District News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Doncaster Chronicle ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	} Bridlington Quay.
Goole Weekly Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Halifax Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Dewsbury.
Harrogate Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Huddersfield Daily Chronicle ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	} Dewsbury.
Huddersfield Weekly News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Keighley Herald... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	} Doncaster.
Pontefract Advertiser ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Ripon Observer ... ..	Thur. 1d. ...	} Goole.
Scarborough Daily Post ... ..	1d., Fri. 1d. ...	
Craven Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	} Halifax.
Wakefield and West Riding Herald... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Boston Spa News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	} Harrogate.
Harrogate News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	
Otley News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ...	} Huddersfield.
Tadcaster News ... ..	1d. ...	
Wetherby News ... ..	Thur. 1d. ....	} Huddersfield.
Yorkshire Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	
Yorkshire Herald ... ..	Daily 1d. ...	} Keighley.
		} Pontefract.
		} Ripon.
		} Scarborough.
		} Skipton.
		} Wakefield.
		} Wetherby.
		} York.
		} York.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>WALES.</b>		
Western Mail ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Cardiff.
Weekly Mail ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Evening Express ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	
Aberystwyth Observer ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Aberystwyth.
North Wales Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Bangor.
Gwalia ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	
Brecknock Beacon ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Brecon.
Cardigan Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Cardigan.
Cardmarthen Journal ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	Cardmarthen.
Pembrokeshire Herald ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Haverfordwest.
Echo ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Haverfordwest.
Y Cloranydd ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Llangfui.
Rhyl Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Rhyl.
Swansea and Glamorgan Herald ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 1d. ... ..	Swansea.
Mumbles Observer ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Swansea.
Swansea Journal ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Swansea.
Tenby Observer ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Tenby.
Rhyl Guardian ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Wrexham.
North Wales Guardian ... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d. ... ..	

**SCOTLAND.**

Scotsman ... ..	Da. 1d., Wkly 1d. ... ..	Edinburgh.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Edinburgh.
Glasgow Herald ... ..	Da. 1d., Sat. 1d. ... ..	Glasgow.
Glasgow Evening News ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Glasgow.
Aberdeen Journal ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Weekly Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Aberdeen Free Press ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Weekly News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Ayrshire Weekly News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Ardrossan.
Alloa Journal ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Alloa.
Ayr Observer ... ..	Tues. and Sat. 1d. ... ..	Ayr.
Banffshire Journal ... ..	Tues. 2d. ... ..	Banff.
Campbeltown Courier ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Campbeltown.
Crieff Journal ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Crieff.
Fifeshire Journal ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Cupar, Fife.
Fife Herald ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Cupar, Fife.
Dalkeith Advertiser ... ..	Thur. 1d. ... ..	Dalkeith.
Dumfries Courier and Herald ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dumfries.
Dundee Courier ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Dundee.
Haddington Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Haddington.
Falkirk Mail ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Falkirk.
Moray and Nairn Express ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Elgin.
Scottish Border Record ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Galashiels.
Greenock Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Greenock.
Hawick Express ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Hawick.
Northern Chronicle ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Inverness.
Inverness Courier ... ..	Tues. and Fri. 1d. ... ..	Inverness.
Teviotdale Record ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Jedburgh.
Jedburgh Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Jedburgh.
Shetland News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Lerwick.
Kelso Mail ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Kelso.
Kilmarnock Herald ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Kilmarnock.
Montrose Standard ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Montrose.
Motherwell Times ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Motherwell.
Oban Advertiser ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Oban.
Oban Telegraph ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Oban.
Nairnshire Telegraph ... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Nairn.
Galloway Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Newton Stewart.
Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Paisley.
Renfrewshire Independent ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Paisley.
Perthshire Constitutional ... ..	Mon. & Wed. 1d. ... ..	Perth.
Perthshire Advertiser ... ..	M., W., & F. 1d. ... ..	Perth.
Perthshire Courier ... ..	Tues. 1d. ... ..	Perth.
Pollokshaws News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Pollokshaws.
Port Glasgow Observer ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Port Glasgow.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Publishing Office.
<b>SCOTLAND—Continued.</b>		
Rothsay Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Rothsay.
Southern Reporter ... ..	Thur. 1d. ....	Selkirk.
<i>St. Andrews Citizen</i> ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	St. Andrews.
Stirling Journal and Advertiser ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Stirling.
Strathearn Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Strathearn.
John O'Groats Journal... ..	Wed. 1d. ... ..	Wick.

**IRELAND.**

Irish Times ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Dublin.
Dublin Daily Express ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	Dublin.
Dublin Morning Mail ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	
Dublin Evening Mail ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	
Warder and Dublin Weekly Mail ... ..	Sat. 2d. ....	
Belfast News Letter ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Belfast.
Belfast Weekly News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Belfast Evening Telegraph ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Belfast.
Belfast Weekly Telegraph ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
<i>Belfast Northern Whig</i> ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Belfast.
<i>Weekly Northern Whig</i> ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
<i>Ulster Echo</i> ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Belfast.
Cork Constitution ... ..	Daily 1d. ... ..	Cork.
Armagh Guardian ... ..	Fri. 2d. ... ..	Armagh.
Armagh Standard ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Armagh.
Ulster Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Armagh.
<i>Ballymena Observer</i> ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Ballymena.
Donegal Independent ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Ballyshannon.
Roscommon Constitutionalist ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Boyle.
Carlow Sentinel ... ..	Sat. 4d. ... ..	Carlow.
Cavan Weekly News ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Cavan.
Clonmel Chronicle ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 8d.	Clonmel.
Coleraine Constitution... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Coleraine.
<i>Coleraine Chronicle</i> ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
Mid Ulster Mail ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Cookstown.
Down Recorder ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Downpatrick.
Drogheda Conservative ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Drogheda.
Dundalk Herald ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Dundalk.
Tyrone Courier ... ..	Thur. 1d. ....	Dungannon.
Clare Journal ... ..	Mon. and Th. 8d.	Ennis.
Fermanagh Times ... ..	Thur. 1d. ....	Enniskillen.
Galway Express ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Galway.
Kilkenny Moderator ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 8d.	Kilkenny.
Limerick Chronicle ... ..	Tu., Th., & S. 2d.	Limerick.
Lisburn Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Lisburn.
Londonderry Sentinel ... ..	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Londonderry.
<i>Derry Standard</i> ... ..	Mon., Wed., & F. 1d.	Londonderry.
Longford Journal ... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Longford.
Northern Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Monaghan.
Westmeath Guardian ... ..	Fri. 2d. ... ..	Mullingar.
Nenagh Guardian ... ..	Wed. & Sat. 8d.	Nenagh.
Belfast and Newry Standard ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Newry.
Newry Telegraph ... ..	Tu., Th., & Sat. 1d.	Newry.
Newtownards Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Newtownards.
Tyrone Constitution ... ..	Fri. 2d. ... ..	Omagh.
King's County Chronicle ... ..	Thur. 4d. ....	Parsonstown.
Portadown and Lurgan News ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Portadown.
Sligo Chronicle ... ..	Sat. 8d. ... ..	Sligo.
Sligo Independent ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	Sligo.
Kerry Evening Post ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Tralee.
Waterford Standard ... ..	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Waterford.
Waterford Mirror ... ..	Thur. 2d. ....	Waterford.
<i>Wexford Independent</i> ... ..	Wed & Sat. 1d. ....	Wexford.

**ISLANDS.**

Manx Sun... ..	Sat. 2d. ... ..	Douglas, I. of Man
Jersey Times ... ..	Daily 1d. ....	St. Heliers, Jersey.
Jersey Weekly Gazette ... ..	Sat. 1d. ... ..	
<i>Yorkshire Herald</i> ... ..	Fri. 1d. ... ..	Guernsey.

# LIST OF BOOKS

SUGGESTED AS USEFUL FOR

## CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, READING ROOMS, &c.

### HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, &c.

NAME.	AUTHOR OR PUBLISHER.
History of Civilisation ... ..	<i>Buckle.</i>
Constitutional History ... ..	<i>Hallam.</i>
Constitutional History ... ..	<i>Stubbs.</i>
The English Constitution ... ..	<i>Bagehot.</i>
History of England ... ..	<i>Earl Stanhope.</i>
History of the Constitution ... ..	<i>Creasy.</i>
History of Europe ... ..	<i>Alison.</i>
English Political History ... ..	<i>Acland and Ransome.</i>
Manual of the English Constitution ... ..	<i>Rowland.</i>
Constitutional Progress ... ..	<i>Burrows.</i>
History of Toryism ... ..	<i>Kebbel.</i>
Lectures on the House of Commons ... ..	<i>Palgrave.</i>
Lectures on the French Revolution... ..	<i>Smyth.</i>
Man <i>versus</i> The State ... ..	<i>Herbert Spencer.</i>
Popular Government ... ..	<i>Sir H. Maine.</i>
The Constitution ... ..	<i>Dicey.</i>
The British Constitution ... ..	<i>F. Wicks.</i>
Central Government ... ..	<i>H. D. Traill.</i>

### BIOGRAPHY, SPEECHES, &c.

Life of Lord Beaconsfield ... ..	<i>Ewald.</i>
Public Life of Lord Beaconsfield ... ..	<i>Hitchman (2 vols.).</i>
Lord Beaconsfield ... ..	<i>Froude.</i>
Lord Beaconsfield's Speeches ... ..	<i>Kebbel.</i>
Life of Lord G. Bentinck ... ..	<i>Disraeli.</i>
Life of Lord Palmerston ... ..	<i>Bulwer.</i>
Life of Pitt ... ..	<i>Stanhope.</i>
Pitt (English Statesmen Series) ... ..	<i>Lord Rosebery.</i>
Peel's Memoirs ... ..	<i>Stanhope and Cardwell.</i>
Correspondence of Sir Robert Peel ... ..	
Wit and Wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield ... ..	<i>Longmans (publishers).</i>
Mr. Gladstone: A Study ... ..	<i>L. J. Jennings.</i>
Life of the Earl of Mayo ... ..	<i>Hunter.</i>
English Party Leaders ... ..	<i>Davenport Adams.</i>
Lord Salisbury's Life and Speeches... ..	<i>Pulling.</i>
Lord Salisbury ... ..	<i>Traill.</i>

### COLONIES, INDIA, &c.

Our Colonies and India ... ..	<i>Ransome.</i>
State Aid and State Interference ... ..	<i>Baden-Powell.</i>
The Defence of Greater Britain ... ..	<i>Colomb.</i>
The Indian Mutiny ... ..	<i>Malleson.</i>
The Native States of India ... ..	<i>Malleson.</i>
Fifty Years' Progress ... ..	<i>Imperial Federation League</i>
Imperial Federation ... ..	<i>G. L. Parkin.</i>
Imperial England ... ..	<i>Burrows.</i>
Colonies and Dependencies ... ..	<i>English Citizen Series.</i>
Our Indian Empire ... ..	<i>Norwood.</i>
Relations of the Colonies to the Empire ... ..	<i>Sir A. Galt.</i>
Political Organisation of the Empire ... ..	<i>Sir A. Galt.</i>
Manual of the History of India ... ..	<i>Taylor.</i>
The Indian Empire ... ..	<i>Hunter.</i>
India in 1880 ... ..	<i>Sir R. Temple.</i>
Short Manual of Indian History ... ..	<i>Sir R. Lethbridge.</i>
The Russians at Merv ... ..	<i>Marvin.</i>
Persia and the Persian Question ... ..	<i>Hon. G. Curzon.</i>
Too Late—for Gordon and Kartoum ... ..	<i>Macdonald.</i>
England and Russia in Central Asia ... ..	<i>Boulger.</i>
Gordon's Journals at Kartoum ... ..	<i>Egmont Hake.</i>
The Expansion of England ... ..	<i>Prof. Seeley.</i>
Oceana ... ..	<i>Froude.</i>
Colonial Conference, 1887—Minutes ... ..	<i>Eyre &amp; Spottiswoode (pub.).</i>
Report of Conference on Imperial Federation ... ..	<i>Imperial Federation League.</i>
Tariffs of the British Empire ... ..	<i>Rawson.</i>
Trade of the British Empire ... ..	<i>"</i>
The English in Egypt ... ..	<i>Milner.</i>



**IRELAND.**

NAME.	AUTHOR OR PUBLISHER.
England's Case against Home Rule ... ..	<i>Dicey.</i>
The Legislative Union with Ireland ... ..	<i>Ingram.</i>
The Case for the Union ... ..	<i>Liberal Unionist Association.</i>
The Speaker's Handbook on the Irish Question ... ..	" "
Lies and Replies ... ..	" "
Parnell Commission Report ... ..	" "
Irish Landowners and Land Agents ... ..	<i>De Moleyns.</i>
Ireland under the Land Act ... ..	<i>Cant-Wall.</i>
The English in Ireland ... ..	<i>Froude.</i>
The American-Irish ... ..	<i>Bagenal.</i>
Irish History and Irish Character ... ..	<i>Goldwin Smith.</i>
A Life's Work in Ireland ... ..	<i>Bence-Jones.</i>
The Irish Rebellion ... ..	<i>Mazwell.</i>
Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland ... ..	<i>Musgrave.</i>
Pictures from Ireland ... ..	" <i>Terence McGrath.</i> "
The Fenian Conspiracy ... ..	<i>Rutherford.</i>
Ireland under the Land League ... ..	<i>Clifford Lloyd.</i>
The Irish Landlord and his Accusers ... ..	<i>Hodges, Dublin (pub.).</i>
Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland ... ..	<i>Lecky.</i>
The Verdict (of the Special Commission) ... ..	<i>Prof. Dicey (Cassell).</i>
The Work of the Irish Leagues (Sir Henry James) ... ..	<i>Cassell (pub.).</i>
The Parnellite Split ... ..	<i>Times Office.</i>
Mr. Balfour's Tour in Ireland ... ..	<i>Daily Express, Dublin.</i>
Union or Separation ... ..	<i>Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett.</i>

**SCOTLAND.**

Scotland as it Was and Is ... ..	<i>Duke of Argyll.</i>
History of Scotland ... ..	<i>Burton.</i>
History of Scotland ... ..	<i>Tytler.</i>
Tales of a Grandfather ... ..	<i>Sir W. Scott.</i>
Handbook of the Church of Scotland ... ..	<i>Ranken.</i>
The Church of Scotland: its Position and Work ... ..	<i>Blackwood (publishers).</i>
The Church of Scotland (Publications on) ... ..	" ( )

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

A Defence of the Church of England ... ..	<i>Earl of Selborne.</i>
England's Inheritance in her Church ... ..	<i>Webb.</i>
Parliament and the Church of England ... ..	<i>Burrows.</i>
The Scoto-Irish Founders of the Anglo-Saxon Church ... ..	<i>Ross-Lewin.</i>
The Englishman's Brief in Defence of his National Church ... ..	<i>Moore.</i>
Lectures in Defence of the Church of England ... ..	<i>Chambers.</i>
The Dead Hand on the Free Churches ... ..	<i>Moore.</i>
An Epitome of Anglican Church History ... ..	<i>Webley-Parry.</i>
History of the Church of England ... ..	<i>Short.</i>
Church Lessons for Young Churchmen ... ..	<i>Tilcomb.</i>
Eighteen Centuries of the Church ... ..	" "
Handbook of the Church of England ... ..	<i>Hore.</i>
Illustrated Notes on Church History ... ..	<i>C. A. Lane.</i>
Popular Story of the Church of England ... ..	<i>Nye (Griffith, Farran &amp; Co.)</i>
Popular Story of the Church in Wales ... ..	" "
Popular Church Annual ... ..	" "
Official Year Book of the Church of England (Annual) ... ..	<i>S. P. C. K.</i>
The "Handy Volume" ... ..	<i>Church Defence Institution.</i>
The Church of England and Education ... ..	" "
Tithe, Education, and Burials Acts ... ..	" "
Speeches on the Church in Wales ... ..	" "

**LAND, AGRICULTURE, &c.**

Rural Economy of Great Britain ... ..	<i>Laverne.</i>
Landlords and Allotments ... ..	<i>Lord Onslow.</i>
Cottier Owners ... ..	<i>Lady Verney.</i>
The Agricultural Labourer ... ..	<i>Kebbel.</i>
History of the Agricultural Look-out, 1872-4 ... ..	<i>Clifford.</i>
Publications of the Property Protection Society ... ..	<i>45, Parliament Street, S W.</i>

**BOOKS OF REFERENCE, &c.**

NAME.	AUTHOR OR PUBLISHER.
Statesman's Year Book (Annual) ... ..	<i>Keltie.</i>
Rogers' Law of Elections and Registration ... ..	<i>Stevens (Publisher).</i>
The "English Citizen" Series of Manuals ... ..	<i>Macmillan (do.)</i>
The Parliamentary Record (Annual) ... ..	<i>Wade.</i>
Parliamentary Practice ... ..	<i>Erskine May.</i>
Parliamentary Debates ... ..	<i>Eyre &amp; Spottiswoode (pub.).</i>
Statistical Abstract, 1893 ... ..	<i>Do. do.</i>
Finance Accounts, 1893 ... ..	<i>Do. do.</i>
Brief for the Salisbury Government ... ..	<i>Meredyth (Blackwood.)</i>
Six Years of Unionist Government ... ..	<i>O. A. Whitmore, M.P. (Arnold)</i>
The Nineteenth Century ... ..	<i>Mackenzie.</i>
Handy Book of the Labour Laws ... ..	<i>Howell.</i>
Annals of Our Time ... ..	<i>Irving.</i>
Parliamentary Poll Book, 1832-1885 ... ..	<i>Stanford (publisher);</i>
Libraries and Literary Institutions, Handbook for ... ..	<i>Chambers.</i>
Club Law ... ..	<i>Daly (Butterworths).</i>
Public Meetings, Handbook for ... ..	<i>Chambers.</i>
Parliamentary Atlas ... ..	<i>Stanford (publisher).</i>
Dictionary of Statistics ... ..	<i>Mulhall.</i>
The Condition of Nations ... ..	<i>Kolb.</i>
Metropolitan Year Book, 1894 ... ..	<i>Cassell.</i>
The Municipal Companion (Annual) ... ..	<i>Waterlow &amp; Co.</i>
The County Companion ... ..	<i>"</i>
The Campaign Guide ... ..	<i>D. Douglas, Edinburgh (pub.).</i>

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Twenty Years of Finance ... ..	<i>Late Sir S. Northcote.</i>
Social Equality ... ..	<i>Mallock.</i>
On Liberty ... ..	<i>Mill.</i>
Democracy in America ... ..	<i>De Toqueville.</i>
Lectures and Essays ... ..	<i>Rail of Idlesleigh.</i>
Disraeli's Novels (Hughenden Edition) ... ..	<i>"</i>
Short Studies on Great Subjects ... ..	<i>Froude.</i>
Democracy; an American Novel ... ..	<i>"</i>
Recollections ... ..	<i>Barl of Malmesbury.</i>
Democracy in Europe ... ..	<i>Erskine May.</i>
Property and Progress... ..	<i>Mallock.</i>
How we are Governed ... ..	<i>Fonblanque.</i>
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity ... ..	<i>Stephen.</i>
The Crown and Its Advisers ... ..	<i>Ewald.</i>
The American Commonwealth ... ..	<i>Bryce.</i>

**MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c.**

Quarterly Review (Quarterly) ... ..	<i>Murray (publisher).</i>
Blackwood's Magazine (Monthly) ... ..	<i>Blackwood (do.)</i>
National Review (Monthly) ... ..	<i>W. H. Allen &amp; Co. (do.)</i>
The National Church (Monthly) ... ..	<i>Church Defence Institution.</i>
Imperial Federation (Monthly) ... ..	<i>Imperial Federation League.</i>
Handy Notes (Monthly) ... ..	<i>Conservative Central Office, S. W.</i>
Primrose League Gazette (Weekly) ... ..	<i>Primrose League, Victoria St.</i>
Gleanings (Monthly) ... ..	<i>National Union, Westminster.</i>
Notes from Ireland (Weekly) ... ..	<i>Irish Unionist Alliance.</i>

(Suggested additions to this list are invited).

## POLITICAL NOTES.

It is a matter of interest to note to what extent Mr. Gladstone has, between August, 1892, and November, 1893, carried out the Promises made by him and his followers when out of office.

The following list gives on one side the Promise and on the other the Performance.

### PROMISE.

#### IRELAND.

1. A measure for the establishment of a separate Parliament and Executive at Dublin.—June, 1886.
2. Repeal of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, Ireland, 1887, against which the whole of the Gladstonian party voted, which they condemned during its passage, and which they contested subsequently, 26th June, 1886.
3. Legalisation of the Plan of Campaign, defended as a measure of necessity by the Gladstonian party.—9th and 11th February 1887.
4. Restoration of the tenants evicted at Bodyke and elsewhere, whose eviction was denounced by the Gladstonian party.—16th June, 1887; 2nd March, 1892; 30th March, 1892.
5. Legislation for the settlement by arbitration of the disputes arising out of the "Plan of Campaign."—June 21st, 1889; January 30th, 1891.
6. Bill for the prevention of evictions, supported by the Gladstonian party.—March 12th, 1890.
7. Repeal of the section of the Land Act, 1887, which substitutes written notices for ejectment process.—July 14th, 1887.
8. Discontinuance of the employment of military and police at evictions, a practice denounced by numerous Gladstonian members. — 3rd March, 1887.
9. Reduction of the term of fifteen years for judicial rents, and settlement of all arrears by the Land Commission; supported by the Gladstonian party, 11th April, 1888; 10th April, 1889.
10. Discontinuance of the use of British credit for the purpose of land purchase in Ireland, a system denounced by Mr. Gladstone.—April 24th, 1890.
11. Bill to compel landlords to sell their land under the Purchase Acts whenever the tenant desires to buy.—March 29th, 1892.
12. Withdrawal of the Imperial guarantee in the case of land stock issued under the Purchase Act.—April 10th, 1891.

### PERFORMANCE.

#### IRELAND.

1. Forced through the House of Commons on September 1st by the gag, against a British majority of 23 and an English majority of 64, and ultimately rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 378 in a House of 460.
2. Not repealed.
- 3, 4, and 5. Justice Matthews' Commission. Tenants not replaced.
- 6 and 7. Evictions carried on as usual.
8. Police employed as heretofore.
9. Nothing done.
10. Practice still continued.
11. No action whatever.
12. No action.

PROMISE—*Continued.*

13. Reduction of the interest on the guaranteed land stock.—April 14th, 1891.
14. Transfer of the control of the advances under the Purchase Act to Irish County Councils.—April 16th, 1891.
15. Establishment of a system of County Councils in Ireland.—April 25th, 1888.
16. Extension of the County Council Franchise in Ireland.—February 15th, 1888.
17. Introduction of the ballot into poor law elections, the abolition of proxy voting, and the reduction of *ex-officio* guardians. — February 26th, 1890.
18. The abolition of the right of the Imperial Executive to prohibit public meetings.—12th September, 1887.
19. Reduction of the number of resident magistrates.—9th August, 1889.

## SCOTLAND.

20. Disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Scotland.—22nd June, 1888; 2nd May, 1890; 24th May, 1892.
21. Establishment of Home Rule for Scotland. Supported by a large section of the Gladstonian party.—9th April, 1889.
22. Establishment of a Land Court for fixing agricultural rents.—22nd February, 1888.
23. Compulsory acquisition of land by local authorities for building purposes, in urban districts.—May 14th, 1890.
24. Devolution of Scotch business to the control of representatives of the Scottish people.—20th February, 1890.
25. Extension of the Crofters' Act to small leaseholders, deduction of tenants' improvements from rent, enlargement of crofters' holdings, and creation of new holdings.—May 10th, 1892.
26. Transfer of the control of the police to the county councils.—5th July, 1889.
27. Transfer of licensing powers to the county councils.—8th July, 1889.
28. Payment of travelling expenses of county councillors.—15th July, 1889.
29. Admission of women to be county councillors.—22nd July, 1889.
30. Abolition of all religious tests applicable to theological chairs at the Universities.—2nd July, 1889.
31. Increase of the Government grant for secondary education.—May 3rd, 1892.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

32. Enfranchisement of leasehold places of worship, by compulsion if desired.—April 22nd, 1891; March 9th, 1892.

PERFORMANCE—*Continued.*

13. No action.
14. Do.
15. Do.
16. Do.
17. Do.
18. Meetings prohibited as before.
19. No action.

## SCOTLAND.

20. No action.
21. Do.
22. Do.
23. Do.
24. Do.
25. Do.
26. Do.
27. Do.
28. Do.
29. Do.
30. Do.
31. Do.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

32. No action.

PROMISE—*Continued.*

33. Conferment of powers of compulsory purchase of sites for chapels.—June 18th, 1887; April 26th, 1892.
34. Compulsory powers for similar purposes to be given to local authorities.—Newcastle Programme.
35. Removal of the disability of Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.—February 4th, 1891.
36. Bill for the redemption of tithe rent charge.—12th August, 1889.
37. Readjustment of the method of taking tithe averages.—12th August, 1889.
38. Reduction the amount of the tithe rent-charge.—December 4th, 1890.

## EDUCATION.

39. Entire abolition of fees in all elementary schools of whatever class.—July 30th, 1890; July 2nd, 1891.
40. Transfer of the voluntary schools to representative management.—February 21st, 1890; June 29th, 1891.
41. Abolition of fees at evening schools.—July 1st, 1891.
42. Opening of schools for public meetings. 7th July, 1891; 26th February, 1892.
43. Establishment of a responsible Ministry of Education, with control over technical, commercial, and agricultural instruction. — 27th April, 1888.

## FINANCE.

44. Equalisation of the taxes on real and personal property.—9th April, 1888.
45. Division of the rates between owners and occupiers.—July 18th, 1888.
46. Discontinuance of contributions from the Imperial Exchequer for local purposes (advocated by Mr. H. H. Fowler).—May 21st, 1890.
47. Discontinuance of any reduction of the Sinking Fund, which Sir William Harcourt contended was contrary to the principle of sound finance.—June 6th, 1887.
48. Abolition of the duty on tea.—26th April, 1888; 13th May, 1889; 2nd April, 1890; 8th May, 1890; 16th May, 1892.
49. Reduction of the duty on bottled wines, the increase in which by Lord Salisbury's Government was condemned by Mr. Gladstone.—26th April, 1888.
50. Entire abolition of the House duty (advocated by Sir William Harcourt).—May 5th, 1890.
51. Abolition of the duty on currants, supported by the Gladstonian party.—May 8th, 1890.
52. Reduction of the expense of maintenance of Royal Palaces.—20th March, 1889; 1st April, 1892.
53. Reduction of the cost of the diplomatic services.—April 14th, 1890.

PERFORMANCE—*Continued.*

38. No action.
34. Do.
35. Do. (Clause in the Home Rule Bill.)
36. Do.
37. Do.
38. Do.

## EDUCATION.

39. No action.
40. Do.
41. Do.
42. Do.
43. Do.

## FINANCE.

44. No action.
45. Do.
46. Do.
47. Do.
48. Do.
49. Do.
50. Do.
51. Do.
52. Do.
53. Do.

PROMISE—*Continued.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

54. Withdrawal of the payment for troops in Egypt, supported by a large number of the Gladstonian party.—10th March, 1887.
55. Early withdrawal of English troops from Egypt, also supported by a large number of the Gladstonian party.—4th February, 1887; 5th March, 1891.
56. Coercion of the Turkish Government to carry out reforms in Armenia, recommended by Mr. Gladstone.—February 12th, 1890; August 7th, 1890.

## FRANCHISE.

57. Reduction of the period of qualification to three months, and abolition of the necessity for paying rates or assessed taxes as a qualification.—March 3rd, 1891; May 25th, 1892.
58. Bill to deprive electors of the right of voting in more than one electoral area.—February 10th, 1892.
59. Abolition of the representation of the Universities.—10th May, 1899.
60. Assimilation of the qualification to vote at elections for guardians to that for the County Council.—3rd May, 1888.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

61. Reduction of the numbers in the standing army.—12th March, 1889.
62. Restriction on the building of new ships of war, to which the Gladstonian party are committed by their opposition to the Naval Defence Act.—7th May, 1889.
63. Reduction of the list of general officers (advocated by Sir George Trevelyan).—11th March, 1889.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

64. Abolition of the hereditary principle in legislature, to which the Gladstonian party committed themselves, March 9th, 1888; May 17th, 1889; March 21st, 1890.

## INDIA.

65. Reversal of the frontier policy of the Government of India. Supported by the official Gladstonian members.—March 13th, 1888.
66. Introduction of the elective system into the Viceroy's Council.—March 6th, 1890.
67. Abolition of spirit distilleries, liquor, and opium shops in India.—13th April, 1889.
68. Extinction of the Opium traffic with China.—3rd May, 1889.

PERFORMANCE—*Continued.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

54. Troops still retained in Egypt. Unionist policy upheld.
55. Do. do.
56. No action.

## FRANCHISE.

57. An abortive Bill practically withdrawn.
58. No action.
59. As regards Ireland clause in Home Rule Bill.
60. No action: Bill proposed for Parish Councils.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

61. The Army shows a slight increase.
62. So far the *Victoria* has not been replaced.
63. No action.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

64. Threats against the House of Lords if they do not do better in the future.

## INDIA.

65. Frontier policy retained. Difficulty in getting Governor-General solved by sending out Peer with no public reputation. Chairman of his Parish School Committee.
66. No action.
67. No action.
68. Deputation snubbed by Lord Kimberley, ultimately a Commission appointed, India being saddled with half the cost.

PROMISE—*Continued.*

69. Discontinuance of Opium licenses in India, and prevention of the transit of Malwa Opium through British territory.—April 10th, 1891.

## LABOUR QUESTIONS.

70. Introduction of a measure for the alteration of the law of employers' liability, and the abolition of the doctrine of common employment.—17th May, 1888.
71. Abolition of the common law of conspiracy in relation to labour disputes.—January 28th, 1891; March 22nd, 1892.
72. Compulsory shortening of the hours of labour. Supported by a large section of the Gladstonian party.—6th March, 1889.
73. Bill to restrict labour in mines to eight hours a day.—February 10th, 1892.
74. Reduction of the hours of labour of railway servants, and grant of powers of control to the Board of Trade.—January 23rd, 1891.

## LAND.

75. Repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail.—Newcastle Programme.
76. Freedom of sale and transfer of land.—*Ibid.*
77. Taxation of ground values for local purposes.—March 13th, 1891.
78. Increase in the present taxation on land and its rentals.—February 27th, 1891.
79. Compulsory acquisition of land by local authorities for small holdings.—May 9th, 1892.
80. Compulsory acquisition of land by the smaller local authorities, with powers for acquiring and managing allotments.—May 2nd, 1890.
81. Abolition of payment of rent in advance for allotments.—27th August, 1887.
82. Grant of security of tenure to allotment holders, power to erect buildings, and full compensation for improvements.—Newcastle Programme.
83. Loans to labourers for the purpose of erecting buildings on small holdings.—May 9th, 1892.
84. Compulsory acquisition of land by local authorities for the purpose of artisans' dwellings in towns, and recreation in rural districts.—May 6th, 1890.
85. Bill for the compulsory enfranchisement of leaseholds.—1st May, 1889.
86. Compulsory acquisition of waste land by local authorities for the purpose of cultivation. Supported by a large section of the Gladstonian party.—1st July, 1887.
87. Taxation of Mining Royalties.—Newcastle Programme.

PERFORMANCE—*Continued.*

69. No action.

## LABOUR QUESTIONS.

70. Bill—Legislation promised in November Session, but how? Contracting Out Clause opposed by larger number of employes.
71. No action.
72. No action, except Railway Servants' Hours Act, which the *Chronicle* described as the least that could be done.
73. No action.
74. See 72.

## LAND.

75. No action.
76. Do.
77. No Government action. Nothing done.
78. Do.
79. No action.
80. Do.
81. Do.
82. Do.
83. Do.
84. Do.
85. Do.
86. Do.
87. Do.

**PROMISE—Continued.****LICENSING QUESTIONS.**

88. Transfer to the County Councils of the question of Sunday closing.—28th June, 1888.
89. Transfer to the County Councils of the licensing powers of the magistrates.—28th June, 1888; 16th June, 1890.
90. Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants on Sunday.—27th March, 1889; 29th April, 1891.
91. Bill to enable owners and occupiers in Wales to veto the sale of intoxicating liquor.—March 8th, 1891.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

92. Creation of parish councils.—April 14th, 1891.
93. A measure for the reform of parish vestries, supported by the Gladstonian party.—June 7th, 1888; February 20th, 1890.
94. Transfer of the control of the police to the County Councils.—June 19th, 1888; February 20th, 1890.
95. Abolition of county aldermen.—June 11th, 1888.
96. Conferment upon the County Councils of Parliamentary powers for promoting Bills.
97. Abolition of the privileges of the Corporation of the City of London.—May 8th, 1888.
98. Transfer of control of gas, water, and markets, to the London County Council.—Newcastle Programme.
99. Transfer of the appointment of magistrates to the County Councils.—Feb. 16th, 1892.
100. Abolition of the property qualification for justices of the peace.—February 10th, 1892.

**LONDON.**

101. Transfer to the London County Council of the control of the Metropolitan Police.
102. Equalisation of the poor rate over the Metropolitan area, and abolition of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.—29th May, 1889.
103. Unrestricted use of Trafalgar Square for public meetings.—5th March, 1889.
104. Unrestricted right of procession through the streets of London.—June 3rd, 1890.

**PROCEDURE.**

105. Removal of the Speaker's veto upon the application of the closure.—March 4th, 1887.

**WALES.**

106. Disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales.—14th May, 1889; 20th February 1891; 23rd February, 1892.

**PERFORMANCE—Continued.****LICENSING QUESTION.**

88. No action. Local Veto Bill read first time, and now practically dead.
89. Do. do.
90. Do. do.
91. Do. do.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

92. Bill read first time, and proposed legislation postponed to November, 1898.
93. No action.
94. Do.
95. Do.
96. Do.
97. Do.
98. Do.
99. Do.
100. Do.

**LONDON.**

101. No action.
102. Do.
103. Claim to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square not allowed, but restricted use permitted.
104. Do. do. do.

**PROCEDURE.**

105. Free speech stopped. Gag introduced.

**WALES.**

106. Suspensory Bill introduced and practically dropped.



**PROMISE—Continued.**

107. Establishment of a Land Commission for Wales, with power to fix conditions of tenure and settle the rents to be paid.—June 29th, 1888; March 16th, 1892.
108. Exclusion of Wales from the operation of the Tithe Act of 1891.—February 2nd, 1891.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

109. Payment of salaries to Members of Parliament.—July 6th, 1888; March 29th, 1889; March 25th, 1892.
110. Repeal of the Septennial Act and shortening the term of Parliament.—April 8th, 1892.

**PERFORMANCE—Continued.**

107. Land Commission of Enquiry appointed.

108. No action.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

109. Bill introduced and practically dropped.

110. No action.
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## EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF GLADSTONIAN WORK.

Now that the work of the Session, as regards, at any rate, controversial measures, is at an end, it is possible to compare the legislative results of Mr. Gladstone's first year of office with the magnificent promises on which he was returned to power. Apart from the pledges which his supporters gave to deal promptly with scores of subjects which remain altogether untouched, the measures announced in the Queen's Speech may first be considered, because they constitute the definite programme which the Ministry set themselves to accomplish, and in which they have miserably failed. The extent of this failure may be estimated from the following lists :—

QUEEN'S SPEECH.	RESULT.
Home Rule Bill . . . . .	Rejected by the Lords.
Registration Bill . . . . .	Second reading agreed to, but no further progress.
Bill for Shorter Parliaments . . . . .	"Prompt" introduction promised, but not fulfilled.
"One Man One Vote" Bill . . . . .	Promised, but not introduced.
Employers' Liability Bill . . . . .	Carried through third reading by Unionist support.
Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill . . . . .	Failed to reach second reading stage.
Parish Councils Bill . . . . .	In Committee.
London County Council Bill (Enlargement of Powers) . . . . .	Promised, but not introduced.
Scotch Church Suspensory Bill . . . . .	Promised, but not introduced.
Welsh Church Suspensory Bill . . . . .	Dropped after first reading.
Local Veto Bill . . . . .	Dropped after first reading.
Railway Servants' Hours of Labour . . . . .	Passed into law by means of Unionist support.
Agricultural Commission . . . . .	Promised in January, but not appointed till September.

Thus, out of twelve measures of first-class importance, one only has been carried into law, and that only because it was assisted by the Unionist party.

2. If we take other measures, described in the Queen's Speech as of "public utility," to which the Government were pledged, it will be seen that they also have been sacrificed in great part to the Moloch of Home Rule. Thus :—

Accidents Notification Bill.	Equalisation of Rates (London) Bill.
Bills of Sale Bill.	Pistols Bill.
Building Societies Bill.	Scotch Registration Bill.
Criminal Evidence Bill.	Supreme Court Bill.
Labour Disputes Bill.	Vaccination Bill.

Every one of these has been withdrawn, having made no progress since they were introduced.

3. The legislative output of eight months' almost continuous work is limited, as regards the Government (if we except some small departmental measures), to the

Railway Servants' Act, mentioned above.

Swine Fever Act, due to Conservative pressure and passed with their support.

Blind and Deaf Children's Education Act, due to the labours of the Royal Commission appointed under Lord Salisbury's Government.

Seal Fishery Act, to carry out the decision of the Behring Sea Arbitration, also due to Lord Salisbury.

Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, supported by Mr. A. Balfour, whose name it bore.

Was there ever a Government which could show nothing more than this beggarly outcome of a long session? Lord Salisbury's first Ministry, though only in office for a few months in 1885, and then in a minority, produced far more successful results, while the splendid crop of legislative achievements between 1886 and 1892 puts it altogether to shame.

## THE GAG.

### THE HOME RULE BILL.

If one could be surprised at anything Mr. Gladstone did, it might be considered an extraordinary fact that hardly a clause of this long looked for Bill, which was to be so perfect as to settle everything, stands as it did before it went into Committee.

It retains none of the vital principles with which it started, while over one-third of it has been altered or dropped by Mr. Gladstone without any debate whatever.

Originally there were forty clauses and a preamble. There are now thirty-seven clauses, and a new preamble. Of these clauses only eleven were debated in the House of Commons, some of them only in part, the remaining twenty-six, together with the new preamble, being forced through the House by the help of the "Gag."

The importance of these undiscussed clauses may be gathered from the fact that they cover the whole constitution and mode of election of the Irish Legislature, the whole judicial machinery in Ireland, the creation of a Supreme Court of Appeal for deciding constitutional questions, the validity of Irish Laws conflicting with British, the whole Land question, and the terms to be offered to the Civil Servants and Constabulary.

### HOME RULE BILL (DATES AND TIMES OCCUPIED IN DIFFERENT STAGES, &c.).

Motion for leave to bring in Bill, 13th February	...	...	...	4 days.
Resolution—Precedence on certain days before Easter, 27th February	...	...	...	1 day.
Resolution—Precedence on Fridays after Easter, 30th March	...	...	...	1 day.
Second reading, 8th April	...	...	...	12 days.
Committee, 8th May	...	...	...	46 days.
(Four of these days on proceedings under resolution of 30th June.)				
Committee—Government of Ireland payments, 14th July	...	...	...	1 day.
Resolution—Dates for concluding Committee stage, 29th June	...	...	...	2 days.
Report stage, 7th August	...	...	...	14 days.
Resolution—Date for concluding report stage, 21st August	...	...	...	1 day.
Third reading, 30th August..	...	...	...	8 days.
Total days occupied				85

Divisions on motions for closure 19, other divisions 179.—*Parliamentary Return* 418, 26th September, 1893.

## IRELAND.—THE HOME RULE BILL.

**First Reading.**—Mr. Gladstone rose to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the provision for the government of Ireland, being received with prolonged cheers by his supporters, including the members of the Government, and the Nationalist members standing up in their places. He began by reminding the House that the claims of Irish self-government had during the past seven years been almost entirely unheard in the House of Commons. It was contended in 1886 that a choice must be made between Irish autonomy and a policy of coercion, and he asserted that the contention had been completely justified by events. The schemes propounded by Unionists for giving Ireland provisional government, and even a central establishment, with limited powers, had vanished, and the choice between autonomy and coercion still remained. Since 1886 coercion had been embodied in a permanent statute, a condition which he believed to be fatal to harmony and good government. His next contention was that such repressive laws were a breach of the promises made at the Union, and of the conditions under which Ireland accepted the removal of her Parliament. He said that for a long time, from the beginning of this century, Ireland was little less than a carcass robbed of life. Up to 1886 Irish claims to self-government were represented only by a small minority of their representatives, whereas since 1886, under an extended franchise and the ballot, there were 85 Nationalists out of 101 members, and at present there were 80, or four-fifths of the representation. Alluding to the statement that Ulster was unalterably opposed to Home Rule, he pointed out that the Protestants in the time of the Irish Parliament were enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality, whom the Protestants of the present day might well imitate. The results of the late general election showed that there was a steady growth of public opinion in favour of Home Rule. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of the Bill, which, he said, adhered closely to the five cardinal principles of the Bill of 1886. Its object was to establish a legislative body, in Dublin, for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from Imperial affairs; secondly, the maintenance of the equality of all the kingdoms; thirdly, an equal repartition of Imperial charges; fourthly, practicable provisions for the protection of minorities; and fifthly, to effect a real and a continued, if not a final, settlement. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be expressly acknowledged in the preamble. As to the executive power, the Viceroy would be a non-party officer appointed for six years, subject to recall by the Crown, and he would be under no religious disabilities. There would be an executive committee of the Privy Council, otherwise the Cabinet of the Viceroy, on whose advice he would give or withhold his assent to Bills, subject, however, to the instructions of the Sovereign in respect to any particular Bill. There would be a Legislative Council, which would be elective and not nominated, composed of 48 councillors, and elected for eight years; by constituents having a rental of over £20 a year, and numbering about 170,000. The popular, or Legislative Assembly, would have 103 members, and would be elected for five years. In order to prevent any dead lock between the two bodies, it was provided that where a Bill had been adopted by the Assembly more than once, and where two years had elapsed between the two adoptions, or a dissolution of Parliament, the two Assemblies might be required to meet, and the fate of the Bill would be decided by the joint vote. All appeals were to be to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and must be on the initiative of either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State. Two Exchequer Judges would be appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the purpose mainly of Imperial and financial business, and for six years all Judges would be appointed as at present. The first Tuesday in September had been selected for the meeting of the new Irish Legislature. It was further proposed to abolish gradually the Royal Irish Constabulary, and during the transition period it would be under the control of the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown, and it would be eventually replaced by a force to be created by the Irish authority. Speaking of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, he said he had never considered it a vital point, though it was undoubtedly a very weighty detail, and he still thought it would pass the wit of man to devise a plan which would be free from practical objections. After stating the arguments for and against the retention, he said the Bill proposed that Ireland should return to the House of Commons 80 members, who would have limited powers of voting. They would be excluded from voting upon any motion or Bill expressly confined to Great Britain. They were also debarred from voting for any tax not levied in Ireland; for any appropriation of money otherwise than for Imperial services (to be defined by schedule); and on motions or resolutions exclusively affecting Great Britain. As to the first restriction the Government considered that Irish members should not be excluded from voting for a motion "incidental to" such Bill or motion. Turning to the financial arrangements, Mr. Gladstone said the keynote was in the provision that there was to be one system of legislation, both taxing and regulative, for all the kingdoms in regard to finance. Under the head of taxation might be included the Custom and Excise duties, the Post Office and Telegraphs. By retaining these in Imperial hands any clashing or friction

country or coming over here to compete with other destitute aliens.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) said that as regards the main question of policy, it had been discussed and re-discussed both in the House and the country until there was nothing more to be said about it. As to the Irish members being retained, the Bill could not truly be called a Repeal measure as long as they had seats in the Imperial Parliament. The question of dividing the business was not an insuperable problem. The Government desired to secure self-government in Ireland and relief to Parliament by means of a Legislature with the amplest power over Irish affairs; and for the protection of the minority they adopted the simplest method of a separate Chamber. The provisions regarding individual, religious, and educational freedom were fully explained in the Bill. The command of the troops would remain just as at present. He believed that the more the Bill was discussed the more its main features would commend themselves to the common-sense of the country. Feb. 16.

Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) resumed the debate. He reviewed the circumstances under which the Bill of 1886 was introduced, when there was an almost universal feeling of wonderment at the Prime Minister's sudden surrender. The majority of the Liberal party, however, were now pledged to the principle of Home Rule, and he asked how far the Bill fulfilled the intentions and objects of its supporters? It claimed to give to Ireland the fullest autonomy compatible with the unity of the Empire. The test of unity was that the central authority should have full control of all the forces to which the unity applied. If the Bill passed, the United Kingdom would no longer have full control of these forces, and our position in a case of great emergency would be in great danger, while Ireland was also deprived of all the most cherished privileges of an independent nation. The seeds were being sown of future discontent and further demands; and when those demands had been granted, where would our Imperial unity be? The Government intended that the Bill should not interfere with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, but that supremacy over persons was entirely unmentioned in the Bill, while the attempt to secure supremacy over legislation would, in his opinion, turn out to be illusory. Supremacy was to be reverentially noticed in the preamble, which was a convenient phrase for committing it to the grave. The proposed veto was a weapon which would break in our hands the first time we attempted to use it. If the British Parliament should attempt to exercise its supremacy over matters relating to religion, agrarian law, and crime, the Irish members would use their position to make things unpleasant. As to the retention of the Irish members, he was still of opinion that they ought to remain, with a view to the supremacy of Parliament and the integrity of the Empire. But the method in the Bill was impracticable; the retention could only be effected either by making the Irish Parliament a subordinate Assembly, or by giving separate Parliaments to England, Scotland, and Wales as well, with an Imperial Parliament over all. The Ministerial scheme would create two majorities in the Imperial Parliament, would lead to intrigue and corruption, and would give the Irish vote complete mastery over all our policy, Imperial and domestic. The Bill further claimed to give due protection to minorities; but he argued that it was entirely destitute of any real safeguards. He had never asserted that Ulster would fight, but he believed that if she did fight the most powerful Liberal Government would be unable to coerce her into submission. If the House endorsed this Bill it was irrevocable, and he was firmly convinced that never in the history of the world had a risk so tremendous been encountered with such light-hearted indifference.—Mr. Blake (N.) spoke in favour of the Bill as a settlement of the outstanding feud between the two countries.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) described the safeguards in the Bill as illusory, and the veto as worthless. If the finances of Ireland were dealt with they should be separated entirely from those of Great Britain, as the only means of preventing friction. The Bill was framed altogether upon wrong lines.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) said the Bill was unprecedented, and its objects were even now only partially revealed. The financial arrangements would apparently be in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and embarrass the finances of this country by making the Customs duties dependent on the Irish contribution. The Government plan would, he felt assured, have to be entirely recast. As to the land question, he asked what was to become of it during the next two years. Were the landlords to be allowed to bleed to death during that time? On the question of the veto, if it was frequently used against the views of the 80 Irish members, they would know how to give a good account of themselves. By the retention of those members at Westminster while they had their own Parliament at Dublin, they would remain the masters and arbiters of English legislation, and of the rise and fall of English Administrations. He predicted that the Bill would never pass into law, but with the Bill of 1886, and probably a future third attempt, it would be bound up into a volume, entitled "Failures to Solve an Insoluble Problem." In any case the Unionist party were profoundly convinced that the integrity of the Empire was at stake, and all dictates of honour compelled them to stand by the Irish loyalists.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.), Chief Secretary, replying to the question as to how the land question was to be dealt with during the next three years, said that matters would remain as they were, subject to be dealt with if any emergency arose. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, he said it was evident that he regarded Imperial unity as nothing but centralization, that by Imperial supremacy he meant the denial of self-government, that by the protection of minorities he meant the ascendancy of Ulster. The

proposal to set up a Parliament in Ireland as a broad political proposition was supported by all modern European experience. The best way to baffle priestly usurpation in politics was to confront it by a strong lay, national, representative, political authority. He admitted that the anomalies connected with the retention of the Irish members were obvious, but it was a question secondary to the paramount object with which the Government started, namely the establishment of a National Government in Ireland. He said all the arguments against the Bill were based on the assumption that Ireland was a constant, perpetual, and irreconcilable enemy. He would never accept that assumption, as he was convinced that no people were more likely to profit by free Parliamentary government.—The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill was read a first time amid loud cheers.

*Feb. 17.*

**Second Reading.**—Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill. He said that for the last seven years this Irish question had interlocked Parliamentary conflicts more closely than before. The opponents of the Bill, when asked, could rarely give an answer as to how the great controversy was to end, though one of them, Mr. Courtney, had said that if we had sufficient patience the Roman Catholics would become friendly to the Union. It, however, would obviously require two centuries more to bring them to that state of mind. Since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act and the Reform Act there had been a growing movement among the people in favour of Repeal or modification of the Act of Union. At one period the national sentiment showed itself in the use of physical force, but this had passed away; and the Irish people, under an extended franchise and the ballot, by a very large majority respectfully pressed upon Parliament their desire for this constitutional concession. A strong Union meant a union between the hearts of the people who were joined together by a legislative bond. There was such a union from 1782 to 1795. And why could not a similar condition of things be again brought about? It was the clear interest of the Irish people to stand well with England, and to enjoy her favourable judgment and sympathy. The Irish question was a standing impediment to the proper performance of the duties of the House, and, therefore, he and his supporters desired to produce in Ireland that state of contentment in which lay the secret of national and Imperial strength. Mr. Gladstone went on to show that many modern historical examples proved the truth of four great propositions. First, that no incorporating union had ever prospered when effected and maintained by force, an incorporating union meaning one which suppressed the Legislature of the inferior State; second, that such unions which had flourished had been favoured by incidents of history, geography, language, and race, and if force had entered into the original combination, it had soon given way to harmony; third, that no voluntary concession of Home Rule had failed to promote attachment between the two powers; and fourth, that unions, not incorporating, but autonomous, had been attended in all cases with success, either complete or considerable. He proceeded to explain his former remarks respecting the inconvenience of retaining the Irish members at Westminster. If Irish members remained, even though with limited powers on Imperial subjects, it was feared that they would share in votes of confidence upon English or British questions. History showed that in twelve cases since 1835 when a Government had been displaced eight of the questions were Imperial and four were Irish. He presumed that the Irish members would have the moral and legal right to take part in the latter. With regard to the "in and out" provision, he said all its possible inconvenience arose from the assumption that the eighty Irish members would constantly attend the House of Commons, whereas he anticipated that many would also be members of the Irish Legislature, and would prefer Dublin as their scene of action. Even if Irish members were allowed to vote on all questions, although it might open a door to intrigue, he should not apprehend any inconvenience from their habitual interference with English questions. He referred next to the financial arrangements. He admitted that no scheme could be free from inconvenience, but that was as mere dust in the balance when compared with the vital object of bringing about a real union. There was force in the argument that as our expenditure increased we ought, apart from war charges, to make Ireland contribute her fair share; but this result could be effected by increasing the Exchequer duties. The Government further contemplated a proposal by which Ireland would, in the event of war, bear its proportion of the amount levied in Great Britain.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill. After recognising the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone's speech, he pointed out that the greater part of it was entirely beside the question of the Second Reading. The historical views which he had adopted within the last seven years were entirely inaccurate, and analogies drawn from colonial experience had no real application. The House had a right to expect some reply to the criticisms which had been passed on the Bill, and some reference to the rising opposition to the Bill in Ireland. The Irish Government was not perfect, but this Bill would produce infinitely more misgovernment and injustice than had ever been known. It failed entirely to carry out Mr. Gladstone's two main requisites: to establish an autonomous Legislature confined to purely Irish affairs, and to secure the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature. The limitations proposed to be laid on the local Legislature would reduce it below the level of the self-governing colonies, and would cause

discontent. The securities proposed for the protection of the powerful Protestant minority, of the Civil Service, and of the landed proprietors, were wholly inadequate. As to the first, he did not fear any attempt to establish the Roman Catholic religion, though he anticipated that it might be subsidized indirectly; and, as to the landlords, the Government, he said, were contemplating the crime of handing over to others the power of doing that which they knew it would be wrong to do themselves. The veto was useless and would never be used twice. The safeguards were unreal, and might better be left out altogether. All the leading commercial interests of Ireland condemned the proposed Legislature as powerful only for mischief, and certain to drive capital from the country and restrict the employment of labour. On the financial question, he argued that the provisions for increasing the Irish contributions would be quite unworkable; that the I. L. would be incapable of performing the duties imposed on it; that bankruptcy would be speedily imminent, leading to fresh burdens on the British taxpayer. The provisions for the protection of the British exchequer could not be enforced, and were a gross sham. The result must be a system of purchasing the support of the eighty Irish members by constant loans and grants. The ninth clause would reduce the House of Commons to impotency, and the whole of this part of the Bill was a mischievous absurdity. The Bill deserved rejection for the mischief it would do to the Empire, even if it contented Ireland; but he believed that it would content no class except those who wished to make it a basis for further agitation.—Mr. Birrell (G.L.) pointed out that all the objections to the Bill rested on want of faith in the Irish people.—Mr. Macartney (C.) said the so-called safeguards were introduced not for the protection of the minority, but to satisfy some of the English Gladstonians. The alarm felt by most important sections of the population of Ireland was not confined to Unionists, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, but was spreading among the people who were supposed to be the staunchest supporters of Home Rule.—Mr. MacNeill (N.) dealt with the historical aspects of the question, and argued that the Irish Protestants in 1800 were strongly opposed to the Union.—Mr. Barton (C.) declared that if the Bill was passed the Protestants in Ulster would not obey it.

April 6.

Mr. Barton further maintained that there was no practical analogy between Grattan's Parliament and the Constitution provided by the Bill. Grattan's Parliament, though Protestant, was composed of loyal men. If the Bill became law Ulster would not be quiet under its wrongs. The people were enrolling themselves in a peaceful and constitutional organization, which would preserve order during the crisis.—Mr. Stansfeld (G.L.) said he was a believer in the principle of nationality, and in Home Rule as based upon it. He recognized the existence of Irish nationality as a fact, and it was the best and safest basis for the policy of the Government. It was necessary to find a reasonable and hopeful *modus vivendi*, which, while maintaining the Union, must not be too rigid and absolute. The Irish Nationalists did not want separation from England, but only a subordinate national Legislature. If this were denied, there was no alternative but Lord Salisbury's resolute government, which meant stereotyped coercion. He defended the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, on the ground that their presence was necessary to preserve the unity of the Kingdom. The Ulster Protestants should abandon their unworthy and imaginary fears, and join with their Catholic fellow-countrymen in founding the happier future of their common country.—Mr. Brodrick (C.) said that under the Bill Imperial supremacy would be reduced to a nullity. There was nothing in the veto to prevent the Irish Legislature from passing resolutions declaring Ireland independent, that no more Customs duties should be levied for Imperial revenue, and that Imperial troops should be withdrawn. The Government admitted that securities were necessary for the minority, but shrank from making them effective. As to the landlords, a close time of three years was to be given to them. The financial clauses omitted several heavy charges which would indubitably fall upon the Irish Exchequer, and Ireland would have to come to that House and ask for additional grants. The clauses combined the *maximum* of interference with the *minimum* of stability, and would lead to the greatest friction in the future. The Bill had no finality and was full of financial fallacies and spurious safeguards.—Mr. Haldane (G.L.) argued that the country had given a mandate for the Bill after six years' discussion. When the I. L. had proved itself to be able to efficiently manage the affairs of the country it ought to have larger powers granted. He condemned the attempt to excite sectarian strife in Ulster.—Mr. Kimber (C.) referred to the present unequal distribution of representation and the excessive representation of Ireland, which had twenty-three members in excess of the proper proportion, while England had twenty-three members short. He maintained that no proposal to break up the Union should be entertained without the consent of the majority of the representatives of each country, taken separately.—Mr. Leese (G.L.) remarked that the Protestants of Ulster were opposed to the Bill simply because they knew that if it passed their ascendancy would be destroyed.—Mr. H. W. Forster (C.) contended that a scheme of Home Rule should have the entire concurrence and cordial support of the Irish people, which this did not. The Bill would place the population under the absolute control of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He believed there were many Ministerial members who would only vote for it because they knew it would be rejected by the House of Lords.

April 7.

Mr. Paul (G.L.) contended the Bill deprived Parliament of none of its present powers. Referring to Ulster, he pointed out that under the Bill every Protestant would be represented in the House of Commons, as well as in the Legislative Assembly and Council.—Mr. Chamberlain followed. He said the Bill was an attempt to create a new nation, and to establish a brand new Constitution differing from any Constitution which had ever been established in the history of the world, and at the same time it destroyed our ancient Constitution. The *onus probandi* lay upon its authors, who were bound to show that it would produce the effects they claimed. This, he maintained, they had failed to do. Mr. Gladstone had failed to show that the condition of Ireland was not improving, or that a desperate remedy was required. The British people, he believed, would accept the Bill if it would completely settle the question, as they were heartily tired of the controversy, but this contention also could not be justified. Mr. Gladstone had ignored the Protestant minority (including all the propertied classes), who were at least one-third of the population, and who were unanimous in their opposition, and would resist it to the very utmost of their power. Apart from them, the representatives of the majority did not accept it as a final settlement, or if some of them did their assurances had little value. Mr. Parnell had accepted the Bill of 1886 as closing the controversy, and only a short time afterwards he declared in the presence of his colleagues that he had accepted it with their knowledge and *pro tanto*, merely as a preliminary. Moreover, the Bill itself contained none of the elements of finality. The Irish Legislature was to be prohibited from dealing with external trade, but one of the chief reasons why the Irish people desired Home Rule was in order to develop native industries either by tariffs or by bounties. Under the Bill, they might, indeed, give bounties, but if they did, they would have to levy large sums by direct taxation, and rather than do that they would fall back on a protective tariff. This, however, the Government refused to give them, so that the Bill would not, in this respect, be a final settlement. There was also no provision for an amnesty of political prisoners, which was one of the Nationalists' conditions of a final settlement, and the Catholic ecclesiastics would hardly consider as final a measure which prohibited them from establishing their Church. As regards finance, Ireland now paid about one-twelfth of the total revenue, but a great part of it went back to Ireland for local purposes, so that really she contributed only one-twenty-fifth of the Imperial expenditure: As long as we were a United Kingdom we should act generously to the poorer kingdom, but if Ireland were made independent her claim to exceptional treatment lapsed. She ought then to pay one-twelfth, as Mr. Gladstone proposed. Under the Bill, Ireland would pay £1,500,000 a year less than she ought to pay in time of peace, and £2,500,000 less than she ought to pay in time of war. The Irish Legislature could only raise revenue by direct taxation, which would result in many industries being transferred to England, and consequently to increased taxation on farmers and occupiers. The safeguards for the protection of the loyal minority were worthless. He said Parliament was asked to stake the dignity, the honour, and the life of the nation upon a cast, and the Government had been unable to give even a plausible expectation of any advantage corresponding with the risks.—Mr. J. McCarthy (N.) said Mr. Chamberlain's speech was but a repetition of dismal prophecies. He maintained that at no time had the Irish accepted the Union. The Bill contained points which the Nationalists would endeavour to amend in Committee, especially those dealing with finance. He and his friends, however, accepted the principle of the Bill—viz., the government of Ireland by the Irish people—as an honest attempt to settle the question, and although the time might come when the whole constitution of this country might be changed, as far as they could foresee the Bill, when improved in Committee, would be, at any rate for their time, a final settlement.—Mr. Plunket (C.) noted the Nationalist leaders had expressed no opinion on any of the controverted points before the country, but had maintained their policy of reticence and silence. The Bill, he predicted, would, if passed, at once produce tumult and bloodshed in one part of the country, it would bring about financial havoc, and would land the Irish Government in bankruptcy. He also protested against the disfranchisement of Dublin University, and said the purpose of the Bill seemed to be to stamp out all representation of the minority.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) supported the second reading for the purpose of getting into Committee and of making necessary amendments.—Sir G. Trevelyan (G.L.) said that by the last census less than a fourth of the population of Ireland were non-Catholic. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had formerly advocated the retention of the Irish members on the ground that it would establish the supremacy of Parliament. This cardinal point had now been conceded, and other solid guarantees had been inserted in the Bill. Yet the fact that Irish members were to remain was now brought forward to show that the Imperial supremacy would be destroyed. The argument against Home Rule founded upon distrust of Irishmen had now been given up by many, including himself, who was formerly influenced by it. He regarded this as a matter not of self-reproach, but of thankfulness and satisfaction. English and Scotch business in the House would continue to be impeded until the Irish difficulty had been solved, whereas if this Bill became law Irish affairs would not take up more than one-tenth or one-twentieth of the time they now occupied. The criticisms on finance, he said, were mutually destructive. As to the threats of resistance in Ulster, he expressed his opinion that the spouters in the North would not rise in arms, though he feared their utterances might lead to violence towards any Catholic minority employed in docks and factories.—



Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C.) denied the assertion that the measure had been before the country for seven years. It was not seven years, but only seven weeks old, and the country was already disgusted with it. This Bill was a wanton disturbance of the promising state of affairs in which the late Government had left Ireland. *April 10.*

Mr. Chamberlain made a personal explanation concerning his statement that Nationalist members had rejected the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in reference to strictly Irish affairs, and quoted from Mr. J. Redmond's speech of July 2nd, 1892, on the subject. He also referred to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds, charging the Irish members with preaching doctrines of public plunder.—Mr. J. Redmond said he had always recognized the fact that that House had an inalienable supremacy, but he also said that unless it agreed to let that power remain dormant in regard to purely Irish affairs Home Rule could not possibly succeed.—Mr. Gladstone charged Mr. Chamberlain with using a personal explanation for purposes entirely offensive and objectionable; and denied that he had identified any of the Irish Nationalist leaders with the opinions which he denounced at Leeds.—The adjourned debate on the second reading was resumed by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who concluded his speech.—Mr. Davitt (N.) asserted that the Irish, abroad and at home, had accepted the Bill of 1886 as a satisfactory settlement, and would have acted loyally up to it if the Bill had become law. He asserted the same of the present Bill, and he even went further, and declared that thirteen millions of the Irish race scattered over the world would accept it as a pact of peace. This declaration was compatible with the intention of the Irish members to amend the Bill in some faulty particulars.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) admitted that the minority in Ireland were afraid to trust the majority, and they had ample reason to distrust the men who had organized the Land League and the Plan of Campaign. If they were really to be trusted every safeguard in the Bill was an insult, and if it could not be trusted it followed that safeguards were absolutely worthless. The retention of the Irish members at Westminster would enable a Ministry to be kept in power, even though it might be in a minority on English questions, but Ulster as a whole gave a solid majority against the Bill, and yet the Government were going to coerce its orderly inhabitants and deliver them over to the rule of a lawless population.—Mr. Ross (C.) said that Sir G. Trevelyan had successfully combated the Land League, and had given no explanation of the reasons which had induced him to desert the cause of the party of order. If the Bill became law there would be a most powerful combination in the North to resist and thwart the Parliament in Dublin.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) Sol.-Gen. said the Bill would make a change of the highest importance in our Constitution, and would give securities for the better government of Ireland. The proposed I. L. would be an assembly of the very greatest importance, having powers of local government larger than had ever before been proposed for any part of our United Kingdom. Notwithstanding, he maintained, first, that Ireland, including Ulster, would remain a part of the United Kingdom just as it was at present. The Imperial Parliament would remain the Parliament of the United Kingdom just as now, and it would and could have no rival. As Loyalists, they would be bound to give obedience to the new Legislature. The Bill practically took out of the hands of the I. L. all power in Imperial affairs, but Irish members would still be able to vote at Westminster on questions which could not be discussed at College Green. No law passed by the subordinate Parliament could affect the rights, liberties, or property of any individual, so that the minority in Ulster would have no adequate motive for rebellion; nor could any individual be deprived of his property without adequate compensation—to be settled on acknowledged principles of law. *April 11.*

Mr. W. Ambrose (C.) said it would be criminal for the House to ignore the facts of the last ten years when they were giving a paper constitution with paper safeguards to the people to whom those facts applied.—Mr. Roundell (G.L.) contended that as the franchise had been granted to the Irish people, it was impossible for us to refuse their demand unless we were to make Ireland a Crown colony.—Mr. A. G. Murray (C.) declared that the Bill would result in the utter confusion and paralysis of Parliament if the scheme for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster were agreed to. A real supremacy, to be exercised by officers of the Imperial Government was essential to the maintenance of Imperial unity.—Mr. Storey (G.L.) said that Home Rule for Ireland would naturally carry with it Home Rule for Scotland, for Wales, and for England, and Mr. Gladstone's proposal was one to transform our whole political system from a unified government into a federal government. *April 12.*

**Control of the Army.**—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) answering a question, said that under the Bill, the Lord Lieutenant would not have control of the Army, acting under the advice of the Irish Cabinet. The troops would remain under the Commander-in-Chief taking orders from the Queen, through Ministers responsible to the Imperial Parliament, but the Lord Lieutenant would have power to call on the troops to aid the civil power.—Mr. Sexton (N.) asked whether it would be the duty of the troops in Ireland to put down any rising in arms no matter by whom it was commanded. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) replied in the affirmative.—Mr. Balfour (C.) then inquired whether the judge of that duty would be the Lord Lieutenant acting on the advice of the Irish Ministers; but Mr. Campbell-Bannerman declined to answer the question without notice, repeating that the question of the relations between the civil and the military power with regard to the suppression of riot was a rather delicate one.

**Closure of the Debate.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere, as to the desirability of bringing the debate on the second reading to a close at once, Mr. Gladstone said he desired to accelerate the discussion and conclude it at the earliest possible date, but up to the present time the speeches had been nearly the same in number on both sides, and with one or two exceptions their average length had not been unduly great. He would not be justified in exercising any Government influence to close the debate.—Mr. Chaplin resumed the debate, and said that the members below the gangway whom the Prime Minister would not identify the other night were those who had adopted the No-rent manifesto, and who preached the doctrines of plunder which Mr. Gladstone denounced in his speech at Leeds. This Bill was impracticable, unworkable. The financial clauses were alone destructive of the Bill; but the projected retention of eighty Irish members opened up a vista of danger and intrigue which caused one to despair of the future of public life. When our people realised the fact there would be a whirlwind of opposition which would destroy the Bill. The adoption of the Bill must logically lead to the establishment of Parliaments in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England respectively, with an Imperial Parliament over all; there would be five separate Parliaments in a disunited kingdom.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) described the Bill as a compromise offered and accepted as such. He confessed he did not believe it would be an absolutely final or immutable settlement, because the ultimate solution of the problem was to be found in the direction of federalism. He believed that the new Constitution for Ireland would prove a success, but that it would develop. At the same time, he and his friends desired to accept the Bill in a fair, honest, and candid spirit, and to work it for all it was worth, in the sincere belief that it might speedily end the miserable chapter of English oppression and Irish resistance. The financial clauses, to which he strongly objected, might be amended in Committee; but the real issue at stake, if Home Rule was refused, was not a new Coercion Act, but the disfranchisement of Ireland and the establishment of a military despotism.—Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.) supported the second reading on the ground that it gave to Ireland the management of her own affairs; but he condemned the suggestion that the Irish members should be retained with power to vote upon all questions. It would be unfair to the British majority that their interests should be at the mercy of what would be the representations of a foreign power. If Liberal members should insist upon that course, he should be driven to demand the exclusion of Irish representatives altogether.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) after protesting against any attempt to curtail discussion, maintained that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament under the Bill would be purely theoretical, inasmuch as those of them who claimed for Ireland all the rights of a separate nationality, could not rest satisfied, but must utilise all opportunities to obtain a complete satisfaction of their desires. He doubted whether the establishment of a Dublin Parliament would secure a greater amount of justice than had been already obtained under the Union. It was tolerably certain that it would devise a system of protective duties, and although the Imperial Government might refuse to accept the tariff, it could be only a temporary refusal. The probable action of a local Parliament in dealing with landlord and tenant, with trade, with Poor Law administration, and with education, gave good ground for apprehension on the part of the loyal minority. Among them were included many men who formerly supported the disestablishment of the Church and the protection of the tenant-farmers, but they opposed the Bill because they saw that it would injuriously affect the real prosperity of their country. The Bill was another attempt that was doomed to failure.

*April 18.*

Mr. Asquith (G.L.), Home Secretary, said he would put aside the argument that the Irish people were incapable of enjoying and working free institutions. If it were true, it would be a damning accusation against the Act of Union and the British system of government. The three main questions involved in the Bill, were—(1) Whether the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was effectively maintained; (2) Whether the Bill gave Ireland a real autonomy; and (3) Whether adequate safeguards were provided for the minority. With regard to the first, he remarked that the unimpaired supremacy of Parliament was declared in the preamble. Whether the Irish members were retained at Westminster to vote on all questions or only on Imperial and Irish questions, was in his opinion comparatively unimportant, but their retention was vital to the Bill. The Imperial Parliament would continue to have power to legislate for the whole Empire, including Ireland, and Ireland would retain an adequate share of control over all Imperial subjects. The restrictions in the Bill were nearly all to be found in the Constitution of the United States. While both the Government and the Nationalist members disclaimed finality, they were willing to accept the Bill, and to work it honestly and constitutionally as a basis for the future relations of the two countries. With that assurance he was perfectly content. He believed in the common-sense and the self-interest of the Irish people, as constituting the ultimate security. With regard to Ulster, she refused and repudiated separate treatment, and the claim, that because she objected to Home Rule, the rest of Ireland should not get it was preposterous. The change proposed by the Bill, though of paramount urgency, was, after all, only a natural and necessary step in our normal and constitutional development.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) condemned the Bill. He said it surrendered the whole of the executive authority to Ireland. If it became law the English Government would soon not have a single

friend left in Ireland, because they would have betrayed their friends, and would have made every Ulsterman a Separatist. The whole scheme of the Bill fell to pieces the moment it was practically examined. It was accepted by the Nationalist members only because it revolutionised and reversed the settlement of centuries.—Mr. Blake (N.) expressed his conviction that the fears of the Ulster Protestants were illusory. Only part of one province objected to this great settlement, but it was a fundamental principle of representative institutions that the majority should govern. If we gave to Ireland local control, while leaving her the share in our national concerns that she rightly demanded, we should obtain a substantially final settlement. The question was, whether to adopt a policy of trust and belief or a policy of incredulity and despair.

April 14.

Mr. Goschen (L.U.) referred first to the argument that was based on the supposed malignant distrust of the Irish people by the Unionist party. The patentee of this fallacy was Mr. Gladstone, whose confidence was only born after he had failed to get a majority sufficient to enable him to resist the Nationalist demands. He asserted that the antecedents of those to whom we were asked to entrust the future administration of Ireland were sufficient to create distrust. As to the financial clauses there had been no reply to the argument that they would fetter our financial freedom. By the arrangement as to the customs the Imperial Budget would be seriously handicapped. He calculated that £750,000 or £800,000 a year would be the amount for which Ireland would remain responsible to us, and for which we were to have a first charge on the Irish Treasury. He asked if we were to continue to advance money under the Land Acts after we had parted with the elaborate safeguards which had been built up in order to insure the British taxpayers against loss? In that case, the sum annually payable from Ireland might amount to £1,200,000 or more. From the Irish point of view, no reduction in the cost of administration would put the finances of the country in a sound condition, and he believed that when the advantages of the British Exchequer were lost, the Irish Executive would attempt to replace them to a certain extent by a system of bounties. He next referred to the absence of any information as to the land question, and said they had no knowledge of what was the agrarian policy underlying this Bill. He challenged the Government to say whether, if the country rejected Home Rule, they would accept the verdict and assist the Conservatives in governing Ireland and range themselves on the side of law and order.—Other members having continued the debate, Colonel Nolan (P.N.) said Ireland was not going to leave the partnership, but was on the contrary going to pay a large sum of money into the concern. The proper contribution of Ireland for Imperial purposes was less than one-twenty-fifth, and the proportion named in the Bill should be reduced. He intended to vote for the preamble, acknowledging the supreme authority of Parliament, but he should not consider himself bound by his vote if the Bill did not pass into law. He only acknowledged the authority provisionally.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) said it was obvious that Ireland could not hope to receive advances from the Imperial Exchequer on the same liberal terms as at present. The Bill would drive manufactures out of the country, leading to a diminution in the wages of the labouring classes. Its shadow had already injured the industries of Ireland, and he confidently appealed to the country to reject it.

April 17.

Lord R. Churchill (C.) admitted, for purposes of argument, that nominally the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was preserved by the 57th clause, but it was not preserved for any practical purpose. The separation of the Imperial Parliament from the Irish Executive, and the attempt to create two fiscal systems, must reduce the Imperial Government to a condition of great instability. The I. L. was to make laws relating exclusively to Ireland, but there was an extraordinary variety of exceptions and restrictions which were only defined in the vaguest terms. Therefore, every official who attempted to carry out a law passed by the I. L. would do so at his own risk, and would be liable to prosecution if the law were declared to be *ultra vires* and void. All legal proceedings connected with any of the numerous matters beyond the powers of the I. L. were to be determined by the Exchequer Judges without a jury, and all such cases were removed from the ordinary Judges. Referring to the exercise of the veto, he said the Royal prerogative, whenever Her Majesty was mentioned in the Bill, probably meant the prerogative as exercised by the Lord Lieutenant. The Government were bound to make this point quite clear before the second reading. He said the Exchequer Judges had absolutely no power to enforce their demands in revenue questions. The second Chamber, or Legislative Council, would neither be a check upon hasty popular action nor a protection for the loyal minority. He was ready to grant to the Irish people the largest liberty within local limits, and even to give a wide toleration to the Roman Catholic Church, which, he felt certain, would range itself in the future on the side of order and morality, but between such concessions and the main proposal in the Bill there was a great gulf fixed that he could never pass. Great Britain could not yield on this question on account of the instinct of self-preservation which animated the whole nation.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.) said there was no hope of an escape from conflict with the Irish Parliament on the reserved subjects and on finance. The Bill could not be a permanent settlement.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) remarked that every one of the United States was subject to restrictions far more severe than those in the Bill. The

Bill was amply sufficient to protect Trinity College, Dublin, and other denominational institutions. As to the veto, the expression "Her Majesty" in most cases meant "Her Majesty advised by the Imperial Minister." He admitted that the financial clauses would disturb the British Budget to some extent, but he retorted that Mr. Goschen had started a new system, which had diverted from the Chancellor of the Exchequer £7,000,000, whereas this Bill would only divert from his control some £5,500,000. The Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure was the same which Ireland paid now. The chief objection to the Government policy turned upon the character and antecedents of those to whom the government of Ireland was to be intrusted. Circumstances altered cases. It was true that some members had used language which was deplorable, and that cruel and detestable acts were committed in the Land League agitation. But were Parliament and the two great political parties quite blameless? The Land Act of 1881, to which Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire were parties, would not have been passed but for the Land League agitation. The time had come for reforming altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism known as Dublin Castle. Most of the officials would remain, and their interests had been regarded with a liberality which would make other departments envious. At present the Executive in Ireland was the weakest in the world, and yet we had sent to that country, since the Union, the ablest statesmen England could produce. After briefly dealing with the resistance of Ulster, he concluded by expressing his firm belief that, whatever might be the fate of this Bill, the trust reposed in the Liberal party by Irishmen would never be betrayed. *April 18.*

Mr. Rentoul (C.) described the Bill as based upon the assumption that Ireland was a nation, but without conferring upon her national rights. If there were to be an Irish Parliament it ought to have the power of protecting trade. He was unwilling, however, to intrust the Home Rulers with Parliamentary powers in view of their past and present utterances and actions.—Ulster asked for only one thing—that in the event of the Bill passing the Army should be withdrawn.—Sir J. Leng (G.L.) advocated Home Rule all round, and said the Irish Protestants were haunted by fears which experience had proved to be groundless.—Mr. Scott-Montagu (C.) admitted the necessity for some form of local self-government in Ireland, and would support a wide measure of that kind.—Mr. Saunders (G.L.) declined to support the Bill, because it retained the property qualification, which was fatal to good government. The Legislative Council to be elected by 170,000 owners or occupiers was not only unnecessary, but absolutely opposed to Home Rule.—The property qualification would almost certainly result in unjust legislation and unjust administration.—Mr. Jackson (C.) expressed his opinion that the Bill would produce friction in every department of Government. It would tend to separate still more the people of Ireland from the people of Great Britain. There was hardly a clause which had not been condemned from both sides, and the Bill was acceptable in its present form to neither section or party. The remedy for any grievance was to put increased responsibility on Irishmen, and to call upon them to take their share in the government of their country as part of the United Kingdom. *April 19.*

**Retention of Irish Members.**—In reply to a question, Mr. Gladstone said he declined to state whether the retention of the Irish members was regarded by the Government as vital to the Bill, and, if so, whether their exclusion from British business was also regarded as vital.

**Second Reading, Continued.**—Mr. Sexton (N.) dealt first with the retention of the Irish members, and said that while the Imperial Parliament reserved to itself legislation on the land question, control of the purchase system and the fixing of rents, the appointment of Judges, and control over the police, Ireland would have far deeper interests at Westminster than in Dublin, and therefore the position of the Irish members should remain unchanged. Turning to the financial clauses, he denied that they would involve the annual loss to Great Britain of £1,500,000, but contended that the Bill would increase the Irish contribution by about £500,000 a year. The interests of Ireland in the matter of finance had not been adequately considered, for the terms were less favourable than those offered in 1886. He objected to the charge intended to be laid upon Ireland, because it was greater than that proposed in 1886, and because it was greater than Great Britain's present profit out of Ireland. He pleaded that the Irish Government should in its earliest years be assured such a moderate surplus as would enable it to initiate useful measures beyond the sphere of administration, and to take up the system of loans. Ireland was profoundly and justly discontented, and it was a matter of Imperial urgency that this Bill should pass.—Mr. Carson (C.) remarked that those who looked for a final settlement had slender confidence in the Bill. The financial proposals would not give the slightest assistance to the loyalists in Ireland, and it was clear that the existing financial partnership could not be broken up without serious injury to both the partners. The safeguards in the Bill were absolutely illusory. The Legislative Council would be elected like the Irish Boards of Guardians on a £20 cumulative franchise, and ten of those boards had already been dissolved for various offences. The Home Rule policy was nurtured and matured by crime.—Col. Saunderson (C.) confessed that he did not trust the Nationalists of Ireland, not because they were worse than other people, but because in the present situation they could not make their real wishes known, their votes being under the control of the Roman Catholic priests. The issue, therefore, was either

trust in the Roman Catholic clergy on the one hand, or the Parnellites and the Fenians on the other. Mr. Gladstone was the incarnation of Home Rule, and without him it would be as dead as Julius Cæsar. He had adopted the new policy, not from innate love of justice or affection for the Irish people, but because of his desire to get the votes of the Nationalist members. The so-called safeguards were absolutely worthless to the loyal minority, for it was to them the enactment of penal laws, and would place them under the heel of their ancient foes. They were resolved to resist to the bitter end any attempt to place their liberties and lives in the hands of men who had proved their fitness to rule by the way in which they had conducted the Land League and the Plan of Campaign. He knew the determination of the people among whom he lived. The loyalists comprised nearly one-third of the population, and they absolutely refused to accept the Bill. April 30.

**Second Reading, Continued.**—Sir H. James (L.U.) said that the most important question in the present discussion was as to the character of the men to whom the government of Ireland was to be confided, and how they were likely to act in the future. Mr. Gladstone now professed his entire trust in those men, but the Parnell Commission, and the conduct of Mr. Parnell in 1886, showed that reliance could not be placed on the sincerity of their declaration of devotion to British interests. He doubted whether they would tell the people of Dublin or Cork that they had given up all hope of securing the independence of Ireland, or that they were satisfied with the Bill. The passing of the Bill would be equivalent to the repeal of the Union, and the epitaph of the supremacy of Parliament was written in the preamble. He pointed to several ambiguities in the phraseology of the Bill as a proof that the Bill ought to be discussed line by line, so as to make members see the responsibility they incurred in picking one Constitution to pieces and in endeavouring to establish another on its ruins. The country had given no mandate for the destruction of Parliament. If the constituencies had been told that 103 or 80 Irish members were to share in the discussion of British affairs, while the British members were to be excluded from all share in the government of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would not now be sitting on the Treasury bench.—Sir E. Harland (C.), Mr. Midmay (L.U.), Mr. H. Fisher (C.), Mr. Cust (C.), and Mr. Stock (C.) spoke against the second reading, which was supported by Mr. Little (G.L.) and Capt. Sinclair (G.L.).—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) said that so gigantic a change had never been submitted to any assembly with so few arguments in its favour. With regard to the argument that coercion had failed, he showed that agrarian crime was far greater before the Union than it had been since, and that the exceptional laws passed for its repression since the Union were much milder than those enacted in the last century. Coercion, when firmly and courageously applied, had not proved ineffective, and would lead to a time when no further legislation on the subject would be necessary. As to the argument that the Union had failed to produce material prosperity, he admitted that great improvement was still required in the condition of the tenant-farmers and labourers, but he denied that the existing state of things was due to the Union. The condition of tenant-farmers had enormously improved since the commencement of this century. As to another argument, that England was responsible for all the woes of Ireland, and that this Bill was a sort of set-off to the wrongs afflicted by her, he admitted that England had often played a sorry part in the history of Ireland, but it was hypocrisy, when it was not ignorance, to throw upon England alone all responsibility for Irish ills. If English politicians went about abusing their own country, it was no wonder that foreign writers should take them at their word. The truth was that before the English power went to Ireland, that country was a mere collection of hostile and warlike tribes. Law and civilization, the imperfect unity which Ireland enjoyed, and the Parliament which Ireland desired to have restored, were all the work of England. On the latter point, however, he said, the nation which now demanded a Parliament was not the nation which once had it. Those who formerly had a Parliament in Ireland desired to have one no longer. Dealing with the Bill itself, he said that if it passed, there must be two Committees of Supply, two Appropriation Bills, and two Chancellors of the Exchequer; and we should not be able to touch the customs or excise without altering all our relations with Ireland in a manner most unjust to the British taxpayers. As to the supremacy, Parliament would no doubt continue legally to be supreme, but, he asked where the real power lay, and who would be the *de facto* rulers of Ireland? Was the power to be vested in this Parliament or in that Parliament? The Home Secretary had said that the supremacy would be supported by a body of Imperial officials, but no provision whatever was made for them in the Bill. It was clear enough that the supremacy was illusory. Nor was there any security as to finality. It was a compromise, which could not last, inasmuch as the Irish had always claimed rights far in excess of the Bill. The Nationalist members professed to accept it, but they had no mandate to barter what the Irish regarded as their hereditary rights. The financial clauses were regarded by every Irish member who had spoken as likely to bring Ireland, within a brief and miserable period, to absolute bankruptcy. Then the terms offered to the Civil Service and the Constabulary who would be sacrificed under the Bill, were utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. After repelling the attack made upon him on account of his speech at Belfast, Mr. Balfour referred to the character of the

members who would probably compose the majority in the new Parliament, describing them as having been long occupied in propagating doctrines in regard to land, property and government, which were wholly inconsistent with any government at all. In conclusion, he declared that if the Ministerialists chose in their madness to commit this great political crime, all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland would vanish for ever.—Mr. Gladstone wound up the debate. He said that while he did not deny that the Union had, with other difficulties, left an inheritance of complicated financial arrangements, there was nothing to terrify men who had a great object in view and who did not intend to be prevented by secondary obstacles from attaining it. The supremacy of Parliament was for the first time during the last 90 years to be founded upon right as well as backed by power. As to the land question, they had, in his opinion, made provision for the redemption of their pledges, by giving Parliament ample time for dealing with it, and if the Government had attempted to couple together a Home Rule Bill and a Land Bill they would have committed a suicidal act. But for the Land League, the Act of 1881 would not have been passed, and without that Act he asked what, in the opinion of the Opposition would have been the condition of Ireland at the present day? The issue to be decided was—How is Ireland to be governed? Lord Salisbury's ideal was twenty years of firm government, which was a euphuism for coercion, but the experiment which he had tried for six years had completely failed, and the Opposition had no other policy. The Government policy of Home Rule had been universally successful wherever tried. He believed the Bill would close a controversy of seven hundred years. The Nationalist members from Ireland had cordially accepted the offer made to them, and had even gone beyond his expectations in that respect. The Bill could only be rejected because their declarations were distrusted and disbelieved. He did not share in these feelings, though he admitted that some of them in the excitement of past times had used strong expressions of aversion to this country, no such language, however, had been used since the door of hope had been opened. We have freely given free institutions to people of our own race all over the world, and they had been attended with success. But to the Irishman alone we refused to give the same privileges. The Liberal party, however, having taken the matter in hand would never relax its efforts to carry the enterprise to that success which had attended every cause which it had seriously undertaken.—Mr. Bartley (C.) having risen to speak, Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) moved the closure, which was agreed to, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by 347 to 304—majority, 43.—The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the Ministerialists.

*April 21.*

**Postponement of Financial Clauses.**—In reply to questions, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would postpone the financial clauses until the others had been dealt with. At present they had no new proposal to make with regard to them, but it would be necessary to enter into detail, and to give further information later on. He could not say that they adhered to the clauses as they stood. The financial clauses would remain open in Committee.—The Speaker then gave his ruling on various proposed instructions to the Committee, and ruled 13 out of order.

*May 5.*

**Retention of Irish Members.**—Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government intended to adhere to the provisions of Clause 9, dealing with the retention of the Irish members?—Mr. Gladstone said they would state their intentions when the clause was reached in Committee. They intended to submit the clause as it stood, but though there were some points of difficulty which would be explained, they had no intention of making any change.

**Postponement of Clause 1.**—The House having gone into Committee, Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) moved the postponement of Clause 1, with the view to moving amendments for postponing all clauses up to Clause 9, which related to the retention of Irish members at Westminster. He said that unless the House had a distinct assurance that the Government intended to adhere substantially to Clause 9, they would be discussing the Bill in ignorance. He asked them to declare whether there was any truth in the rumours that they had decided that the Irish members should be retained for all purposes, and in their full numbers.—Mr. Gladstone argued that the Bill should be taken point by point according to the natural order. It would be futile to discuss either the finance, the retention, or the veto clauses until they had determined whether Ireland was to have a local Legislature or not.—The amendment was negatived by 270 to 213—majority, 57.

**Supremacy of Parliament.**—Mr. Darling (C.) moved an amendment that the establishment of an Irish Legislature should not in any way impair, restrict, or alter the supreme power and authority of Parliament in all matters local and Imperial, and over all persons in Great Britain and Ireland. He argued that the amendment was necessary from the fact that the most important declaration of the Bill was put in the preamble, which was not an enacting part of the measure.—Mr. Gladstone replied that the preamble would apply to the whole Bill. He objected to any declaration which tended to limit the supremacy of Parliament.—Col. Sanderson (C.) said that he should move no amendment, as nothing could make the Bill palatable, but as the Bill would establish in Ireland a Government of robbery, jobbery, and beggary, he would support any amendment which would effectually curtail the predatory propensities of a squalid

Parliament and of a hungry Executive floating on whisky.—Mr. Reid (G.L.) believed that the supremacy of Parliament would be left unimpaired without the amendment.—Sir H. James supported it on the ground that no doubt ought to be left on the subject.—Mr. Asquith said the amendment would give only a paper supremacy.—Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, considered it of the utmost value, as the preface to the introduction of future machinery for enabling Parliament to exercise a real supremacy.—Mr. Barton (C.) showed its necessity by reference to the action of the Irish Parliament before the Union, which had on various occasions repudiated the supremacy of the British Parliament, and its right to legislate for Ireland.—Mr. Bousfield (C.) moved to preface the amendment with the words "subject to and."—Mr. Gladstone opposed the addition.—Mr. Chamberlain complained that the Government had taken only the Irish members into their confidence. If the Government had a mind, they ought to let the House know what it was.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) opposed the amendment as useless, and said the preamble was applicable to the whole of the Bill.—Mr. Matthews (C.) supported the amendment on the ground that the Parliament to be left after this Bill was passed would not be the Parliament whose supremacy was maintained by the Act of Union.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) challenged the Opposition to point out a word which impaired the supremacy of that Parliament.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) was of opinion that there ought to be an operative supremacy instead of a supremacy which meant nothing except an empty respect paid to a dead idea.—Mr. Morley (G.L.) then moved the closure, which was put amid loud cries of "Shame" from the Opposition, and was carried by 243 to 195—majority 48. Mr. Bousfield's amendment was negatived by 276 to 222, and Mr. Darling's amendment by 285 to 233.—When the numbers had been announced, Lord R. Churchill (C.) moved to report progress, as the Committee were not in a condition, after what had passed, to continue the discussion, because neither the leaders nor supporters of the Government would allow to the Constitutional Opposition the slightest fair play. This was one of the most important features of the Bill, and he warned Mr. Gladstone that if he thought he could silence the Opposition he would have to resort to proceedings he had never dreamt of.—Mr. Gladstone denied that he had introduced a new procedure, as it had been invented by the hon. gentlemen opposite, who had by means of it invaded liberty and forced a Coercion Bill upon Ireland without any discussion in Committee. The present had not been an unreasonable exercise of the closure.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) asked whether in the future discussion was to be stopped whenever Mr. Morley chose to move the closure. If these tactics were to be repeated he suggested in the interests of peace, that Mr. Gladstone should at once move that the Bill be reported on Thursday. It was a foregone conclusion, as the Nationalist members had been squared and were prepared to vote for the Government through thick and thin.—A disturbance ensued, and Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) called attention to the conduct of Mr. Byles, who had shouted to Mr. Chamberlain, "How much would it take to square you?" Mr. Byles admitted having done so, but only because Mr. Chamberlain had insulted the Irish members. A scene of great excitement followed this statement, which was not allayed for some time. The motion to report progress having been negatived by 307 to 265, Mr. Balfour moved that the Chairman do now leave the chair, and expressed a hope that the Government would see that their policy would not conduce to calm and expeditious progress.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said, "We resist the motion," and it was negatived by 304 to 257. The Committee adjourned at midnight.

May 8.

Subordinate Parliament.—Mr. Bartley (C.) moved an amendment that the I. L. should be "subordinate to Parliament."—Mr. Gladstone said the Government wished to leave the supremacy of Parliament exactly as they found it. The words "subordinate to Parliament" were unknown to our legislation, and carried no enacting force. The intention was to pass a slight upon the I. L. and to put a bar sinister upon it.—Lord R. Churchill said the *bona fide* object was to arrive at a practical and not merely a paper declaration of the supremacy. The argument that the Bill left the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament exactly as it found it was fallacious, as they would have parted with all control over the Executive in regard to Irish matters, and also with all power of controlling Supply in the Irish Parliament. Therefore it was necessary to introduce practical provisions to control the action of the Irish Executive.—Mr. Balfour said the English people would learn from Mr. Gladstone that a declaration of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament could not be accepted by him because the mere statement would hurt the feelings of the Nationalist members.—The amendment was negatived by 292 to 257, majority 35.

An Irish "Parliament."—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) moved to substitute the word "Parliament" for "Legislature."—Mr. Gladstone said the word was not usually applied to a local Legislature except in Canada. He did not desire to fix inferiority upon the I. L., but he did not believe it would be wise to call it by a name different from that of similar local bodies elsewhere.—Mr. Balfour said that if the Government desired to regard Irish feeling they ought to accept a proposal which would satisfy the traditional aspirations of the Nationalist party; but he opposed the amendment as he did not wish those traditions to be revived.—Negatived by 486 to 40.

**Legislative Council.**—Mr. T. W. Russell moved to omit the words establishing a second Chamber, to be called the Legislative Council. He maintained that the second Chamber, as proposed, would be useless for the purpose of revising or delaying doubtful legislation. Its professed object was to afford protection to the minority; but in view of the mode in which it was to be elected, the protection would be a mere sham. Those members who were opposed, on principle, to second Chambers, ought not to help the Government to establish this "pinchbeck House of Lords" in Ireland.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) said the real aim of the amendment was either to destroy the Bill or to waste time. He himself had given notice of a precisely similar amendment, because he was opposed to second Chambers, but he intended to vote against this amendment as a matter of strategy.—Mr. Barton (C.) supported the amendment, as the proposed Legislative Council would be practically a priests' Upper House.

*May 9.*  
Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment was further considered.—Mr. Heneage (L.U.) contended that nobody in Ireland really wanted two Chambers.—Mr. Gladstone said the view of the Government was that an elected Assembly would be the proper form for a second Chamber, but the Committee would exercise its free judgment when the proposal came before it. At present the principle only was in question. All colonial Legislatures had second Chambers, which operated as a serious check upon hasty action. The general sentiment of the Irish Nationalists was to accept whatever might conciliate their fellow-countrymen. The second Chamber would be able to interpose time for reflection and to effect agreement between the separate parties.—Mr. Plunket (C.) said the present proposal was far worse than that of 1886. There would be no real protection for the loyal minority, and the Legislative Council would only aggravate the dangerous influences of the first Chamber. The franchise under which the second chamber was to be elected, and the arbitrary powers of dissolution to be vested in the Irish Ministry, would deprive it of any value as a check on hasty legislation. He believed that these discussions would make the Bill appear more and more detestable in the eyes of the Irish people.—Mr. Hunter (G.L.) said he had ascertained privately that the Nationalists would, in the interests of peace, accept the large limitation of democratic power involved in a second Chamber.—Mr. James Lowther (C.) supported the amendment on the ground that an inadequate second Chamber was worse than none.—Mr. Whitbread (G.L.) expressed his astonishment at the intention which, he alleged, Mr. Plunket had expressed on the part of the Opposition to make the Bill detestable.—Mr. J. McCarthy pointed out that the amendment denied the right of having any second Chamber. He and his colleagues believed that in view of a certain fear on the part of the minority that they might be overborne by the majority, the best means of affording protection would be by the establishment of a second Chamber.—Mr. Gerald Balfour (C.) argued in favour of a second Chamber in principle, but believed that there were no proper materials for constituting one in Ireland.—Mr. Coleridge (G.L.) said the debate had shown that no one favoured the proposed Legislative Council, and he appealed to the Government to reconsider their decision.—Mr. Bryce (G.L.) insisted that the Government would have neglected the lessons of all experience if the Bill had provided for the establishment of only one Chamber.—Mr. Balfour said the Legislative Council would be only a danger to those whom it was designed to protect. The proper checks on the Legislative Assembly were the action of the Imperial Parliament and the veto of the Crown.—The amendment was negatived by 295 to 244—majority, 51.

*May 10.*

**An Irish "Senate."**—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) moved an amendment that the Legislative Council should be styled the Senate. This was opposed by Mr. Morley, and after some discussion the amendment was negatived.

**Irish "House of Commons."**—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) next moved that the Legislative Assembly should be styled the House of Commons of Ireland, and after a few words from Mr. J. G. Lawson, who deprecated the attempt to create confusion by setting up a second House of Commons, the amendment was negatived on a division by 482 to 84.

**Clause 1 Carried.**—On the question that Clause 1 should stand part of the Bill, Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) who was frequently interrupted by the Nationalists, said it would assert the principle of a separate legislature for Ireland. He proceeded to refer to the attitude of the Ulster Protestants, and said the Government were wholly unable to surmount that difficulty, having been unable to submit any proposal on the subject. As to the retention of the Irish members, the Government had declined to say whether they would adhere to the ninth clause, though Mr. Gladstone had formerly laid down in the most definite language that he would not tolerate Irish members with a Parliament of their own coming to discuss British affairs at Westminster. The financial clauses were relegated to the end of the Bill, and the House was asked to commit itself to the plan of an Irish Legislature without knowing its cost. Moreover, the financial scheme in the Bill had utterly broken down through being based upon inaccurate estimates. It was known, however, that Ireland was to pay less than her fair contribution, and that England would have to make a grant in aid of the Irish Constabulary. These things ought to have been known at the general election. The Bill was founded on a sham supremacy, a sham veto, sham safeguards, and sham finance.—Mr. Gladstone replied that full information had been given to the House on the subjects of Ulster, finance, the retention



of Irish members, and the war contribution. The retention of the Irish members was no part of his original plan, but was proposed in deference to the great mass of opinion in the country; but the Government were not bound to any one method of proceeding, and would conform to public opinion with regard to the manner in which they were to give form to the plan. He repeated that the objections to the Bill might be put under four heads—gratuitous assertion, persistent misapprehension, gross exaggeration, and arbitrary prophecy. The Government accepted the declaration of the Nationalists on the vital points of supremacy, finality, and interference by the British Parliament in the case of grave injustice being done, as solemn, binding, absolute, and given in the name of the Irish people. He advised hon. members not to be drawn by Mr. Chamberlain into what were sometimes called "vain repetitions." The Government would be silent, or would speak according to their own judgment.—Mr. E. Stanhope (C.) congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the adroitness with which he had evaded answering Mr. Chamberlain's questions, and described as astounding his assertion that he had explained every point in his policy. The Nationalist members alone knew the Prime Minister's intention; the rest of the world were entirely in the dark.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) said that if the Bill became law, the United Kingdom would still remain the United Kingdom and Ireland would be a part of it; and Parliament would remain for all purposes the Parliament of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, and could not be deprived of its supreme authority. The Government, however, would consider any clause brought forward for the purpose of recognising that authority.—Mr. Balfour moved to report progress.—Mr. Morley opposed, on the ground that a second reading debate upon one clause was a complete innovation. The Government would use all the forms of the House, rightly interpreted, in conformity with tradition, to resist these tactics. In conclusion he moved the closure.—The motion to report progress was negatived by 304 to 260, after which Mr. Haldane again moved the closure, but, it being past 12 o'clock, the House adjourned.

May 11.

Sir John Gorst (C.) asked the Solicitor-General whether Parliament could, by repealing the Act of Union, annihilate the right which it now possessed to legislate for Ireland. If so, care ought to be taken not to alienate by implication the supreme right which all desired to preserve.—Sir J. Rigby said the Act of Union had removed all doubts as to the right of Parliament to legislate for Ireland. The only limit to its authority was that it could not divest itself of that supreme authority, or limit the authority of future Parliaments.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) complained that the Government had paid no attention to the freely elected representatives of Ulster. A Dublin Parliament could only be forced upon Ulster by the aid of bayonets. The members from Ulster would do everything they could to destroy the Bill, and not to smooth the way of the Government. If, however, a proposal was made as regards Ulster they would consider it. An excited discussion arose during Mr. Russell's speech by some member exclaiming, "What the devil are you talking about?" The interruption was attributed to two Nationalist members, each of whom denied having spoken.—Colonel Saunderson opposed the clause as the result of a disgraceful compact between the Government and the Nationalist members, who were elected to Parliament by the priests, and subsidized by foreigners.—Mr. A. Balfour contrasted the statement of Sir J. Rigby in a previous debate, that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was indefeasible, and that even an Act of Parliament would be unable to deprive it of a power which it must always possess, with his statement now that the authority of Parliament over Ireland rested upon a statute, and it was obvious that what one statute could establish another could destroy. He further claimed the Opposition had a right to ask the Government whether they had a policy as to the retention of the Irish members, and, if so, what it was. Mr. Gladstone had said that he was satisfied with the Parliamentary utterances of representative Nationalists on the subject of the supremacy; but they ought to state whether they repudiated the emphatic declarations made by them in speech and writing in 1891 and 1892.—Sir E. Reed supported the clause, as it provided for the full control of the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) said he was committed to the policy of Home Rule, but would do nothing to impair the full authority of Parliament. He regarded this Bill as a large experiment, but with hope rather than with confidence and certainty.—Mr. Morley having moved the closure, it was carried by 308 to 260, and the clause was passed by 309 to 267.

**Specific Subjects.**—On Clause 2 Mr. Cavendish (L.U.) moved an amendment that the Bill should state the specific subjects with which alone the Irish Legislature should have power to deal.

May 12.

Mr. Cavendish's amendment was further considered.—Mr. J. Collins (L.U.) remarked that the Government had made use only of lectures, scoldings, platitudes, and interruptions, to obscure the real issues. The amendment would clear these issues.—Mr. Chamberlain thought the Bill should specify the powers of the I. L., instead of stating what powers it was not to have. That course was in accordance with the best precedents, it was dictated by convenience, and would enable the country to know what was being done. It would remove ambiguity about questions such as the marriage laws, foreign trade, the factory laws, merchant shipping, banking, and currency. If the I. L. were given more than we intended, the mistake would be irretrievable.—Mr. Gladstone said

the amendment was unsupported either as a matter of convenience or policy, and would cause much complication. His object was to reserve to the Imperial Parliament all subjects of Imperial concern, and to make their enumeration full and complete. The I. L. would deal with all properly Irish concerns, subject possibly to some limited reservations which had been inserted in the Bill. It would certainly have power to deal with the local marriage law. The Irish marriage law differed from ours at the present, and the Bill ought not to take away a difference which was enjoyed and prized. There was no divorce in Ireland, a provision which was highly prized, and in doing so she was, in his opinion, quite right. The Government would resist the amendment, as limiting the Irish and local subjects which were to be handed over to the I. L.—Mr. Matthew (C.) said Mr. Gladstone had made it clear that the I. L. was not to be a subordinate Parliament. The words in the Bill would constitute a sovereign Parliament in Ireland. The Government had not reserved Imperial subjects to the Imperial Parliament, as some of the subjects reserved were not Imperial.—Mr. Haldane (G.L.) urged that there was no precedent for the amendment.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) agreed that if there were to be a real legislative authority at Westminster, it was right to enumerate the subjects delegated, and to reserve all subjects not delegated.—Mr. Storey (G.L.) said he was pledged to vote for the amendment. The amendment was negatived by 276 to 228—majority 47.

**Delegation of Powers.**—Capt. Bethell (C.) moved an amendment to describe the powers of the I. L. as being “delegated” instead of “granted.”—Mr. Morley opposed the amendment as there was no practical difference between the words.—Mr. Goschen supported the amendment, and after some discussion Mr. Channing moved the closure, which was carried by 218 to 146, and the amendment was then negatived by 251 to 186—majority 65.

**Gas and Water Legislation.**—Mr. A. Cross (L.U.) moved an amendment that the I. L. should have power to make laws for railways, tramways, canals, waterworks, reservoirs, gas and lighting works, fisheries, and all matters usually included in private Bills and Provisional Orders.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment on the ground that this was a Bill for the government of Ireland and not a measure for the better conduct of private business. The Legislature was to consist of the Queen and two Chambers, and it could not be seriously conceived that there should be such limitation of powers. The amendment was an extremely bad joke.—Mr. Chamberlain said Mr. Gladstone had frequently met serious proposals, not with argument, but with only dramatic expression of opinion. The amendment was brought forward with a real desire to improve the Bill.—Mr. Maden (G.L.) explained his reference to gas and water at the late Rosendale election.—Mr. Balfour said that the amendment aimed at making the Bill a reasonable and not a dangerous one. He admitted that it would destroy the plan of the Government, but that circumstance did not make him feel less reluctant to vote in its favour.—Amendment negatived by 296 to 251—ministerial majority 45. *May 15.*

**Control of Parliament.**—Mr. Brodrick (C.) moved an amendment to enable Her Majesty, upon the address of both Houses of Parliament, to diminish or restrain the whole or any part of the powers granted to the I.L.—Mr. Gladstone said there was no precedent for revoking by resolution powers conferred by Act of Parliament. Reasonable trust must be reposed in those by whom the Bill was to be worked, and their Parliamentary experience had made many Irish members perfectly competent to discharge the duties which would devolve upon them under the Bill.—Mr. Balfour agreed that the amendment involved an innovation, but whether it was a wise one could not be known until the Government declared their final decision as to the retention of Irish members at Westminster.—After further discussion, the closure was moved by Mr. J. Ellis (G.L.), and carried by 300 to 224—majority 76; and the amendment was negatived by 303 to 247—majority, 56.

**Equality of the Irish Chambers.**—Sir H. James (L.U.) moved to add a proviso that the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly should, except as otherwise provided, have equal rights, powers, and privileges in all matters. He argued that, unless such an amendment were accepted, the second Chamber would be perfectly useless as a safeguard for the minority.—Mr. Gladstone said it was intended to give both Chambers equal powers, but said the amendment would come more appropriately under Clause 32.—Amendment withdrawn.

**Supremacy of Parliament.**—Sir H. James moved to add a proviso that, notwithstanding anything in the Act, the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament should remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things within the Queen's dominions.—Mr. Gladstone said that, apart from any declaration, the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was unlimited. The proviso ought to be brought in as a separate clause, in which form he would accept it, as in the view of the legal authorities that was the most effective mode of showing respect and homage for that hallowed thing, the doctrine of supremacy.—Mr. Balfour considered that the amendment afforded a fitting introduction to other words which might be inserted with practical effect. Mr. Gladstone's suggestion would rob the proposal of all practical

value.—Mr. J. Morley said the Government did not intend the declaration of supremacy to be made the basis for amendments which Mr. Balfour had threatened. The Bill was saturated with supremacy, and a declaration was unnecessary, although the Government assented to its introduction.—Sir E. Clarke urged that the amendment should be pressed, as it was desirable to have in the Bill a definite declaration of the practical, and not theoretical, supremacy of Parliament at the earliest point.—Mr. Chamberlain said the difference of method between the two sides of the House covered a serious difference in principle. The amendment was taken by the Unionists as a datum line, and as a foundation for subsequent amendments to make the supremacy effective and real.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) said his idea of supremacy was that Ireland should have a Legislature to manage Irish affairs, and that it should be free from any stupid meddlesome interference of the Imperial Parliament, but subject to its interference for the prevention of any act of oppression or injustice.—Mr. Gladstone stated that he would not resist the insertion of these words, but the Government reserved discretion as to altering their position at a later stage. He objected, however, to the amendment being taken as the initial step towards a series of amendments intended to limit the powers of the I. L. as to purely Irish affairs, and to make the House of Commons a second Chamber for the so-called protection. The Government would oppose all such proposals.—Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the amendment was coupled with an expressed intention to make it absolutely worthless.—The amendment was then agreed to.

**Equal Laws.**—Mr. J. G. Lawson (C.) moved to amend the clause by adding a proviso that no laws passed by the I. L. should be repugnant to the law of Great Britain and Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment as embodying a proposal already made in Clause 17.—The amendment was negatived by 265 to 215—majority 60. *May 16.*

**Clause 2 Passed.**—On the question that Clause 2 as amended should stand part of the Bill, Mr. Bartley (C.) opposed it, contending that the tardy acceptance of Sir H. James's amendment was not sufficient to meet the objections to giving the power to make laws without reference to the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) said that at the general election the Liberal party had declared for a measure giving to Ireland complete autonomy, while maintaining the effective supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, in which the Irish members were to remain. The Bill, he said, literally complied with that profession. It did not create a rival Parliament, or even a Parliament like colonial Legislatures. If supremacy meant that the House of Commons was to interfere day-by-day in the government of Ireland and was to be a court of appeal on Irish matters, he admitted the Bill contained no machinery whatever. If, however, the Irish Legislature committed gross injustice, or attempted to pass a law depriving any subject of the elementary rights of an English citizen, the Imperial supremacy ought to be, could be, and would be brought into force. It might be maintained by three modes of procedure—first, by the reservations and restrictions of the third and fourth clauses; secondly, by the exercise of the veto; and, thirdly, by the exercise of the undoubted right of the Imperial Parliament to repeal any Act passed by the Irish Legislature.—After some remarks from Mr. A. G. Murray (C.) and General Goldsworthy (C.) in opposition to the clause, Dr. Macgregor (G.L.) moved the closure, which was carried by 281 to 220. The clause was passed by 287 to 225, majority 62.—Mr. Goschen moved to report progress on the ground that no opportunity for reply to Mr. Fowler's speech had been given.—Mr. Gladstone said the Government had never applied the closure immediately after the speech of a Minister, and said that two speeches in reply to Mr. Fowler had been made.—The motion was negatived by 299 to 244—majority 55.

**Clause 3.**—Captain Naylor-Leyland moved to postpone Clause 3, relating to the exceptions from the powers of the Irish Legislature on the ground that the composition of the Legislature ought to be determined before settling the powers to be intrusted to it.—Mr. Gladstone insisted that the powers to be conferred should be first considered, and afterwards the composition of the Legislature.—The debate was adjourned.

Sir R. Temple (C.) supported Capt. Naylor-Leyland's motion for postponing Clause 3, on the ground that the constitution of the I. L. ought to be fixed before the exceptions were discussed.—The motion was negatived by 273 to 240—majority 33.

**Resolutions of I. L.**—Lord Wolmer moved an amendment to clause 3, to limit the powers of the I. L. in discussing or passing resolutions, as well as making laws on excepted subjects. He feared that in time of war or foreign complications the I. L. might pass a resolution in favour of the enemy of Great Britain. Under the clause they might send envoys to foreign Powers and also pass resolutions against Free Trade, or calling on Irishmen to band themselves together against England.—Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the I. L. would not have power to pay an envoy or to accredit him to a foreign Court. He could have no sympathy with any action of the I. L. in opposition to the spirit of the Bill, but we possessed no executive means of stopping it if we wished, and an ineffectual attempt to do so would place Parliament in a false position and disparage its dignity. He could not adopt a principle that the new Legislative body should be inhibited from doing anything short of legislation. They should not be prevented from petitioning Parliament and the Crown upon any subject excepted from

its legislative cognizance. A petition was the result of a resolution, and he could not countenance any limitation of the right to petition.—Mr. Balfour remarked that Mr. Gladstone had not met Lord Wolmer's arguments. He himself had sent an envoy to a foreign Power without paying him, and without obtaining the consent of the House. The Government had repeatedly said that this Bill was a contract between the Irish and the English Legislatures, and yet Mr. Gladstone now stated that such a contract must be worthless because it could not be enforced. That argument demolished the whole fabric of the Bill. He asked whether the Government intended to keep the Irish members in that House.—Mr. Gladstone said it was their intention to propose the ninth clause, and to do their best to induce the Committee to adopt it: but, on being asked whether the clause would be passed in its present form, he said it was intended to pass a clause which retained the Irish members at Westminster.—Mr. Balfour observed that if the Irish members were to be retained, the I. L. would not need to petition or pass resolutions. If it were left with full power of that kind, it would have a weapon which might shatter the unity of our whole system of government.—Mr. Barton (C.), Col. Saunderson (C.), and others spoke in favour of the amendment.—Mr. Chamberlain observed that while Mr. Gladstone had confessed his inability to limit discussions in a Parliament not yet created, he had yet found means to limit discussions in the Parliament which existed. The Bill professed to give to Irishmen only the management of Irish affairs, and to preserve the unity of the Empire. Yet it would allow the I. L. to deal with Imperial affairs by resolution, while preventing it from dealing with them by Act of Parliament. It was obvious that they could and would deal also with Imperial affairs, and Mr. Gladstone's pledge would not therefore be kept. Unauthorised envoys could be paid in many indirect ways. They had been rewarded in this country by baronetries, and, besides every patriotic Irishman was willing to serve his country for nothing. It was certain that the Irish Nationalists would, as in the past, differ from us on the subject of our foreign relations, and they might hamper and embarrass us if we should be in a position of difficulty, and might if we were at war pass resolutions in opposition to our policy. The difficulty alluded to by Mr. Gladstone, of enforcing the prohibition proposed by the amendment, applied equally to enforcing the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament and all other safeguards. The securities in the Bill had now been confessed to be insufficient. In order to enforce the safeguards we could not rely solely on the Army and Navy, but we ought to have something in the nature of a civil force and a permanent Imperial Executive.—Sir J. Rigby said the debate had demonstrated the reality of the safeguards devised by the Government as compared with the triviality of those proposed by the Opposition.—The amendment was negatived by 259 to 238—majority 21; the numbers eliciting loud Opposition cheers. *May 30.*

**Money Grants.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved to prevent the I. L. from granting votes in Supply for the excepted subjects, such as voting money for Volunteers, or Irish bounties on Irish produce exported to foreign countries.—Mr. Gladstone said the amendment was reasonable but not relevant to the clause, being provided for in Clause 10. In reply to various questions he said that in respect of any charge which violated the provisions of the Bill, the advice of the Irish Executive would have no weight with the Lord Lieutenant, who would only obey the instructions of the Imperial Government.—Negatived by 240 to 188—majority 52.

**Abolition of Lord-Lieutenancy.**—Gen. Goldsworthy (C.) moved an amendment abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant, also contending that Ireland should have a Royal residence, and that members of the Royal Family should dwell there.—Mr. Gladstone, while sympathising with the object in view, said it would be impossible to dispense with the presence of a local representative of the Crown, but that when Home Rule became the law no party character would attach to the office.—Mr. Balfour supported the amendment on the ground that if ceremonial functions were continued, one great official should represent Royalty, and another should endeavour to perform the double executive duties allotted to the Lord-Lieutenant.—Mr. J. Morley replied that the plan in the Bill made it necessary to have an executive officer of Government resident in Ireland.—Negatived by 265 to 219—majority 46.

**Laws affecting Allegiance.**—Sir A. Scoble (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from making laws affecting the authority of Parliament, or the unwritten laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom in regard to the allegiance of any person to the Crown.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) said that the object aimed at was provided for already.—Negatived by 276 to 238—majority 38.

**Parliament.**—Mr. Parker Smith moved an amendment to prevent the I. L. from calling itself a Parliament.—Mr. Gladstone opposed it because the provision was made in the Bill already.—Negatived by 278 to 234—majority 44. *May 31.*

**Progress of the Bill.**—Mr. Macfarlane asked whether the Government intended to take steps in order to render this or any other legislation possible.—Mr. Gladstone replied that he was not surprised that there was disappointment at the slow progress of the Bill, but he relied upon the good sense and equity of the House. The Government would do all they could to shorten discussion by explanations and concessions. *June 1.*

**Foreign Enlistment Act.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved to include among the excepted subjects "the regulation of the conduct of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace in respect of such hostilities." The amendment, he said, was practically the preamble of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870.—Agreed to.

**Local Police Force.**—Mr. Bartley (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from passing laws relating to any police force other than a local police force acting under the orders of a local authority.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, maintaining that for good administration there ought to be the power of transferring police from one place to another. He hoped, indeed, that the I. L. would not create a central police force, but temporary local wants must be supplied from some source apart from the local force. The discretion of the I. L. in a matter purely Irish ought not to be interfered with.—Mr. Wyndham (C.) supported the amendment, as it would prevent the I. L. from creating a substitute for the constabulary.—Mr. Balfour also expressed his opinion that the I. L. should not have authority over a central police force. A month's drill would make it a most formidable military force, in fact, the nucleus of an admirable army.—Mr. J. Morley said the Bill already prevented the I. L. from having command of an armed or military force.—Mr. Goschen replied that the Bill contained nothing to prevent the conversion of the police force into a central and an almost military force.—Sir Henry James (L.U.) supported the amendment, with the object of preventing the I. L. doing what Mr. Gladstone deprecated.—Mr. Gladstone explained that in his view the I. L. should be unfettered in regard to the police, but he did not mean it to be an armed military force, and he admitted that they ought not to be able to recreate the R. I. Constabulary.—Mr. Chamberlain argued it should be made quite clear that the I. L. should not have power to establish any force which could be used as a military engine against this country, which Mr. Gladstone assented to.—Mr. Balfour thereupon suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, and it was negatived.

**Forts, Camps, Arsenals, &c.**—An amendment by Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) to prevent the I. L. from passing laws relating to forts, permanent camps, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, &c., was accepted by the Government. June 1.

**Armed Associations, &c.**—Mr. Byrne (C.) moved an amendment to deprive the I. L. of power to pass laws with regard to carrying and using arms, armed associations, and associations for drill or practice in the use of arms.—Sir J. Rigby said its terms were far too wide, but the Government would carefully consider the matter, though they could not take away from the I. L. the right to control the use of arms.—Colonel Nolan (P.N.) asked if the Government wished entirely to prohibit the use of the rifle in Ireland, and to emasculate the Irish people.—Mr. Chamberlain said the question shewed that directly concessions were made by the Government the Nationalist members were ready to break silence. He asked for an assurance that the Government would either accept this proposal in a modified form or bring up one with words of their own.—Mr. Morley said they were willing to apply the prohibition exclusively to armed associations and to the carrying of arms for military purposes.—Mr. Gladstone said that the carrying of arms could not be regarded as a purely local matter. Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1881 prohibiting the carrying of arms in proclaimed districts had been renewed at intervals down to the present time, and the Government ought to retain its powers in the hands of the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. Sexton complained that the Government accepted amendments without hearing the Irish members. The power in regard to the carrying of arms was necessary to the preservation of peace, order, and good government, and to limit it was to undermine the fundamental principle of the Bill. No rational person would take part in the government of Ireland if the Executive had no power over carrying of arms in Ulster or elsewhere.—Mr. Gladstone assured Mr. Sexton that they always desired to hear what the Irish members had to say on any subject before a statement was made on behalf of the Government. The Government could not accept this amendment. They desired to impose upon the I. L. the grave responsibility of making laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and if there was any sudden disturbance they ought to have means of dealing with it, as it would not be safe to leave all such means to the exclusive control of the Imperial Parliament. The Government were perfectly willing to prevent the I. L. from creating or authorizing semi-military institutions, but not to deprive them of all interest in the maintenance of public order. They proposed to deal with the matter by some amendment in this sense. After further debate, Mr. Balfour thanked the Government for this concession, but said that the Opposition attached great importance to the reservation in Imperial hands of powers under the Whiteboy Acts and the Act of 1881.—Amendment negatived by 283 to 245—majority 38.

**Arms and Explosives.**—Col. Lockwood (C.) moved to include among the excepted subjects the manufacture or sale or purchase of arms and munitions of war, or of explosive substances.—Sir John Rigby, for the Government, opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 294 to 254—majority 40.

**Military Forces.**—An amendment by Mr. Brodrick (C.) to prevent the I. L. from passing laws affecting the powers, privileges, and liberties of any of Her Majesty's armed forces stationed in Ireland, was also opposed by the Government and negatived by 239 to 243, majority 41.—Dr. Macgregor (G.L.) gave notice, amid Opposition laughter, that if the discussion on Clause 3 of the Government of Ireland Bill were not concluded by 6.30 p.m. on June 9th, he should move "that the question that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill be now put." June 2.

**Admiralty Jurisdiction.**—Admiral Field (C.) moved an amendment to include among the prohibited subjects the jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral.—Sir W. Harcourt said that the Bill would not interfere with that jurisdiction, and on a division the amendment was negatived by 297 to 260—majority 37.

**Treaties, &c.**—Mr. H. Hobhouse moved the omission of Sub-section 4, relating to treaties and relations with foreign States. He wished it to debar the I. L. from sending any representatives to foreign Courts, and from appointing any separate Consulates.—After some conversation, Sir J. Rigby consented to make the prohibition apply to treaties "or any relations" with foreign States.—The amendment was negatived, and Mr. Morley said the alteration promised would be made at a later stage.

**Status of Persons Domiciled in Ireland.**—Mr. Tomlinson (C.) moved an amendment to prohibit the I. L. from making laws affecting the status, conditions, or rights of any person domiciled in Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone opposed it on the ground that it was unnecessary and based on extravagant apprehensions.—Mr. Matthews (C.) asked whether the Government meant that persons domiciled in England could not hold land in Ireland.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) repudiated this suggestion, and, after some further discussion, Mr. Gladstone said he was not prepared to say that absentee landlords were to be exempt from Irish laws altogether.—Mr. Balfour denied that the I. L. ought to be empowered to treat in an exceptional manner English subjects who held land in Ireland, and he asked whether the Irish landlords were first to be driven away from their property by outrage, and then to be taxed for not living upon it.—Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 252 to 217, and the amendment was negatived by 251 to 214.

**Appointment of Judges, &c.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved to include among the excepted subjects the appointment of judges and magistrates.—Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not recognise the permanent disability of the I. L. to deal with this subject. The power to deal with that question was one of the essential attributes of a free local Government.—Lord R. Churchill supported the amendment.—Sir J. Rigby claimed that the I. L. ought to be allowed to prevent further judicial appointments until the number of judges had been reduced.—Mr. Balfour admitted that the number of judges was at present excessive, but said the amendment did not prevent the reduction.—Mr. Gladstone said the Government did not object to insert a positive enactment that the appointment of the judges should remain with the Crown, on the responsibility of the Executive. They refused, however, to deprive the I. L. of all power, with consent of the Crown, to make practical improvements.—The amendment was negatived by 291 to 255—majority 36. June 5.

**Conspiracy, Riot, &c.**—Mr. Butler (C.) moved an amendment to prevent the I. L. from making laws relating to conspiracy, riot, unlawful assembly, and crimes against the person.—Mr. Morley thought the Imperial Parliament ought not to have the duty of making laws on these delicate matters. It would, in fact, be impossible for the I. L. to maintain order if debarred from dealing with those laws.—Mr. Balfour believed the amendment would prevent the loyalists being delivered over, bound hand and foot, to their enemies. The Government would not allow the I. L. to pass laws relating to the land, and yet it was to be able to legislate with reference to criminal land conspiracies. There was reason to believe that the power would be abused, and the conduct of prominent Irish politicians during the last fifteen years showed that they might even legalise the Plan of Campaign.—Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Balfour's speech was an indictment against the people of Ireland. The conspiracy law was a question of domestic legislation, and ought not to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the I. L. If there were a flagrant abuse of power on their part, the Government held in reserve a restraining power through the Viceroy, in addition to the reserved power of the Imperial Parliament. The power to deal with these questions was part and parcel of the necessary local government of the country.—Mr. Morley having moved the closure, it was carried by 306 to 274, and the amendment was negatived by 317 to 276.

**Laws against Sedition.**—Sir H. James (I.U.) moved to withdraw from the I. L. the power of making laws relating to sedition, which he described as a somewhat diluted form of treason, and a crime of the most insidious character.—Sir J. Rigby observed that although sedition was in some cases a crime of great gravity, yet in other cases it might be so mixed with the maintenance of law and order that the I. L. ought to be allowed to deal with it.—Sir H. James contended that sedition must always be an offence against the central Government and the Sovereign.—Mr. Asquith denied this, and pointed out that the Imperial Parliament would retain its present power to deal with seditious action affecting the civil power.—Negatived by 304 to 255—majority 49.

**Intimidation and Unlawful Assembly.**—An amendment moved by Mr. Stuart-Wortley (C.) to include intimidation and unlawful assembly among the excepted subjects was opposed by Mr. Morley on behalf of the Government, and, after some remarks from Mr. Balfour and Colonel Saunderson in support of it, the amendment was negatived by 242 to 192.

**Explosives Act.**—Another amendment by Mr. Stuart-Wortley for removing from the jurisdiction of the I. L. the repeal or amendment of the Explosive Substances Act, 1883, also led to a brief discussion, and was eventually negatived without a division.

**Criminal Procedure.**—Mr. Barton (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from passing laws relating to procedure in criminal matters, so that the code of criminal procedure might remain uniform under the control of the Imperial Parliament.—Sir J. Rigby opposed the amendment, and said our present mode of criminal procedure was singularly defective.—Mr. Carson (C.) supported the amendment, as it was necessary to have a real instead of a paper safeguard. The I. L. might alter the present procedure so as to expose unpopular persons in Ireland to injury, and the safeguards that had existed for centuries ought not to be left at their mercy.—Sir J. Rigby pointed out that some of the cases mentioned would be provided for by Clause 85.—Sir H. James said that unless this exception were inserted the I. L. would be at liberty to release traitors on bail, and afford them an opportunity of escape.—Mr. Asquith contended that if the new Legislature were to have the power of making laws it ought likewise to have the power of regulating the procedure by which those laws were to be administered.—Mr. Goschen said the debates had shown the distinct danger of confiding to the I. L. the whole legislation on criminal matters.—Negatived by 293 to 253—majority 40.

**Warrants for Arrest.**—Mr. Carson (C.) moved to include among the prohibited subjects the execution in Ireland of warrants for arrest in criminal process issued in Great Britain, and the execution in Great Britain of similar warrants issued in Ireland.—Sir J. Rigby said the question of English warrants in Ireland and Irish warrants in England could not be within the jurisdiction of the I. L., as it did not relate exclusively to Ireland.—Negatived by 292 to 246—majority 36.

**Aliens.**—Mr. Brodrick (C.) proposed to insert in the list of prohibited subjects the immigration and expulsion of aliens and the rights of aliens resident in Ireland. *June 6.*

Mr. Morley said the Government would assent to the insertion of the word "aliens" in substitution for the words proposed by him. The amendment was then, by leave, withdrawn.—Mr. Morley then moved to insert the word "aliens" in the clause.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) protested against the repeated acceptance of small amendments by the Government. The word "alienage," which already appeared in the clause, covered the whole question. The action of the Government would enable the Opposition to say that they had amended the Bill.—Sir H. James defended the right of the Opposition to amend the Bill.—Mr. Gladstone said that the amendment imported a certain disability in matters of enfranchisement, and he accepted it, although not particularly desiring it. The Government wanted the clause to be wide enough to cover all that attached to foreign relations and to keep it in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. He hoped the Irish members would accede to the amendment.—Carried by 328 to 139.—Mr. Sexton moved to add after "aliens" the words "as such," on the ground that aliens ought to be subject to the laws which the I. L. might pass within its proper sphere.—Mr. Morley accepted the amendment.—Mr. Brodrick and others asked what the effect would be, to which Sir J. Rigby replied that the introduction of the words would not alter the meaning of the clause by one jot or tittle.—Agreed to.

**Oath of Allegiance.**—Mr. J. G. Lawson (C.) moved that the I. L. should have no power to deal with the taking of the oath of allegiance.—Mr. Morley said the Government could not accept the amendment, as one effect of it would be to prevent the I. L. from making the oath of allegiance necessary in the case of new offices which it might create. The amendment would defeat its own object.—Mr. Balfour suggested that the Nationalists should take this opportunity of inserting words to show that they did not wish to derogate from the prerogative of the Crown.—Mr. Courtney said he attached no value whatever to oaths of allegiance.—Mr. Goschen maintained that it would be impolitic to free Ireland from the obligation of imposing the oath of allegiance on the holders of public offices.—Negatived by 238 to 242—majority 46.

**External Trade and Quarantine.**—Mr. Courtney moved to omit the words prohibiting the I. L. from passing laws as to "trade with any place out of Ireland, or quarantine." His object was to relieve it from a disability which the Bill, as it stood, imposed upon it. He argued that under Home Rule the Irish ought to have the means of satisfying their ambition to become an industrial community. In his view the Bill was a blunder from beginning to end, and the Opposition should make the people understand clearly what serious dangers to this country were involved.—Mr. Gladstone said a change of this character in a matter of vital practical importance could not be introduced. In 1886 he proposed to withhold from the I. L. this power of dealing with external trade, and Mr. Parnell and the Nationalist members accepted it, foregoing this claim which they might in abstract grounds have adhered to. There had been no disposition on the part of the

Irish people to retract the concession.—Mr. Chamberlain agreed that if Home Rule were established, the power of dealing with external trade would inevitably have to be conceded to it.—Colonel Nolan (P.N.), considering the quarter from which it came, did not look upon it as an honest proposition.—Mr. Goschen said that, if the importance of the debate were only diminished by the fact that the Irish members had assented to the Government proposals, the House had a right to know the nature of the bargain and what guarantee there was that it would be kept.—Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 293 to 256, and the amendment was negatived.

*June 7.*

**Proposals for Expediting the Bill.**—Replying to Mr. J. C. Williams (G.L.), who asked whether steps would be taken for hastening the passage of the Bill, Mr. Gladstone said the time had not arrived when it was a matter of practical necessity to propose any positive resolution.—Mr. Sexton asked whether the majority of the House should not take steps to secure the passing of the Bill during the ordinary period of the Session.—Mr. Gladstone said the majority must be governed, above all other considerations, by the fulfilment of their pledges to the people, and, in reply to another question, he declared that they still held that the pressure of the Irish question did not absolve them from obligations to the country in respect to some great British measures. In answer to a question by Mr. W. Redmond, he declined to consider the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule.

**Bounties.**—Mr. Bartley (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from passing laws relating to bounties to promote Irish industries—the clause prevented the establishment of protection, but did not distinctly exclude bounties from its scope.—Mr. Gladstone said the possibility of paying bounties was already excluded by the exception of all external trade from the powers to be conferred, and bounties were given on exported commodities.—After further debate, Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 288 to 256, and the amendment was negatived by 288 to 252—majority, 36.

**Merchant Shipping.**—Mr. Bousfield (C.) moved to include merchant shipping among the prohibited subjects, on the ground that shipping regulations ought to be the same throughout the Empire.—Sir J. Rigby opposed the amendment, because the Bill already excluded navigation, and this was sufficient.—Mr. Chamberlain said that other legal luminaries took a different view, and expressed his opinion that merchant shipping ought to be specifically mentioned.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C.) also took the same view.—Mr. Gladstone agreed to accept the amendment if, by so doing, he could abridge the debate, and suggested that the words should be “navigation, including merchant shipping.”—The amendment, as altered, was agreed to.

**Harbour Regulations.**—Sir T. Lea (L.U.) moved to insert harbour regulations as among the excluded subjects.—Sir J. Rigby explained that the Board of Trade had a general supervision over Irish Harbours, and the Bill did not interfere with it; but in local improvements the I. L. ought to have control.—Mr. Sexton moved the closure, which was carried by 292 to 187, and the amendment was negatived by 259 to 214—majority, 45.

**Beacons, Lighthouses, &c.**—Mr. Bartley moved to omit sub-section 8, which included among the prohibited subjects beacons, lighthouses, and sea-marks.—Mr. Morley said it was desirable that these matters should remain under the control of local bodies, subject to the sanction of the present central authority.—In the course of the discussion, Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) spoke of the Board of Irish Lights as a corrupt body.—Mr. Chamberlain warmly repudiated this allegation, to which, however, Mr. Healy still adhered.—Mr. Mundella (G.L.) said that the Board had discharged their duties honourably and conscientiously, and that there was no ground for the allegation of corruption.—Amendment withdrawn.

**Factories and Workshops.**—Mr. Whiteley moved to insert among the prohibited subjects, factories, workshops, mines, or the regulation of the hours of labour of men, women, and children therein.

*June 8.*

Mr. Gladstone held that if an I. L. were established these matters ought not to be withheld from it, as they could be more thoroughly understood and more effectually dealt with in Ireland.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) dwelt on the necessity of uniformity in regard to factory legislation, and maintained that this could not be insured through the Imperial Parliament. Moreover, as the industrial question was likely in the near future to become the subject of treaties between civilised Powers, it was desirable to have only one negotiating authority.—Mr. Mundella said the Irish members of Parliament had loyally supported factory legislation during the last quarter of a century.—Negatived by 298 to 268—majority 30.

**Currency.**—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) moved the omission of the words “legal tender” in order to insert the word “currency,” which he contended covered legal tender, and likewise the issue of bank-notes. He desired to insure the existence of a safe and satisfactory currency in Ireland, and to preclude the possibility of a difference of currency in the two islands. If the words “legal tender” remained, the I. L. would have power to alter the law connected with the issue of bank-notes.—Sir W. Harcourt said there



was no danger, as the I. L. would not possess the power of making bank-notes a legal tender.—Mr. Goschen insisted that the Irish Government ought not to have the unrestricted power of issuing one pound notes.—Sir W. Harcourt then said that he would consider whether any further safeguards with regard to the currency could be adopted.—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) hoped no concession whatever would be made. The amendment was an insulting one, and, like previous proposals brought forward by the Opposition, was based on the hypothesis that Ireland was not fit to govern itself.—Mr. Balfour said there could be no insult to the Irish members in a provision which had its analogue in every federal Constitution in the world. The amendment was withdrawn.

**Closure proposed.**—Dr. MacGregor (G.L.), pursuant to notice, moved, amid Nationalist cheers, that the question "That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill" should be now put.—The Chairman, however, declined to accept, at the present time, this very important motion for the closure. It would be unreasonable to accept such a motion from anybody except a Minister in charge of the Bill. June 9.

**Banks and Bills of Exchange.**—Sir J. Lubbock moved to prohibit the I. L. from passing laws relating to banks and bills of exchange. He said that wherever there was a federal system of government the law of banking had always been reserved to the central authority, and the intricate and complicated law relating to bills of exchange should also be left to it.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, because, whether it was insulting to the Irish members or not, it was impolitic and inconvenient. The question was one of purely internal trade, with which the I. L. should be able to deal. After much discussion, the amendment was negatived by 288 to 254—majority 29.

**Weights and Measures.**—On the motion of Mr. Bartley (C.), an amendment prohibiting the I. L. from passing laws respecting "any change in" the standard of weights and measures was accepted by the Government, and inserted in the Bill.

**Insurance.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved an amendment to include "life, fire, and marine insurance" among the excepted subjects.—Sir J. Rigby said this was one of a series of attempts to cut down the powers of the I. L., which was not likely to exercise them except for the benefit of the country.—Sir J. Gorst demurred to this, and said their object was to show, not that the I. L. was incompetent to deal with subjects of this kind, but that it was for the interest of the United Kingdom that there should be one uniform law.—Mr. Gladstone acknowledged this was a fair definition, but denied that it could be properly applied to these subjects. Negatived by 259 to 223—majority 36.

**Marriage and Divorce.**—Sir F. Powell (C.) moved an amendment to include marriage and divorce among the prohibited subjects, and showed the inconveniences arising from the diversity of the laws on those subjects in the United States and elsewhere.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, as no great portion of the English-speaking race had a uniform marriage law, and there was extreme diversity of sentiment among them with regard to the kind of laws they wished to have. In the United States there was an enormous diversity of marriage laws, but it had not been sufficient to induce Congress to adopt a uniform law. In the colonies we had made unsuccessful efforts to enforce one marriage law, and in the end the colonies had won the day. Moreover, we had never been able to enforce uniformity of marriage laws in the three countries composing the United Kingdom. The Scotch law of divorce was totally distinct from ours, and Ireland also had a law which was fundamentally different, but which was accepted by the people, and Ireland had rested contentedly under it. He declined to provoke resentment by inserting such a restraint in the Bill.—Sir E. Clark (C.) supported the amendment.—Lord R. Churchill argued against empowering the I. L., composed mainly of Roman Catholics, to alter the marriage laws as to make the family relations of the Protestants insecure. Their conscientious opinions ought to be respected.—Negatived by 270 to 236—majority 34.

**Census.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved to withhold the taking of a census from the powers of the I. L.—Mr. Morley observed that the Bill did not debar the Imperial Parliament from taking the usual census, but the Government would not prevent the I. L. from taking a census of their own for any special purpose which concerned Ireland.—Negatived by 264 to 231.

**Statistics, &c.**—An amendment to debar the I. L. from collecting information relating to the excepted subjects of legislation or to the financial relations of the two kingdoms was negatived by 248 to 211—majority 37. June 12.

**The Financial Clauses.**—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions on the financial clauses, said the sum of £365,000 had been correctly stated as the reduction in the amount contributed for excise duties upon spirits, but the error in including that sum would not disturb the basis on which the Government proposals were framed. June 13.

**Bills of Indemnity.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved to add to the excepted subjects "the granting protection or indemnity in respect of anything done contrary to the provisions of this section."—Sir J. Rigby opposed the amendment as not only unnecessary, but objectionable from a constitutional point of view.—Negatived.

**General Limitation.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved to add to the clause a declaration that the exceptions from the powers of the I. L. therein contained were set forth and enumerated for greater certainty, and not so as to restrict the generality of the limitation imposed in the previous clause on the powers of the I. L.—Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

**Clause 3 Passed.**—The next eight amendments having been ruled out of order, the Chairman put the question "That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill," and it was agreed to without discussion.

**Votes of Money.**—On Clause 4 (Restrictions on powers of the I. L.), an amendment that the powers of the I. L. should not extend to the making of a law, "nor the voting nor granting of any public money in aid" of the matters set forth in the clause, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and was negatived by 269 to 234—majority, 35.

**Religious.**—Mr. Bartley moved to omit the words prohibiting the I. L. from making laws respecting the establishment or endowment of religion.—Mr. Balfour declined to vote for an amendment which would give to the new Legislature power which they were not likely to use well, or in accordance with the general sentiment of the British people.—Mr. Gladstone thought the day for founding establishments of religion had gone by, and did not believe the Irish members had any desire to establish a particular religion. (Nationalist cheers.) The prohibition was meant to conciliate honest opposition, and the assent of the Irish members to it was a generous act.—Negatived.

**Religious Bodies.**—Mr. Butcher (C.) moved an amendment declaring that the powers of the I. L. should not extend to the making of any law appropriating or diverting the property of any religious body.—After considerable discussion, Mr. Morley agreed to insert later words giving effect to the amendment, which was then withdrawn.—Mr. Morley's amendment was subsequently inserted.

**Religious Endowments.**—Sir H. James (L.U.) next moved that the powers of the I. L. should not extend to any law respecting the disposition of property for pious and charitable or religious uses.—Sir J. Rigby opposed it, and, after a discussion in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Balfour joined, the amendment was negatived by 187 to 143—majority 44.

**Political Disabilities.**—Mr. Boscawen (C.) proposed an amendment to restrain the I. L. from making laws imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege, on account of political opinions. The object, he said, was to safeguard those loyalists who had been contending against the Nationalists, and who would therefore be subject to their resentment.—Mr. J. Morley opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be ineffectual for the purpose for which it was designed.—After much discussion, in the course of which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain strongly supported the amendment, it was negatived by 269 to 233—majority, 36.

**Presbyterian Marriages.**—Mr. Bentoul (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from altering the law relating to the solemnization of Presbyterian marriages in Ireland.—Sir J. Rigby thought there was not the slightest chance of such interference, and there was no need to provide safeguards against imaginary dangers.—Lord R. Churchill having spoken in support of the amendment, Mr. Gladstone also argued that there was no reason to suppose that the majority would be totally blind to their duties to the minority, whereupon Mr. Balfour observed that the Prime Minister seemed to see nothing in the future but an angelic Assembly representing an angelic majority.—Mr. Macartney (C.) and Sir T. Lea (L.U.) supported the amendment, which was negatived by 328 to 266. *June 13.*

**Denominational Education.**—On sub-section 3, which declared that the powers of the I. L. should not extend to the making of any law "abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity," Mr. Cochrane (L.U.) moved to amend the clause by omitting the word "prejudicially."—Sir C. Russell maintained that this would nullify the whole sub-section, as it would prevent the I. L. from passing any law—even a beneficial one—on the subject.—Mr. Carson (C.) asked if the I. L. would have power to pass laws establishing or maintaining any place of denominational institution or any denominational education or charity.—Sir John Rigby said it was intended that the I. L. should have power to deal with education generally, and if they proposed going beyond their function they would be limited by this clause.—Mr. Balfour argued that the clause would not be effective in dealing with the contest between various sects in Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone said the whole point was met by the sub-section which prevented the I. L. from imposing any disability or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief. The Government would consider the expediency of inserting other words which might be suggested later in the form of an additional sub-section.—Amendment withdrawn.

**Religious Institutions.**—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) moved to restrain the I. L. from imposing any new disability or conferring any new privilege on any denominational institution.—Sir John Rigby (G.L.) opposed, as it would prevent the I. L. declining, for example, to give a grant to denominational schools which were not efficient.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) contended

that the I. L. would, if not so limited, have power to alter the privileges conferred by Parliament on various sects.—Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government were opposed to any preference in these matters, and they desired to leave liberty intact in all cases where high Imperial considerations did not intervene; but from his long knowledge of the Irish Members he did not believe that they would give any preference or unjust public favour to any particular denomination, but admitted that jealousy should be met by making legislation stringent and comprehensive.—Mr. Balfour (C.) considered this reply unsatisfactory. He had always been in favour of a Catholic college in Ireland, but he did not understand that Government proposed that the I. L. should have the power of endowing such a college.—After further debate the amendment was negatived.

**Qualifications for Office.**—Mr. Gerald Balfour (C.) moved that the powers of the I. L. should not extend to the making of any law determining the qualifications for judicial office or for any Irish Executive office.—Mr. Gladstone said the proposal would apply to all public offices however humble. The Government were willing to provide that the appointment of the judges should remain vested in the Crown.—Mr. G. Balfour withdrew the words relating to offices other than judicial, and the amendment as altered was negatived by 286 to 231—majority, 55.

**Official Salaries, &c.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved to restrain the I. L. from diminishing the salary of any officer under the Crown in Ireland during his continuance in such office, or altering his right to pension without his consent.—Negatived by 231 to 239—majority 42.

**Attainder.**—An amendment by Mr. Darling (C.) to prevent the I. L. from passing laws subjecting any person to the penalties or disabilities of attainder, also gave rise to some discussion.—Eventually the closure was moved by Mr. J. Morley and carried by 280 to 241.—The amendment was then negatived. June 14.

**Irish Language.**—Sir T. Lea moved an amendment to prevent the I. L. making any law whereby the use of the Irish language should be encouraged in lieu of English in national schools, courts of law, &c.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) opposed, on the ground that no subject could be more exclusively Irish than the use of the Irish language, and consequently the new Legislature ought to be at liberty to deal with it. No one could deny that Irish literature was worth preserving.—Mr. Balfour (C.) agreed that the matter did not affect Imperial interests. Amendment negatived.

**"Due Process of Law."**—Mr. Bartley moved to omit sub-section 5, which restrained the I. L. from making any law whereby any person might be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or might be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property might be taken without just compensation. He said the meaning of the words "due process of law," could not be defined and might as well be omitted. The sub-section was useless if the members of the Legislature were likely to be dishonest, and it was an insult to them if they were not.—Mr. Gladstone said the words would become thereby a portion of the Magna Charta of the I. L. and they had been adopted by Lord Coke and other high authorities. They would probably operate to secure strict adherence to the rules of justice and they had been inserted in fulfilment of a pledge which the Government had made to the country.—After further debate, the closure was moved by Mr. Gladstone and carried by 268 to 235; the amendment was then negatived.

**Abridgment of Privileges.**—Mr. Mowbray (C.) moved to prohibit the I. L. from passing any law whereby the privileges or immunities of any of Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom might be abridged.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) opposed, on the ground that the words in the clause were so wide in general, that the amendment would add nothing to their force.—Mr. Chamberlain asked, why as the Government had extracted the sub-section from the Constitution of the United States, they had omitted the words of the amendment.—Mr. Bryce (G.L.) said it was because they were deemed to be wholly unnecessary, and because they had only been introduced into the American Constitution to protect the black population.—The amendment was then negatived by 249 to 208—majority 41.

**Common Law Rights.**—Mr. Wyndham (C.) moved to add to the words restraining the I. L. from passing laws whereby any person might be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, words to render the security equivalent to that given by the common law of England. The American interpretations of the words "due process of law" was that reference must be made to some standard of justice and legality in this matter, and its application rested in the last resort with the Supreme Court.—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) supported the amendment, as necessary if real protection were to be given.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) said the Government intended that no deprivation of life, liberty, or property should be allowed except by "due process of law" regulated by well-known and established general principles of jurisprudence as understood in this country.—Mr. Barton (C.) protested against vague principles of American jurisprudence being transplanted into our English law.—Mr. Balfour (C.) asked that some serious answer should be given to the criticisms of the sub-section. The sub-section would be useless, if un-amended for preserving the rights which were threatened by the creation of a new

legislature.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said the words "due process of law" must be left to judicial interpretation. They referred to a standard which, though in some degree indefinite, was much more definite than the words proposed to be substituted.—Sir H. James (L.U.) admitted the difficulty of definition, but pointed out the danger of putting on the Statute-Book a phrase which could not be defined.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) said the Government ought not to refuse to insert in the English law what they accepted as the correct definition of American judges.—Mr. Bryce repeated that the expression "due process of the law" could not be defined, and he added, that it ought not to be defined, because definition would destroy its value. The fact of the words being inserted in the Bill would render it impossible for the I. L. to vary their meaning.—Negated by 263 to 231—majority 32.

June 16.  
Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved to add to the words "without due process of law," "in accordance with the settled principles and precedents of judicial procedure, unalterable by legal enactments other than those of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."—Sir C. Russell denied that the addition would augment the force of the words "without due process of law." To save time, however, the Government would accept words making the clause run as follows—"having regard to settled principles and precedents."—Mr. Balfour (C.) pointed out that had the Government adopted this course earlier a good deal of valuable time would have been saved.—Mr. Sexton (N.) said he reserved his right to consider the matter at a later stage of the Bill.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) subsequently moved to insert the words "in accordance with settled principles and precedents," to which Mr. Sexton strongly objected, and in order to make the concession less objectionable, moved to alter it by substituting the words "regard being had" in lieu of "in accordance with."—Mr. Sexton's amendment was negated by 324 to 144.—Mr. Clancy (N.) declared that the time had arrived for an earnest protest against any further concessions of this kind. This Bill was the *minimum* which the Irish Nationalists could accept, and the whole course of the Government had been one of whittling down their proposals, with the hope of pleasing the Unionists, who would not be conciliated by any concessions.—Mr. Sexton (N.) joined in the protest against the unaccountable fatuity of the course pursued by the Government.—Sir C. Russell's amendment was carried by 310 to 166.

**Act of Indemnity.**—Major Darwin (L.U.) moved an amendment providing that no person should escape prosecution or punishment by means of an Act of Indemnity.—The Attorney-General refused to accept the amendment, which, after some discussion, was negated by 258 to 220—majority 38.

**Compensation for Property.**—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) moved to amend the 5th sub-section preventing private property being "taken" without just compensation, by including property which might be "injuriously affected."—Sir J. Rigby opposed, on the ground that compensation was provided for in all cases where it was now obtainable under the law.—Negated by 284 to 250—majority 34.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved to substitute for "just compensation" the words "such compensation as he is at present by law entitled to."—Sir C. Russell said the law was adequate for its purpose, and that the substitution of the words would stereotype the rule on the subject of compensation, which was undesirable.—After a legal discussion, the amendment was negated by 290 to 258—majority 32.

**Petition of Right.**—Mr. Carson (C.) moved to restrain the I. L. from passing any law to alter or abridge proceedings by petition of right.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) said that as such proceedings involved the honour and dignity of the Crown, they could not be effected without the consent of the Crown.—Mr. Balfour (C.) derided the idea that the veto was sufficient to safeguard the rights of the Loyalist minority.—After further debate the amendment was negated by 201 to 164—majority 37.

**Habeas Corpus.**—Mr. Rentoul (C.) next moved to prevent the I. L. from passing any law to suspend or prejudicially affect the right of *Habeas Corpus*—Sir C. Russell argued that as Ulstermen had proclaimed their intention to "line the ditches" in defiance of legislative authority, the I. L. should not be deprived of the power to carry on the Government of Ireland.—Mr. Barton (C.) supported the amendment, and said there was going on in Ulster a voluntary conscription of 160,000 men of all classes. The Government appeared to mean that the Parliament in Dublin should coerce the Protestant Loyalists, as it was intended to confer on it a power of imprisonment which had not been given to any American State.—Sir H. James (L.U.) drew attention to Sir C. Russell's contention that the I. L. ought to be empowered to imprison Ulstermen without trial. No protection for the minority could remain if the Imperial Parliament surrendered the power of *habeas corpus*.—Mr. Gladstone said the amendment, beyond question, would deprive the I. L. absolutely of the power of suspending *habeas corpus*. The Bill had been framed in such a way that the new Legislature would be unable to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act cruelly, capriciously, and in forgetfulness of the principles of British liberty, and of our ancient Constitution. The amendment would deprive them of the power of performing their first duty to the Irish people.—Lord R. Churchill (C.) said the Government had now surrendered the two great securities of British liberties—the *habeas corpus* and petition of right.—The amendment was negated by 270 to 241—majority 29.

June 19.

**Ex post facto Laws.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved an amendment to restrain the I. L. from making any law of an *ex post facto* character.—Sir C. Russell opposed it as unnecessary.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) said that a similar restriction was imposed upon State Legislatures in America. The Government ought to accept amendments, even if they considered them unnecessary, when they were not injurious. It was not certain that the I. L. would not seek by *ex post facto* civil or criminal legislation to injure those whom they regarded as their enemies.—Mr. Balfour (C.) argued that the I. L. should not revise contracts between landlords and their tenants. It would be criminal folly to hand over the settlement of difficult and delicate questions of this kind to a Legislature which represented one interest alone. The amendment was no insult on the new Legislature, inasmuch as there was a similar provision in the Constitution of the United States.—Mr. Gladstone observed that all colonial local Legislatures had the free power of *ex post facto* legislation. In the United States there was no supreme Legislature, and, consequently, there were independent treaties between the Federal Government and the States. Here, however, there was an authority to prevent, qualify, or extirpate *ex post facto* legislation. The amendment was negatived by 270 to 240—majority 30.

**Contracts.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) then moved to prohibit the I. L. from making laws impairing the obligation of contracts, explaining that this provision was also taken from the American Constitution.—Mr. Rathbone (G.L.) moved to add to the amendment the words “except with the consent of Parliament testified by an address to Her Majesty from each House of Parliament.”—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) opposed the amendment because in America the provision had been found to impede useful legislation, and, because the land question was withheld from the I. L. for three years.—Mr. Balfour (C.) asked whether the Government considered that the Imperial Parliament had the duty of prescribing, at the end of three years, the limits within which the I. L. could deal with the land.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said that if the land question were settled by Parliament within the three years there would be an end to the matter; but, if not, it would be dealt with by the I. L., subject to any conditions which Parliament might impose.—The amendment, as amended by Mr. Rathbone, was negatived by 260 to 223—majority 37.

**Taxation on Land.**—Mr. Brodrick (C.) moved to prevent the I. L. from imposing any higher taxation upon land than upon any other property of equal value, or establishing any system of graduated taxation unless an identical law were sanctioned for the United Kingdom by the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. Gladstone said the first part of the amendment was not consistent with sound public principle, as it declared one particular kind of property more sacred than another. The land had from generation to generation received outrageous and extravagant favour, and only the successive extensions of the franchise had obtained justice from landowners. The second part of the amendment seemed to anticipate a time when a graduated tax would be levied on the three kingdoms, and when as a special favour Ireland would be permitted to double that tax upon herself.—Mr. Goschen (L.U.) supported the amendment, suggesting the substitution of “Great Britain” for the words “United Kingdom.” It was right to secure that the land in Ireland should be fairly dealt with by the new Legislature.—Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 272 to 237, and the amendment was negatived by 270 to 238—majority 32.

June 20.

**Liberty of the Press.**—Mr. Parker-Smith (L.U.) moved to restrain the I. L. from making any law whereby any censorship of the Press should be established, or public meetings for legal purposes should be interfered with.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.), amid cries of “Divide,” said the Bill, provided in general terms against the danger against which the amendment was directed.—Mr. Balfour contended that wherever, as in Ireland, ecclesiastical influence was predominant, freedom of the Press ought to be safeguarded.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) objected to the amendment as having no substance in it.—Mr. Sexton (N.) explained that Sir J. Rigby had been met with cries of “Divide,” not from any lack of respect, but because there was a strong opinion that Ministers by replying seriously to dilatory amendments forwarded the purpose of the Unionists to destroy the Bill. The real question at issue was, whether the majority should discharge their duty, or whether the House should be reduced to impotence.—Mr. Balfour (N.) hoped the country would note the fact that the Nationalists delivered long, irrelevant, and venomous speeches, and treated the official defenders of the Bill with contempt. They also deliberately avowed an intention to use every defect in the Bill as a means of oppressing the Loyalists of Ulster.—The amendment was negatived.

**Trinity College.**—Mr. Plunket next moved to prohibit the I. L. making any law affecting Trinity College, Dublin, or the University of Dublin. Under the Bill as it stood, he said Trinity College would be destroyed, as Archbishop Walsh had doomed it to destruction, because it was not Catholic.—Mr. Sexton asked if it was not true that the Irish hierarchy had declared that the Catholic University question might be settled without disturbing Trinity College.—Mr. Plunket replied that the declaration had been made in view of the Home Rule Bill. Trinity College had the strongest claim upon the Imperial Parliament on account of the splendid services which it had rendered to Ireland and to the Empire.—Mr. Gladstone thought the declaration of the Irish prelates ought to be accepted, even though it might have been made in view of the

**Bill.** The Bill gave a distinct *locus standi* to Parliament to interfere if any attempt were made to modify the charter of Trinity College against its consent. It would not be fair or reasonable to denationalize Trinity College by taking it out of the purview of the Bill and by divorcing it from Irish interests and Irish treatment. The Government could not accept the amendment.—Mr. Carson (C.) said Archbishop Walsh had condemned the University of Dublin on account of its non-Catholic character, and had declared that Catholics would never be satisfied until they had a proportionate representation on the Board. This would transform the institution into a Catholic University—whereas at present it was a great undenominational institution.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) said the Catholic laity would never be guilty of the vandalism and folly of destroying Trinity College.—Mr. Courtney feared that if the College were left to the I. L. it might be divested of its national, free and open character.—Mr. W. Kenny (L.U.) as a Catholic Unionist graduate, supported the amendment.—Mr. Dane (C.) on behalf of the Presbyterian graduates, also spoke in its favour.—Mr. Harrington (P.N.) denied that it was the intention of the hierarchy to confiscate the property of Trinity College.—Mr. Balfour said that the Imperial Parliament ought to do something for Catholic higher education, and this would save Trinity College from attack. It could not, however, be done without a large expenditure, and when, to establish a Catholic college, the I. L. found themselves face to face with the alternatives of heavy taxation or appropriating the funds of Trinity College, they would probably take the second alternative course. As the hierarchy would be content to establish, side by side with Trinity College, a Catholic University or college, he asked the Government whether this could be done under the provisions of the Bill.—Mr. Sexton said that under the Bill provision might be made for Catholic University education without endowing religion.—Mr. Gladstone said he would reply to Mr. Balfour's question at the proper time—namely, when Clause 4 was put. The subject of Catholic University education was distinct from the issue raised by the amendment.—The amendment was negatived by 284 to 242—majority 42.

**Queen's College.**—Mr. Rentoul (C.) moved to prohibit the I. L. from making any law affecting the constitution, endowments, property, or privileges of Queen's College, Belfast.—Mr. J. Morley, opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 279 to 238—majority 41. June 21.

**Revised Financial Clauses.**—Mr. Gladstone stated the purport of the alterations in the financial clauses of the Bill, observing at the outset that he did not intend to move the postponement of the clauses unless it were the general wish of the House. The changes in the balance-sheet since the discovery of the error in the computation of the Excise duties would not, he said, in themselves have entailed any large changes in the financial clauses, but the latter had been remodelled with the view of presenting a simpler plan, raising fewer points of debate. The term for the operation of the proposed financial arrangements was reduced to six years instead of fifteen years. During these six years no change would be made in regard to fixing, managing, or collecting any of the present taxes. Power would be given to Ireland to establish new taxes for herself, and her contribution would be one-third of her total ascertained revenue, and all taxes which might be imposed by Parliament for war and special defence. At the end of the six years the arrangement would be revised, and Ireland would be at liberty to collect and manage her taxes, except Customs, Excise, and Post Office. It was proposed that Clauses 11, 13, and 21 should be dropped, and four clauses—10, 12, 17, and 20—would be supplanted by the new financial provisions. The Government would propose to negative these clauses, and to bring up new clauses to carry out their simpler plan.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) said he understood that the I. L. was not to have any power over the management, collection, or control of any tax for six years. He should oppose that as unjust and humiliating to Ireland.—The House then again went into Committee on Clause 4.

**Municipal Corporations, &c.**—Mr. Wolff (C.) moved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the I. L. corporations raising for public purposes taxes, rates, cess, dues, or tolls, or administering funds so raised.—The amendment was opposed by the Government, and, after debate, was negatived by 302 to 254—majority 46.—Mr. Plunket moved that no law of the I. L. affecting the rights, privileges, or property of corporations should come into force until after having lain for 40 days on the table of both Houses of Parliament.—Sir C. Russell did not think the amendment was necessary, and could not see what good it would do.—Sir H. James said it would prevent the I. L. from doing anything serious with regard to corporations when Parliament was not sitting.—The amendment was negatived by 307 to 261—majority 46.—In the course of some further discussion, the Attorney-General consented to insert in the clause after "due process of law" the words "according to settled principles and precedents."—This amendment was agreed to.

**Religious Corporations.**—Mr. Carson (C.) moved to introduce a proviso that the I. L. should not make any law affecting corporations holding property of any Church or religious denomination, or the ministers of the same.—Mr. J. Morley agreed with the object in view, and promised to verbally alter the clause if necessary.—The amendment was withdrawn.

**Undue Preference.**—Mr. Cochrane (L.U.) proposed an amendment to restrain the I. L. from making any law giving undue preference, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, to any person, body of persons, class, body corporate, or institution.—Mr. J. Morley could not accept the amendment, but agreed to insert, on the report stage, words prohibiting the I. L. from imposing any disability, &c., or conferring advantage upon any subject on account of parentage or place of birth.—After much criticism of the terms of Mr. Morley's proposal, Mr. Cochrane offered to withdraw his amendment, but, leave being refused, it was negatived by 260 to 218—majority 42.

**Voluntary Associations.**—Mr. Cochrane next moved to prevent the I. L. from making laws prejudicially affecting any legal voluntary institution, association, or society, the main object being to safeguard the interests of Freemasons, who had been denounced by the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. Gladstone said the amendment was a hundred times too wide for the purpose. The denunciations of the Freemasons by the Papal authorities were of a spiritual nature, and only affected those persons who thought fit to submit to them. No men were less likely to inflict temporal disabilities than the Roman Catholic members.—Mr. Balfour argued that there was a real and substantial danger.—Mr. J. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 277 to 243, and the amendment was negatived by 278 to 243—majority 35.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) moved an amendment exempting the Freemasons from the laws of the I. L.—The Chairman ruled it out of order. *June 22.*

**Action of Officials.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved to restrain the I. L. from making any law whereby the actions of any official of the Government should be removed from the cognizance of the ordinary law.—This, after some discussion, was negatived by 272 to 230.

**Roman Catholic College.**—Mr. Balfour reminded Mr. Gladstone of his promise to state whether the Government held that the I. L. would, under the clause, be able to establish a Catholic University or college in Ireland; and he also asked whether the clause prohibited the establishment out of public funds of denominational primary schools. Mr. Gladstone replied that the I. L. was restrained from endowing religion, and from giving second preference in religious matters.—The existing denominational schools would not be affected by the clause, and denominational training colleges as ancillary to the question of denominational schools, and guarded by the conscience clause, would also be permissible. The I. L. would not be precluded from founding a denominational college if no compulsion was used upon those outside the denomination in respect of the instruction provided, and if all professorships and appointments supported by public endowment were open to all creeds, except such as were associated with denominational duties.—Mr. Chamberlain did not think that this interpretation was in accordance with the intentions of the House or the country. Under it the I. L. would have power to found, at the public expense, a purely Roman Catholic college. The Bill had been in Committee for twenty-eight days, and it was only now that they had learnt the intention of the Government to give to the I. L. power to abolish all protection for unsectarian education.

**Clause 4 passed.**—Mr. Plunket (C.) said it was now plain that there was no substantial protection in this clause for the loyal minority in Ireland.—Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.) considered that the clause as a whole was anti-Home Rule in its spirit.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) emphasized the fact that the I. L. would have power to change the present non-sectarian system of education into one strictly sectarian.—Mr. Goschen complained that the Government had kept the Committee in ignorance on the subject. The clause was then agreed to. *June 23.*

**Executive Powers.**—Mr. Fisher (C.) moved an amendment that the executive power should be vested in the Lord-Lieutenant "or other chief Executive officer or officers for the time being appointed in his place."—Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the case of absence or inability of the Lord-Lieutenant was already provided for, but Mr. Balfour said that the adoption of the amendment would obviate great confusion. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Hanbury proposed an amendment that the executive power should continue vested in the Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant "with the approval of Her Majesty, signified by a Secretary of State."—Mr. Bryce opposed the amendment in a long speech. He said the Bill reproduced, as far as possible, the Cabinet system of the British colonies, varied not so much in legal structure as in practical working.—Mr. Balfour complained that a member of the Government should address the Committee at such length, seeing that a resolution was to be proposed to prevent the Opposition from discussing the Bill. He supported the amendment.—Mr. Courtney opposed it, as it left the relations of the Lord-Lieutenant absolutely untouched.—Mr. Gladstone resisted the amendment, explaining that the position of the Viceroy would be substantially the same as that of the governor of a colony.—Negatived by 260 to 231—majority 29.—Mr. Hanbury moved to exclude control of the land and sea forces from the Executive power. Mr. Gladstone opposed it as being against sound policy, which required that the army should be under the control of the Viceroy.—Negatived by 280 to 249—majority 31.—Mr. J. Morley then, amid loud Ministerial cheers, read the resolution which the Prime Minister intended to propose, with the object of closing the debate at fixed times. *June 23.*

**Closure Resolution.**—Mr. Gladstone moved the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule, which was carried by 302 to 271. He then moved a resolution for applying the closure to the Government of Ireland Bill at the following times—viz., Clauses 5 to 8, on Thursday, July 6; Clauses 9 to 26, on Thursday, July 13; Clauses 27 to 40, on Thursday, July 20; and the postponed or new clauses, schedules, and preamble on Thursday, July 27. He said the Government had decided not to adjourn the House until the supplies of the year had been voted, and until the Home Rule Bill had passed through the House. They also held themselves bound to press forward to the best of their ability the most important among their other measures. At the present rate of progress, twelve months would not suffice to pass the Home Rule Bill. Its opponents had endeavoured to destroy it in detail, and if the numerous amendments proposed had been carried the Bill would have been nullified. The Closure proposed should never be resorted to except on extraordinary occasions. He compared the Bill with the Crimes Bill of 1887, and said the Government proposed to allow 48 days for the Committee stage, and the whole time expended on the Bill would be 64 days when that stage was reached, while the report and third reading would still remain to be dealt with.—Mr. Balfour contended that there was no necessity for this proposal. The Bill was one of the first magnitude, unparalleled in our history, and it required the undivided energies of a whole Session. Her Majesty's Government, however, had not devoted the whole of the time to the discussion, but had brought forward no less than five other gigantic measures. He opposed the resolution as absolutely inconsistent with the very elements of the life of a free debating assembly. There was no analogy between the present proceeding and the resolution passed for expediting the Crimes Bill, because that Bill was urgent, whereas this was not. Although the amendments proposed had been numerous, no measure had ever been discussed with more brevity or relevance. The precedent and procedure now initiated would result in irreparable injury to the House of Commons.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.) moved an amendment declining to sanction a proposal which directly interfered with the free discussion of the Government of Ireland Bill by the Parliamentary representatives of the people.—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.), in protesting against the resolution, said he had supported the second reading because he was in favour of handing over the management of local affairs to Irish members, but as there was no prospect of amending the Bill in that direction he was now opposed to it.—Mr. Chamberlain condemned the resolution as an infringement of Parliamentary practice, and as a precedent which would effect a revolution in the constitutional principles by which proceedings in that House had been hitherto governed. Mr. Gladstone was, he said, doing, under the threats of his Irish masters, what was in contradiction to all the principles on which he had acted throughout his long Parliamentary career. It was a concession to intolerance, and another surrender to revolt. This great power ought not to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be used for their party advantage. This Bill would affect the interests of every person in the Kingdom, and ought under no circumstances to be subjected to any curtailment of free debate. The Bill was a substitute for the Treaty of Union between two high contracting Powers, and one of whom it was now proposed to gag. It sacrificed the interests of Great Britain to the pleasure of the men who had been convicted of a conspiracy against them. The details of the Bill had been concealed from the people, and it was now proposed to treat the proposals for a new Constitution as if it were a turnpike trust. The Government did not believe in their own Bill. They knew that it was ungraciously accepted *pro tanto* by the Nationalists; that it was loathed and detested by the Protestant minority; that it was unpopular with the majority of the British people; and that it was received with the barest toleration by most of their supporters.—Sir E. Clarke described the silence of the occupants of the Treasury bench as Parliamentary discourtesy and political cowardice.—Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Sir W. Harcourt (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and negatived by 308 to 279—majority 29.—Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment was then negatived by 306 to 279—majority 27.—Baron Rothschild (L.U.) next moved the adjournment of the House, which was defeated by 283 to 257.

June 29.

**Closure Resolution.**—Mr. Byrne's amendment for extending the time for the discussion of Clauses 5 and 8 to July 14 was negatived by 268 to 243—majority 25.—Lord Wolmer moved to enlarge the time for the discussion of Clauses 9 to 26 until July 21. He asked whether the Government intended to adhere to Clause 9 (Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament), to which Mr. Gladstone replied that they did not propose any alteration in the Clause, which would come before the Committee as it stood.—Mr. Chamberlain urged that there should be a general second reading discussion of the financial proposals.—Mr. Gladstone said he would afford facilities for a debate on the main points of the financial proposals if a general understanding could be arrived at. The Government had devised a much simpler plan of finance than that originally in the Bill. The new scheme was not a consequence of the error in the computation of the excise duties; he therefore could not agree to a general discussion on Clause 10, but when the new clauses were taken, facilities would be given for discussion on such questions as were involved in them. As regards Clause 9, the Government would propose and carry it as a substantial clause if the Committee adopted that view. As to the "in and out" scheme, and that described as *omnes omnia*, there was much difference of



opinion. The Government plan was not perfect, but they had suggested the one which they considered the best, and would be guided by the opinion of the House as to the method by which the Irish members were to be retained.—Mr. Goschen said he understood the Government stood by their proposal as to Clause 9, to which Mr. Gladstone replied in the affirmative.—Mr. Goschen asked why they would not frankly state what they intended to do. If Mr. Labouchere's amendment were accepted, such an important constitutional change could not be adequately debated in a couple of days.—Mr. Reid asserted that the country was heartily sick of the length of the discussion already given to this Bill.—Mr. Balfour said he declined to accept Mr. Reid as an exponent of public opinion. He represented a minority of the inhabitants of this island. The amendment was negatived by 302 to 268—majority 34.—Mr. Fisher moved to give one more week for the discussion of Clauses 27 to 40. Negatived by 298 to 264—majority 34.—Mr. Curzon next moved to omit the part of the resolution providing that the proceedings on the postponed clauses, &c., should be closed on July 27. Negatived by 300 to 266—majority 34. Mr. Gladstone's resolution was then carried by 299 to 267—majority 32.

June 30.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government did not intend to reappoint the Select Committee on the inquiry into the financial relations of the three countries.—Mr. J. Redmond asked whether a Royal Commission would be appointed so that at the end of the provisional term contemplated the proper contribution of Ireland towards Imperial expenditure would be ascertained.—Mr. Gladstone admitted the desirability of having the best information, and said that a Royal Commission might be appointed after the political excitement connected immediately with the passing of the measure should have disappeared.

July 1.

**Exercise of Prerogatives.**—Mr. Ambrose (C.) moved that the exercise of the prerogatives or executive power of the Queen should be made on the advice of her British Ministers by Order in Council to be laid on the table of the House of Commons.—Mr. Gladstone said there was no question that in this case Her Majesty would act upon the advice of her British Ministers.—The amendment was withdrawn, and one by Mr. Gladstone was agreed to, providing that every instrument conveying any delegation of the prerogative or any executive power should be presented to both Houses of Parliament as soon as convenient.

**Appointment of Imperial Officers.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved that, for the due enforcement of any decision of the Privy Council, or of the Exchequer Judges, or of any Act of Parliament, the Lord-Lieutenant, under instructions from Her Majesty, might appoint in each Irish county of Ireland, officers for the purpose, with the powers of sheriffs; and that he should be able to direct the Royal Irish Constabulary to support such officers in the execution of their duty.—Mr. Gladstone described the amendment as entirely out of place, and as one of those propositions which would utterly destroy the Bill.—Mr. Chamberlain asked why, if the Constitution of the United States needed such a safeguard, an Irish Constitution should not equally need one? He quoted a speech delivered by Mr. Dillon, who had said, that when the Irish members had a Parliament of their own they would have the police under their control, and would then remember those opposed to them.—Mr. Dillon (N.) admitted that the passage was correctly quoted, but explained that he had spoken under circumstances of great provocation, shortly after the massacre at Mitchelstown, and that the language had never been repeated in cold blood.—Mr. Chamberlain thereupon pointed out that the so-called massacre took place in September, 1887, whereas Mr. Dillon's speech was delivered in December, 1886.—Mr. Harrington (P.N.) charged the member for West Birmingham with representing the Irish members as untrustworthy, while a few years since he had proposed to give them larger powers than the present Bill would confer.—Mr. Chamberlain contradicted this statement, though admitting he had conferred with Mr. Parnell on a similar subject.—Sir W. Harcourt referred to the "round-table" discussions of December, 1886, and said that three months later Mr. Chamberlain was willing to give power over the police in as large a degree as proposed in the Bill.—Mr. Chamberlain also gave this assertion an absolute contradiction.—Amendment negatived by 230 to 196—majority 34.

**Lord-Lieutenant's Powers.**—On an amendment by Mr. Brodrick to define the powers of the Lord-Lieutenant, a discussion arose as to who would be responsible in the House of Commons for the proceedings of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Irish Government.—Mr. J. Morley stated that a Minister—probably the Home Secretary—would answer in the House of Commons for the action of the Irish Government.—Amendment negatived by 274 to 247—majority 27.

Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) moved that the prerogative of mercy should only be exercised by the Lord-Lieutenant on the advice of the Secretary of State.

July 3.

Mr. Dillon made a personal explanation as to the incident of July 3rd, and apologized to the House for the error he had made, having spoken from memory, which had betrayed him. He said he had spoken in good faith, and had not attempted to palm off on the House a story which bore its own refutation. He denied that he entertained a purpose of revenge against those who were opposed to the people of Ireland.—Mr. Harrington also offered an explanation as to the statement he had made respecting a letter written by Mr. Chamberlain, and quoted an extract from the letter in order to vindicate himself.—Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, quoted a telegram from his correspondent confirming his own statement as true and accurate.

In further debate on his amendment, Mr. Arnold-Forster referred to Mr. Sexton as having been a companion and confidant of criminals.—Mr. Sexton asked if it was imputed to him that he was cognizant of crime.—Mr. Arnold-Forster was quoting passages from the report of the Parnell Commission, when the Chairman called him to order.—Mr. Sexton declared that if it were imputed to him that he was cognizant of crime, he would bring the matter to an issue, irrespective of the rules and orders of the House. He declared that the Commission had never stated that he was cognizant of crime in the Land League, and for anyone to make such an allegation was infamous and base.—Mr. Arnold-Forster attempted to show that Mr. Sexton had been the confidant of criminals who had fled the country, when he was again called to order by the Chairman, who ruled that the subject was not relevant to the amendment.—Mr. Gladstone described the incident as a wanton introduction of venomous language. As to the amendment, it would be absurd to make the Home Secretary in England review every case of imprisonment in Ireland. The Irish Government were to be responsible for the administration of the criminal law, and they ought to exercise the prerogative. In cases of treason, the Imperial Government would act.—Mr. Balfour considered that the prerogative of mercy should be exercised by the Lord-Lieutenant, not as a representative either of the English or Irish Administration, but in his third capacity "as representing Her Majesty."—Lord R. Churchill moved an amendment to add those words, and after the first amendment had been negatived, Lord R. Churchill's amendment was negatived by 293 to 256—majority 37.—An amendment by Mr. Fisher (C.), that the Executive officer acting in place of the Lord-Lieutenant should be appointed by Her Majesty, was negatived by 293 to 248—majority 35.

**Retention of Imperial Control.**—Sir H. James (L.U.) moved an amendment for the purpose of retaining the Government of Ireland under Imperial control for the next six years.—Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the amendment as destructive to the Bill.—Mr. Chamberlain taunted the Government with their subservience to the Irish members.—Negatived by 187 to 142—majority 45.

**Consultative Committee.**—Capt. Naylor-Leyland (C.) moved an amendment changing the Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council into a consultative committee, the executive power being vested in the Lord-Lieutenant.—Mr. J. Morley, in opposing, said this would bring administration in Ireland to a state of chaos.—Negatived by 215 to 167—majority 48.

**Composition of Executive Committee.**—Sir H. James moved an amendment providing that the Executive Committee should consist of such persons as Her Majesty might from time to time appoint, thus removing them from the jurisdiction of the I. L.—Sir J. Rigby opposed, and the amendment was negatived by 262 to 229—majority 33.

*July 4.*  
Lord Carmarthen moved an amendment that only the Queen, and not the I. L., should decide on the composition of the Irish Executive.—Mr. Gladstone opposed it as unnecessary, and it was negatived.

**Functions of Executive Committee.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) proposed that no member of the Executive Committee should sit or vote in either House of the I. L. while in office.—Mr. Gladstone said the plan would establish a hopeless dualism, without the slightest chance of a satisfactory solution.—Negatived.

**Irish Secretary of State.**—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) moved a sub-section providing that there should be a Secretary of State for Ireland, who might be a member of either House of Parliament, and who should be an *ex-officio* member of the Irish Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Morley described this as an irrational proposition.—Mr. Goschen said that it would prevent much friction.—Negatived by 274 to 229—majority 45.

**Royal Assent.**—Mr. Bousfield (C.) proposed to substitute a new sub-section that every Bill passed by the two Houses of the I. L. should be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Lord Lieutenant, who should declare according to his discretion, but subject to the Act, and to any instructions given by Her Majesty, either that he assented to such a Bill in Her Majesty's name, or that he withheld such assent, or that he reserved such Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, subject to certain amendments.—Mr. J. Morley admitted that the amendment was a serious one, which had been adopted from the Canadian Act. The distance between England and Ireland, however, was so short that there was no reason for giving the Lord-Lieutenant powers which he would probably never have to exercise.—After further discussion, Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was carried by 261 to 219, and the amendment was then negatived without a division.

*July 5.*  
Lord Wolmer moved to omit from clause 5, providing for the Royal assent being given to Irish Bills, the words "on the advice of the Executive Committee," which, he said, made the system accord with colonial practice.—Mr. Gladstone argued for retention of the words.—Sir H. James pointed out that the veto exercised in accordance with the views of the majority of the I. L. would be valueless; and Mr. Haldane (G.L.) replied that in practice the Colonial Governors exercised the veto in local affairs only on the advice of the Colonial Ministry.—Mr. H. Fowler insisted that Imperial supremacy would

be effectually secured.—Mr. Balfour said that the veto had now shrunk into a very narrow compass. It was a most important question, and it ought either to be made a reality or the Government should hold their peace about it.—Mr. Gladstone replied the veto was but one of the defences of the minority in Ireland. The Government intended Ireland to be a self-governing country, and it was not the Viceroy's duty to substitute his opinion for that of his advisers. It was not intended that the minority should govern in the land. (Loud Nationalist cheers.) It was not fear of spoliation, but apprehension of the loss of power, that alarmed the loyal minority; but he anticipated that, as in Canada, they would become fused, by self-government, with the majority.—Mr. Plunket (C.) deprecated the attempt of the Prime Minister to treat the loyal minority with contumely and contempt.—Amendment negatived by 290 to 248—majority 42.

**Partial Veto.**—Lord Cranborne (C.) moved to enable the Lord-Lieutenant to veto a part of a Bill, with a view to additional protection to the minority.—Mr. Gladstone objected to it as an extraordinary innovation, and as giving a new function to the Crown.—Negatived by 281 to 185.

**Reserved Veto.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved that if it should be doubtful whether any Bill was beyond the powers of the I. L. the Lord-Lieutenant might reserve the Royal assent until the question had been determined by the Judicial Committee.—Sir J. Rigby opposed the amendment, which, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved an amendment reserving to Her Majesty power not only to give or withhold her assent, but to disallow a Bill.—Sir J. Rigby described this as a clumsy expedient adopted in the case of the colonies because of their distance from England, but which was unnecessary in the case of Ireland.

**Closure Enforced.**—Mr. Balfour ridiculed this reply as perfunctory and preposterous, and was speaking in support of the amendment at 10 o'clock, when, in accordance with the resolution, the debate was brought to a close, and the amendment was negatived by 324 to 286—majority 38.—On the question that Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill, the Ayes were 324 and the Noes 289—majority 35.—Clause 6, which related to the composition of the Irish Legislative Council, was carried by 315 to 800—majority, 15. (Loud Opposition cheers.)—In the next division, Clause 7, relating to the composition of the Irish Legislative Assembly, was carried by 325 to 291—majority 34.—Finally, Clause 8, relating to the settlement of disagreements between the two Houses, was carried by 328 to 291—majority 32.

July 6.

**Retention of Irish Members.**—The discussion on Clause 9, providing for the retention of Irish members in the House of Commons, was opened by Mr. Ambrose (C.), who moved the omission of the words "until and unless Parliament otherwise determines."

July 7.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the principal consideration which induced him to insert these words was the declaration of Mr. Parnell in 1886 that the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster was a matter for England and Scotland rather than for Ireland.—Mr. Goschen said it was clear that no final settlement was now proposed, and that the House of Commons was to be at best an experimental assembly.—Negatived.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) moved the omission of Sub-section 1, which fixed the number of Irish members, with the view of raising the point as to whether they were to be retained in their present numbers, or to be reduced to 80. He said that during the six years of probation the Irish members ought to be retained at their full strength, and that every Nationalist would protest against a reduction.—Mr. Gladstone said the real effect of the amendment went far beyond its words. The Government did not consider Mr. Redmond's proposal equitable, and they proposed a number of Irish representatives corresponding with the population. The country had made up its mind that Irish members ought to be retained, and under the Government plan Ireland would have the full benefit of her numerical relation to the population of Great Britain. He said, however, that the House was the master, to do what it pleased; but the Government intended to press their plan on its acceptance.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) recommended that the whole subject should be postponed until full Home Rule was accorded to Ireland.—Mr. Chamberlain said the situation was difficult and complex, and he protested against its being supposed that those who voted against this sub-section were thereby supporting Mr. Redmond's proposal.—Mr. Balfour said the Opposition intended to vote against the proposal of the Government.—Sir W. Harcourt said the contest was between the retention of 103 and 80 Irish members.—Mr. Chamberlain explained that Unionists, in supporting the amendment, were voting against the proposal of the Government, which was virtually before the Committee.—Mr. Sexton said the decision would not be taken on a definite or straight issue, and he refused to join in any hypocritical or dishonest combination.—The amendment was negatived by 280 to 286—majority 14.—Mr. Heneage (L.U.) next moved an amendment providing that, after the appointed day, Ireland should cease to return members to the House of Commons.—Mr. Gladstone opposed, on the ground that the country was in favour of Ireland being represented in the Imperial Parliament. By the retention of Irish members the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be more felt and made more secure. The Government had never used very binding language upon the subject, as they thought the

general sentiment ought to prevail.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) held that Mr. Gladstone had given no adequate reason for his change of opinion.—Mr. Labouchere declared himself in favour of full retention for all purposes.—Sir W. Harcourt referred to a letter of Mr. Chamberlain's on May 7, 1886, in which he said the key of the position was the admission of the full representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, adding that if that principle were adopted he would vote for the second reading of the Bill of that year. Again, on February 17, 1893, Mr. Chamberlain had said he was still prepared to argue strongly for the retention of the Irish members, because if they got rid of those members they might bid good-bye to the maintenance of the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. Carson retorted that Sir W. Harcourt had asserted in 1886 that if the Irish members were retained at Westminster, English and Scotch business could not be properly transacted in the House of Commons.—Mr. Chamberlain, after replying to Sir W. Harcourt's allusions, quoted Mr. Gladstone as stating that the retention of the Irish members was a question which ought to be determined by Great Britain, and challenged him to allow it to be so decided. The Nationalist members were the masters of the Government, and the whole Bill, he maintained, was a fraud. The alleged supremacy was a sham, the veto was merely nominal, and the safeguards were altogether illusory. He was confident that the constituencies would emphatically condemn the Bill.—No member of the Government rising, Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, not because he liked it on its merits, but because he preferred it to any alternative scheme which had been proposed. The Government, he said, were supporting a proposal which, according to their own statements, struck at the roots of legislation in this country.—Mr. Gladstone having moved the closure, it was carried by 241 to 211, and the amendment was then negatived by 240 to 209—majority 31.

July 10.

**Representation by Taxation.**—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) moved an amendment providing that the existing Irish constituencies should be abolished and that the number of members should be proportionate to the contribution of Ireland to the Imperial expenditure.—His suggestion would leave to Ireland 40 members, which was ample under the circumstances.—Mr. Gladstone repeated that the Government had deferred to the opinion of the country. Sir J. Lubbock's plan would really reduce the Irish members not to 40, but to 23. This was the most reactionary of all the plans submitted to the Committee. It was generally admitted that representation ought to be determined not by pounds, shillings, and pence, but by the number of human beings.—Mr. J. Chamberlain remarked that he desired to promote the interest of British human beings, who would have to pay great deal more than they ought to pay in order to relieve human beings in Ireland.—The amendment was negatived.

**Redistribution of Seats.**—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) moved a verbal amendment to raise a discussion on the scheme of the constitution of the future Irish representation, not only as regards redistribution of seats in Ireland, but throughout the United Kingdom. The Government scheme, he said, would destroy the balance between borough and county representation, and would exaggerate the power of the small boroughs instead of extinguishing them.—Mr. Gladstone admitted that it failed to give close effect to abstract principles of representation. The Government did not wish to involve themselves in an elaborate redistribution scheme. The schedule could be amended without any great dislocation. After further discussion, the amendment was negatived by 212 to 180—majority 30.

**Reduction of Irish Members.**—Mr. Seton-Karr (C.) moved an amendment to reduce the number of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament from 80 to 48.—Mr. J. Morley objected to the amendment as not based upon principle, but simply fixed an arbitrary figure.—In the course of the discussion Mr. Brodrick referred to the Irish members as representing "an impecunious and garrulous race," a remark which Mr. Sexton described as grossly impertinent. This gave rise to a stormy scene, which lasted nearly an hour. The Chairman on being appealed to said the language used by Mr. Brodrick was most provocative, but he hoped Mr. Sexton would withdraw his expression. Mr. Sexton, however, declined to do so unless Mr. Brodrick first withdrew the language he had used. Amid great confusion and uproar the Chairman and Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to withdraw his expression. Mr. Sexton refusing, the Chairman requested him to retire from the House, in accordance with the Standing Order. Mr. Sexton preferred to take the judgment of the House, and declared that the Clerk at the table had improperly interposed to prompt the Chairman. In deference to a further appeal from Mr. Gladstone, however, he retired from the House amid loud cheers from his Nationalist colleagues. Dr. Clark (G.L.) attempted to challenge the ruling of the Chairman, who declined to allow the subject to be re-opened, and declared the incident terminated. Amid great interruption, Mr. Brodrick disclaimed any intention of insulting the Irish people, of whom he was one, and regretted that any words used by him should have led to this prolonged controversy. Mr. Seton-Karr's amendment was negatived by 251 to 218—majority 33.

**University Representation.**—An amendment moved by Mr. Rentoul (C.) providing that the Royal University of Ireland should return two members, was opposed by Mr. J. Morley on behalf of the Government, and negatived by 255 to 226. An amendment submitted by Mr. Parker Smith, to omit the words providing that Dublin University should cease to return any member, was under discussion at midnight.

**Censure on the Chairman.**—The House having resumed, Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) called attention to the incident previously referred to, and submitted that the Chairman had not acted in strict accordance with the standing order. The Speaker, however, ruled that the Chairman had in no way exceeded his jurisdiction. July 11.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of moving that in applying to his case the Standing Order in regard to grossly disorderly conduct, the Chairman had misused the power of his office.

**University Representation.**—Mr. Plunket supported Mr. P. Smith's amendment, saying that under the Bill 280,000 Unionists outside Ulster, who were numerically entitled to five or six seats, would have their representation practically stamped out. This, he maintained, was not fair nor just.—Mr. McNeill said that the Dublin University had simply been the ladder which had enabled Tory lawyers to mount the judicial bench.—Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that the members for Dublin University had been able and capable men, but denied that Universities had a better right to be represented in Parliament than other learned bodies, whose average ability was higher. For all purposes of Irish Government the University of Dublin should be left to be dealt with by the Irish Legislature. In adjusting the Irish representation the Government adopted the principle of population, as a Legislative Assembly ought to represent the people, and not particular classes or interests. To leave the University representation unchanged would be giving a new character to the principle.—Other members having spoken, Mr. J. Morley at this point moved the closure, which the Chairman declined to accept.—Mr. W. Kenny (L.U.) said the Government had inserted this disfranchising clause simply because it would deprive the Irish representation in Parliament of two Unionist members.—Mr. Goschen strongly condemned it, and said that this University representation was in many respects a stronger safeguard than many of the fictitious clauses in the Bill.—Amendment negatived by 280 to 248—majority 32.

**Retention of Irish Members for all Purposes.**—Mr. Gladstone announced an important change with respect to sub-sections 3 and 4, dealing with the power of the Irish members to be retained at Westminster under Home Rule. He said that he had at the outset set forth the difficulties attending the Government plan, an alternative to which was to empower members representing Ireland to vote on all subjects. The objection to the course was that it might lead to illegitimate transactions on particular occasions and in particular conditions of parties, as between the Irish members and the Government or the Opposition of the day. The Government as a whole had no strong or inflexible preference for either of the two modes of proceeding, but they submitted to the prevailing and deliberate opinion of the House. At the present time it appeared to them that the general sentiment was decidedly inclined to retention, without limitation of powers. The representatives of Great Britain were perfectly competent to adopt that plan, instead of retention with limited powers. In these circumstances, the Government had abandoned their original opinions, considering that the establishment of an Irish Legislature was of such paramount importance as to outweigh minor considerations. He frankly owned that the "in and out" plan was beyond their power to carry, and they therefore willingly accepted what they believed to be the deliberate judgment of the House of Commons. He moved the omission of sub-sections 3 and 4 of the ninth clause.—Mr. Rathbone (G.L.) disagreed with Mr. Gladstone that this was a matter of secondary importance. The course adopted by the Government would greatly augment the difficulties of British legislation, and he believed it would never be accepted by the constituencies.—Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.) expressed his profound disappointment at the statement, and said that weaker and more inconclusive reasons for so grave a decision could hardly have been placed before a deliberative assembly. It amounted to an entire revolutionizing of the Bill. The proposal was not only to give self-government to Ireland, but also to take self-government from Great Britain. July 12.

**Financial Relations.**—Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question from Mr. J. Redmond, said that there was not at present information sufficient for fixing definitely the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government intended to advise the issue of a Royal Commission for that purpose, at the earliest opportunity, relative to the state of circumstances.

**Retention of Irish Members for all Purposes.**—Mr. R. Wallace concluded his speech, and said the plan would put Britain under the hoof of Ireland. He complained of an alteration introduced at the eleventh hour, and said that, unlike many other followers of the Government, he was unable to change his convictions on this subject.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) and Sir J. Pease (G.L.) advocated retention for all purposes.—Mr. Balfour thought no plan could be devised which was not open to objections so serious that it would wreck any scheme of Home Rule. He had abstained from attacking the Government because he thought they were hardly worth attacking. Hitherto it had been supposed that on vitally important Bills of their own it was the duty of a Government to lead and guide the House, and to place a policy before it. This tradition had been finally swept away. Dozens of times they had asserted that they meant to propose the clause as it stood, and yet at the last moment they proposed to change it, because they thought it would pay in the division lobby. A Government of that kind were not worth attacking.

—Mr. Gladstone said the Government were indifferent whether Mr. Balfour attacked them or not. They had always confessed that the question was beset with difficulty. As, however, it did not involve the main issue of Home Rule, they felt it to be one on which the opinion of the country ought to prevail. He taunted Mr. Balfour with having in 1887 suddenly changed the Government policy on the Irish Land question. This question was of a secondary, though of a very important character, and he had always treated it as a matter of expediency.—Mr. Chamberlain denied the assertion that the question had been submitted to the free judgment of the country, and challenged the Government to obtain it by an immediate dissolution. He quoted a speech of Mr. Gladstone in June, 1886, when that gentleman stated that he would not be a party to a legislative body to manage Irish concerns, and at the same time to have Irish members in London acting and voting on English and Scotch questions. This was a distinct pledge, and was so understood by the country. The issue was whether Great Britain was to be controlled by Irish delegates, nominated by priests, elected by illiterates, and subsidized by the enemies of this country.—Sir W. Harcourt asked what was Mr. Chamberlain's position as regards the retention of the Irish members, and charged him with inconsistency in having urged the inclusion of the Irish members in 1886, whereas he now advocated their exclusion. His guiding principle was opposition to any proposal made by Mr. Gladstone.—Dr. Clark (G.L.) and Mr. Atherley-Jones (G.L.) declared that they could not support the Government in their change of policy.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) supported the amendment.—Sir H. James maintained that the Liberal Unionists had never advocated the retention of the Irish members, and showed that the Government were putting exceptional and unprecedented powers into the hands of Irish members and electors.

**Closure Enforced.**—At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution came into operation, and, amid great excitement, a division was taken, and the amendment to leave out sub-sections 3 and 4 was carried by 325 to 298—majority 27. Clause 9, as amended, was in another division carried by 326 to 297—majority 29. Clause 10 (separate Consolidated Fund and taxes) was negatived by 358 to 49, most of the Opposition walking out of the House in order to avoid taking part in the division. Clauses 11, 12, 13, 17, 20 and 21 were negatived without a division; and Clauses 14, 15 and 16 were postponed. Clause 18 (Money Bills and votes) was carried by 328 to 294; Clause 19 (Exchequer, Judges, &c.) by 325 to 291; Clause 22 (Irish appeals) by 319 to 286; Clause 23 (Decision of constitutional questions) by 315 to 280; Clause 24 (office of Lord-Lieutenant) by 300 to 265; Clause 25 (use of Crown lands by Irish Government) by 297 to 262; and Clause 26 (tenure of future Judges) by 290 to 256. July 18.

**Finance.**—In Committee Mr. J. Morley made a formal motion authorising payments to be made out of the Consolidated Fund in connection with the Government of Ireland Bill.—Mr. Goschen said he hoped the Government would produce figures before the general debate on the financial clauses. He assumed that the net total contribution of Ireland would be about £1,600,000, or about one-fortieth of the total Imperial expenditure.—Sir W. Harcourt said the Government desired to ascertain, not the exact *quota* which should be paid by Ireland, but her present contribution towards Imperial revenue. This had been ascertained by deducting from the revenue derived from Ireland the expenditure due to Ireland. The total revenue of Ireland was estimated at £6,922,000, and the contribution by Ireland was £2,300,000, or about one-third of the revenue. In addition to that there was a contribution of £500,000 on account of the Irish police, and this left £1,800,000.—Mr. Goschen complained that the cost of collection had not been deducted from the Irish revenue, and said that the £500,000 was a gift taken out of the pockets of the English taxpayers.—The motion was ultimately agreed to. July 14.

**Irish Land Commission.**—The third "compartment," comprising Clauses 27-40, was entered upon. On Clause 27, which related to judges and others having salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund, Mr. Sexton (N.) moved an amendment in order to raise the question whether the Land Commissioners could continue to fix fair rents and to deal with land purchase irrespective of the I. L.—Mr. J. Morley explained that it would still be the duty of the Commissioners to interpret any valid law which might be passed in future.—The amendment was negatived.

**Civil Service.**—Mr. J. Morley gave his promised explanation as to how it was intended to deal with the permanent Civil Service. The clause declared that Civil servants who were not otherwise provided for, and who on "the appointed day" were serving in Ireland, should continue to hold their offices, salaries, &c., and to be liable to perform the same or analogous duties. They had a claim to be safeguarded against capricious dismissal, reduction of pay, and such unfair treatment on the part of the new Irish Government as would make their position intolerable, and would practically amount to expulsion. On the other hand, the Irish Government would need security against a sudden retirement *en masse* of the Civil servants, or else a sort of sullen service on their part which would result in great inefficiency. The Government proposed to establish a transitional period of five years, in order to give the Irish Government time to look around and to afford the Civil servants a fair opportunity of considering their position. A Civil servant might resign, or he might be required by the Irish Government to retire, with six months' notice on either side. The number of officers who could retire

at one time would be limited by the Treasury, in communication with the Irish Government. If an officer resigned or was removed, the Bill provided special terms of compensation. If he continued to serve under the Irish Government after the five years period, the full pension he had earned would be secured to him on his ultimate retirement. These payments would be made by the Treasury. A joint consultative committee would be appointed to hear cases of dispute and to report to the Treasury, who would be guided by the report in coming to a decision. To Crown Solicitors and Sessional Crown Solicitors such pensions would be granted as the Treasury might deem just. The number of persons affected by the clause was 1,201, while the gross amount of their pensionable salaries would, at the end of the transitional period, be £383,000. *July 17.*

**National School Teachers.**—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) moved to amend the clause by including in it all principal teachers of national schools in Ireland.—Mr. Morley opposed the amendment, which was negatived, on a division, by 254 to 183—majority 71.

**Civil Service.**—Mr. Balfour moved an amendment providing that no official should be dismissed from the Irish Civil Service until an offer had been made to him of an analogous place in the British Civil Service. He said the terms offered would not be ungenerous if this were an ordinary plan of construction, but it was a great official revolution, and the scheme was wholly inadequate to meet the equities of the case. The utterances of the Nationalist party shewed that their policy was to "clear out the Castle." The Civil servants, if not dismissed from motives of revenge, would be turned out from motives of economy. In either event there must be an enormous dismissal of men who admittedly had deserved well of their country.—Mr. Gladstone did not believe there would be such wholesale dismissal, for the sharp antagonism between officials and the Nationalist members would cease when the latter came in personal contact with the Civil Service. The "clearing out of Dublin Castle," merely meant an alteration of the existing system, such as had been advocated by Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire. The Irish Civil servants had no right or claim to be transferred to another office in Great Britain. The Government offered most equitable and liberal terms to the Civil Service. The amendment was an impossible one.—Lord R. Churchill charged the Government with a prodigious and unpardonable breach of faith.—The amendment was negatived by 241 to 199—majority 42.—Mr. J. Morley moved a series of amendments to carry out the plan above referred to, which in the end were substantially agreed to.—Mr. Hayden (P.N.) moved an amendment that one half only, instead of the whole amount payable out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, in pursuance of the section, should be repaid by the Irish Exchequer.—The amendment was negatived by 251 to 92. *July 18.*

On the motion of Mr. J. Morley, amendments were inserted extending the clause to the clerical staff of the Royal Irish Constabulary and other officials.—A verbal amendment by Mr. Sexton, for making the repayment from the Irish Exchequer dependent on the passing of an Irish Act, was opposed by Mr. J. Morley, and negatived on a division by 263 to 118.—Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment providing for the constitution of a joint committee.—Mr. Sexton moved to amend it by giving the Irish Government the right to appoint two members.—This was negatived by 298 to 131, and Mr. J. Morley's amendment was then agreed to.—Mr. Goschen made a final protest against the whole scheme. He said the Opposition had been debarred from proposing amendments as to the transitional period. At the end of five years the Civil Service would practically have to make a fresh bargain with the Irish Government, and the position would be intolerable from both an administrative and a personal point of view. Those in receipt of small salaries and who retired would not be able to obtain valuable appointments elsewhere. They would have their freedom, but freedom would not feed their wives and children. The service was first to be disorganised, and officials would, at the end of the five years, have a fresh hiring imposed upon them under most disadvantageous circumstances.—After further debate, the clause was agreed to. *July 19.*

**Royal Irish Constabulary.**—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) moved to substitute words making the disbandment of the constabulary optional instead of compulsory.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, and it was negatived by 278 to 246—majority 32.—Mr. Sexton moved to omit the word "local" from the provision for establishing a local police force, on the ground that there were often no local authorities in Ireland to take over the police. He contended that the control of the police ought to be left to the Executive Government, or, at any rate, that they ought not to be debarred from having a police force.—Mr. Gladstone said the question was whether there were to be local police forces in Ireland or not. There was nothing to prevent the I. L. from creating what might be termed police reserves. In this country no necessity existed for a central police force. As jealousy had arisen about a central or an armed police force being under the Irish Government, the Government pledged themselves to a "local" police force, and asked the Committee to support that view, although it was not essential to the Home Rule scheme.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) supported the amendment.—Mr. Balfour said the Opposition would support the Government, and therefore the Nationalists could vote against the Government with the absolute certainty of not defeating them. A country which was not fit to have a local police force was obviously not fit to have Home Rule.—

Amendment negatived by 237 to 110—majority 127.—Mr. Wyndham (C.) moved to omit the words providing that the Royal Irish Constabulary should ultimately cease to exist. He thought it ought to be reduced to 2,000 men under a central authority.—Eventually the amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. J. Morley moved that the Acts relating to the Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police should be repealed on the disbanding of those forces, and that no forces similarly organised, or otherwise than according to the accustomed manner of a civil police, should be created under any Irish Act.—Mr. Sexton moved to add words to allow the Irish Government to make police arrangements for the maintenance or restoration of order, or the execution of the law.—Mr. Goschen pointed out that within a few minutes of the application of the shameful instrument of the closure, Irish members were discussing what armed force would be placed at their disposal.

**Closure Resolution.**—At ten o'clock Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution came into operation, and the discussion was closed.—Mr. Sexton's proviso having been negatived, Mr. J. Morley's amendment was carried by 537 to 49.—The clause, as amended, was carried by 315 to 289—majority 27.—Clause 81 (Irish Exchequer Consolidated Fund and Audit) was carried by 321 to 287; Clause 82 (Law applicable to both Houses of the I. L.) by 315 to 281; Clause 33 (Supplemental provisions as to powers of the I. L.) by 314 to 279; Clause 34 (Limitation on borrowing by local authorities) without a division; Clause 35 (Temporary restrictions on powers of the I. L. and Executive as to the land question) was carried by 327 to 39, the Unionists abstaining from voting; Clause 36 (Transitory provisions) was carried by 302 to 268; Clause 37 (Continuance of existing laws, courts, officers, &c.) without a division; Clause 38 (Day appointed for first meeting of the I. L., &c.) was carried by 295 to 261; Clause 39 (Definitions) was negatived; and Clause 40 (Short title) was agreed to without a division.

July 20.

**L.**—The Duke of Argyll (L.U.) called attention to the specific articles in the Constitution of the United States which safeguarded the life, personal liberty, and rights of property of American citizens, and asked whether, in their Home Rule Bill, the Government would provide equally definite securities for the protection of minorities in Ireland.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) declined to be drawn into a discussion on the Bill, but would be prepared to answer any questions on the subject when the Bill came before the House, and also to take part in debating it.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) regretted that the Government had not thought it worth while to enter on what might have been a useful, not necessarily a controversial, discussion. He believed it was impossible, if any separate Legislature and Executive were set up in Ireland, to afford security for liberty and property as adequate as was now enjoyed under the authority of the Imperial Parliament.

July 21.

**C.**—Mr. Gladstone moved to insert, after Clause 9, a new clause to settle the financial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland.—Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the new scheme of the Government. He said the three schemes which had been at different times placed before the Committee were quite inconsistent and confusing. The only constant factor was that somehow the I. L. was to have a surplus of about £500,000. There was no good reason why, in giving Ireland practical independence, we should give her a surplus. Every figure in the calculation was confessedly only an estimate, and nobody could be sure that it was correct. The figures were untrustworthy as a basis for anything like a continuous calculation. Both the Irish revenue and the Imperial expenditure were uncertain elements. The former was likely to decline and the latter was likely to increase, so that it was impossible to get a stable basis. The effect of the plan on Imperial finance would be to alter the Budget and taxation, and to deprive us of proper control over our own business. It would also take away all freedom of action from the Irish Government, and would necessarily lead to constant conflicts between the Governments, and, above all, between the British Government and the 80 Irish members. Ireland would pay under the new scheme nearly £550,000 less than she paid now, and £1,800,000 less than she ought to pay according to her taxable capacity. This price the British taxpayer was asked to pay for making the Nationalist party omnipotent in Dublin, and for giving them the controlling voice in British legislation. He denied that this was either known or suspected at the last election. The hostility of the electors to Home Rule would be still more intense when they knew the cost it involved. He protested against imposing new burdens upon the British taxpayer in order to create a hostile Parliament in Ireland and to keep it running afterwards at our expense.—Mr. H. Fowler (G.L.) said the principle of the Government scheme was to ascertain what Ireland paid at present, and next what Ireland cost, and the difference between those two sums was the contribution of Ireland to the Imperial expenditure. Ireland's contribution to Imperial revenue was £6,936,000, and the entire cost of Ireland last year was £4,634,000, leaving the present contribution at £2,302,000. He calculated that the difference between the present and the new contribution would be only £25,000. In reference to an appeal to the country, he said the English people would never reject the Government policy on a miserable question of pounds, shillings, and pence, but would deal with Ireland in a generous and liberal spirit.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) regretted that the scheme of the Government was not more generous and more just.—Sir J. Lubbock



considered that Ireland was being most liberally treated by the scheme, which, however, he pronounced unworkable.

July 21.

Mr. Lough (G.L.) and other members having spoken, Sir W. Harcourt said this question was not to be solved by theories. The object of the Government was that the normal contribution of Ireland should be practically what it was now and had been for some years past, and he believed the country would accept that as the basis of a settlement. Mr. Chamberlain's objections applied with greater force to the existing system than to the plan now proposed. He denied that the plan would hamper British finance, and tie the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was said that the Irish members would interfere with British finance. But had that never happened before? If Home Rule was granted, the Irish members would be much less likely to interfere with British finance. Ireland's contribution was the difference between the revenue and the expenditure, and if it was small it was because of the exorbitant and wanton expenditure which had been forced upon her. This was the cost of "resolute government" and what was called "the English garrison." It was the necessity of ascendancy. The scheme proposed by the Government was a good bargain for the English taxpayer. The contribution of £500,000 was a terminable annuity, constantly diminishing, and for it we should commute the increasing demand for Irish expenditure, and close the capital account with Ireland. The Unionists desired the old system of eleemosynary coercion, the most expensive form of government that ever existed. The Government preferred a policy of conciliation and self-government, and it was not only politically wise, but financially sound.—Mr. Jackson (C.) denied that the Conservatives alone had expended money for the purpose of appeasing Ireland, and vindicated the successful way in which Mr. Balfour had met the distress in that country.—Colonel Nolan (P.N.) and other members continued the debate.—Mr. Goschen expressed his belief that a lowering of indirect taxation in Ireland would be bankrupt to the Irish Exchequer and would have a disturbing effect upon British prosperity. The cardinal point kept in view by the Government financial schemes was that a surplus of £500,000 must be found, by hook or by crook, and the figures had been successfully adapted so as to give that amount. He was inclined to think that the Irish members had made conditions that unless the sum of £500,000 were paid they would not have Home Rule, as they were unable to "run the show" for less. Mr. Fowler had admitted that this was a bonus to Ireland. The grants voted by the Unionist Government under most urgent circumstances were called a "dole" and a "sop" by Sir W. Harcourt, but when 80 Nationalist members inflicted additional taxation of £500,000 on the British taxpayers, this coerced contribution was called a generous and spontaneous act on the part of the British electors.—The fact that Ireland could not do without this contribution shewed that she was too poor to stand alone, so the British taxpayers was to be mulcted in £700,000, while the Irish taxpayer would also be hampered to maintain its surplus. The relative property of the two islands had been greatly mis-stated, and if the contribution of Ireland was placed at one-eighteenth or at one-twentieth we should be treating her liberally. The second reading of the clause was carried by 226 to 191—majority 35.

July 24.

Mr. J. Redmond moved the omission of a sub-section of the new financial clause in order to raise the question whether the Irish Government were to have immediate control over Irish taxes, as originally proposed, or whether it was to be withheld for six years.—Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, which would involve a dislocation of the plan of the Government.—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) supported and Mr. Blake (N.) opposed the amendment.—Mr. Courtney said the Government plan would work evil to the finances of both countries. If Home Rule were to be set up the Nationalist demand ought to be conceded.—Mr. Balfour believed the position of the Irish Exchequer would be intolerable under the Bill, but declined to support the amendment, or to give up any part of the Irish administration.—Mr. Sexton (N.) held that the central taxes was a necessary part of any scheme of Irish autonomy, but, as the Bill was a transitional one, the Irish Government was not disparaged by partial retention of power by the Imperial Government.—The amendment was negatived by 249 to 58.

**Transition Period.**—Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment to do away with the transitional period of six years as regards the financial arrangements. In his opinion, the best plan of dealing with the financial relations between the two was the system of a quota. It would be much more simple to collect the whole of the Irish taxation, and, after reserving a proper quota, hand over the balance to the Irish Government. Insisting on this period of probation, the Government were breaking what they had previously said in the House, and the condition which Mr. Gladstone laid down was that there should be a permanent and a final, or at least a "continuing," settlement of the question.—Mr. Gladstone taunted Mr. Chamberlain with assuming a part similar to that of the "Devil's Advocate" at Rome. He said he had made use of habitual, gross, and enormous exaggerations, and had ascribed to men who had the right to stand upon a level with himself motives which they contradicted and disclaimed. The Government had never proposed a permanent plan of finance. The financial arrangements, as proposed in February last, were to subsist for fifteen years and that term had now been reduced to six years, at the close of which we might be able to deal with the subject in a satisfactory manner.—Mr. Balfour argued that the Bill made no pretence of settling the financial

arrangements, and the only reason extorted from the Government for the present change was that Mr. Sexton had made a suggestion which the Government considered a good one.

July 25.

Mr. Heneage (L.U.) and Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) spoke in support of the amendment. Mr. Chamberlain replied to what he called Mr. Gladstone's ferocious speech. He denied that he had used gross, habitual, and enormous exaggeration. He still maintained that the Bill would settle none of the great problems which the question of Home Rule had raised.—Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. Balfour having pressed for further reply from the Government, Mr. Fowler said there were points at issue as to figures which could only be conclusively settled by experience, and which justified the Government in making the arrangement temporary. The amendment was negatived by 226 to 166—majority 60.—Sir J. Lubbock moved to omit sub-sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the clause, on the ground that they attempted to draw a distinction between the general and special revenue, which could only lead to endless dispute. The plan was impracticable, unworkable, and grievously unfair to English and Scotch taxpayers.—Mr. Gladstone said that the amendment was directed against the clause, the principle of which had been affirmed by the Committee, and he declined to accept it.—Mr. Brodriock (C.) and others continued the discussion. The amendment was negatived by 252 to 205.

**Cost of Collection.**—Sir J. Gorst moved to deduct the cost of collection from the gross revenue collected in Ireland, to the extent of 4 per cent.—Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, and it was negatived.

July 26.

**Guaranteed Surplus.**—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) moved an amendment, the object of which was to guarantee to the Irish Government a surplus of £500,000 a year.—Mr. Gladstone declined to accept it, as it was a fundamental and an unsound departure from their plan.—Mr. Goschen regretted that Mr. Gladstone had not repudiated the false charges respecting the robbery of Ireland by England made by the Nationalists.—Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the impending closure, said the last scene had come of the discreditable farce to which the Government had reduced the proceedings of the mother of Parliaments. The British people now knew how much they were expected to pay for giving Home Rule in Ireland. Throughout the proceedings of this whole financial scheme no single amendment had been suggested by any British supporter of the Government. They evidently thought it perfect, as they considered the previous financial schemes perfect and incapable of improvement. The Bill had been changed again and again in a few weeks. Since the second reading, the most vital provision, the retention of Irish members, had been changed in a sense directly opposed to the pledge given to the constituencies of this country by Mr. Gladstone. Whatever the change had been, it had always been found perfect by the supporters of the Government. Mr. Gladstone called "Black" and they said "It is good!"; he called "White" and they exclaimed "It is better!" It was always the voice of a god, and never since the time of Herod had there been such slavish adulation.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech provoked cries of "Judas" from the Nationalist members; which were followed by cries of "Shame" from the Conservatives.

**Closure Applied.**—At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution again came into operation, and brought the debate to a close.—The Chairman having put the question, Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) complained that Mr. T. P. O'Connor had called out "Judas" while Mr. Chamberlain was speaking, and moved that the word should be taken down.—The Chairman said that the expression had not reached his ears, and again put the question relating to Mr. Clancy's amendment.—Mr. V. Gibbs then came to the table and renewed his motion.

**A Disturbance.**—The scene which followed is thus described in *The Times*: At this point Mr. Logan crossed over from the Ministerial side and took his seat on the front Opposition bench. Mr. Fisher thereupon endeavoured to eject him forcibly from that position, and this incident was the beginning of one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in the House. The Nationalist members below the gangway rose *en masse* in a most excited manner, and almost in an instant groups of members on the back benches on the Opposition side were engaged in a "free fight." Several gentlemen were knocked down, and Colonel Sanderson received a severe blow on the head. Many of the Conservatives shouted "Speaker," and Mr. Pierpoint declared that they would not leave their places until the Speaker arrived. While the scuffling and fighting was going on the Sergeant-at-Arms was observed among the excited members apparently requesting them to go into the division lobbies. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, Mr. Hanbury inquired whether the expression complained of had been taken down.—The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and then gave orders that the doors should be opened, whereupon the members who had gone into the division lobbies came pouring back into the House. The mace was removed from the table, and the Speaker, returning to the House, took the chair.—The Chairman briefly explained to him what had occurred, remarking that he could not state of his own knowledge whether the expression complained of was uttered.—Mr. V. Gibbs stated that he heard Mr. T. P. O'Connor again and again utter in a loud and insulting tone the words, "Judas, Judas, Judas," addressing them to the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham.—Mr. Johnston and Mr. Hanbury corroborated this statement. After an animated conversation as to the cause of the

disturbance, the Speaker appealed to the leaders of the House to tell him what actually occurred.—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, and subsequently Mr. Mellor, described what had come under their notice.—The Speaker said it seemed clear that the original cause of the disturbance was some opprobrious expression used in a particular portion of the House. He felt quite sure that any hon. member who used those words in the heat of the moment, and under feelings of irritation, would simply say to the House that he regretted using them. In that case it would be his duty, as Speaker, to take no further notice of the matter, and to ask the House to proceed with the division in Committee in the ordinary course.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor said two of his friends, one an English and the other an Irish member, had been physically assaulted in the course of these proceedings. If by any observation of his he might have contributed in any way to bring about that state of affairs, he humbly apologized.—The Speaker expressed a hope that the House would now proceed with the rest of the business to be transacted.—Colonel Sanderson felt it his duty to state that Mr. Crean had without provocation struck him a violent blow on the side of his head.—Mr. Harrington said that before Colonel Sanderson was struck he distinctly saw the hon. and gallant gentleman strike several hon. members.—Mr. Condon also said he saw Colonel Sanderson strike an hon. member.—The Speaker asked the House to allow the matter to drop, in the interests of peace.—The right hon. gentleman then left the chair.—Mr. Clancy's amendment was then negatived; Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause was carried by 312 to 291; a new clause as to the Irish Consolidated Fund and special revenue was carried by 321 to 288; a new clause on local taxation accounts, another relating to definitions, and the postponed Clause 14 were agreed to without divisions; Clause 15 was carried by 316 to 288; Clause 16 by 313 to 280; the first schedule by 310 to 277; the second schedule by 290 to 273; the third schedule was agreed to; the fourth schedule was negatived; the fifth schedule being a blank in the Bill, was passed over; the sixth schedule was negatived; the seventh schedule was carried by 299 to 268; a new schedule relating to pensions and gratuities was agreed to; another new schedule respecting the constabulary, &c., was carried by 298 to 263; and finally the preamble was carried by 291 to 261. The Bill was passed through Committee, and reported to the House.

July 27.

Mr. Hunter asked whether the Government would consider the desirability of appointing a committee to inquire into the deplorable occurrences of the preceding night.—Mr. Gladstone said those occurrences undoubtedly constituted in themselves a very serious fact in the history of the House. He asked that the matter should be postponed.

July 28.

Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) asked the Speaker whether his attention had been called to a statement made by Mr. Fisher with reference to the incident of the 27th inst., in which he said:—"To put a stop to this aggressive conduct I immediately seized him (i.e., Mr. Logan) by the neck and forcibly ejected him on to the floor of the House." He asked whether it was not desirable that some explanation should be given to the House as to what actually occurred.—The Speaker thought an explanation might be given by both members, which would possibly remove misconceptions.—Mr. Fisher then said that from Mr. Logan's attitude he was led to believe that he intended to strike either Mr. Carson or himself. Otherwise he should not have acted as he did in evicting Mr. Logan from a seat on the front Opposition bench, which he had not taken in any ordinary way. Although he was provoked, he (Mr. Fisher) desired to express sincere regret that his conduct should have, in the slightest degree, brought the House into discredit with the public. With the utmost sincerity he offered to Mr. Logan an apology for having laid hands upon him.—Mr. Logan accepted the apology, assuring the House that he had no intention of assaulting anybody, but crossed over merely to remonstrate with Mr. Fisher for calling him by name. If his action had in any way led to the regrettable scene, he deeply regretted it and apologised for it most humbly.—Mr. Gladstone said there was a wide-spread feeling that a formal inquiry by a committee would not lead to a satisfactory result, and any necessity for it was now removed. He hoped that this disgraceful incident was closed.—Mr. Balfour expressed his concurrence that nothing would be gained by further investigation of the controversy.—Mr. J. McCarthy claimed that the Nationalist members should be relieved of the charge that the scandal and riot was attributable to them.—The Speaker said he hoped that no further notice would be taken of the regrettable incident.

July 31.

**Boundary Commission.**—Several new clauses having been passed over in the absence of their movers, or ruled out of order, Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved a clause in favour of appointment of Boundary Commissioners, and for the apportionment of Irish representation in the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and the House of Commons according to population.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the clause, stating that the Government plan was based upon population and due regard to the divisions between borough and county. If it could be shown to be unfair they would accept an amendment when the schedule was discussed.—Sir H. James (L.U.) said the effect of the schedule would be to deprive the minority of proper representation.—Mr. Roby (G.L.) argued in favour of single-member constituencies; and Mr. Courtney (L.U.) thought the electorate and not the population should be taken as the basis.—Mr. Balfour said the Government scheme was not meant to work, and was full of inconsistencies and injustice.

to the loyal constituencies.—Mr. J. Morley defended the schedule, but admitted that it was not perfect. He said the plan of single-member constituencies would be accepted if the House favoured that plan.—Other members supported the clause.—Mr. J. Chamberlain asked whether the Government intended to adhere to their scheme. He said that under it the Unionists would obtain only 15 seats out of 80, whereas they ought to have 19. The plan was full of monstrous anomalies.—Mr. Timothy Healy defended the Government scheme, and the clause was negatived by 196 to 162—majority 46.

**Illiterate Vote.**—Mr. Parker Smith moved a new clause, abolishing the facilities at present given to illiterates for voting. The illiterates, he said, were 21 per cent. of the Irish electors, while in England the proportion was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in Scotland less than 1 per cent.—Sir C. Dilke supported a general measure to abolish the illiterate provision, but objected to a special disability being imposed upon Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone accepted these reasons as expressing the views of the Government.—Sir H. James contended that, as the illiterate vote had been abused in Ireland, the evil ought to be remedied.—Mr. Balfour said the object of the clause was to give due weight to the vote of the illiterate electors.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said he disapproved of much that was done at Irish elections, but believed there had been great exaggeration. The clause was invidious and exoeptional.—Negatived by 176 to 153—majority 43.

**Proportionate Representation.**—Mr. Parker Smith moved a new clause providing that the constituencies both for the I. L. and for the House of Commons should be of such size that each should return three or five members, and that no elector should be entitled to vote for more than one candidate.—Mr. Gladstone contended that proportional representation had no relevancy to Ireland, and, while admitting its scientific advantages, said it was opposed to the traditional usage of the world. The plan had been rejected by England, and ought not to be imposed upon Ireland.—Mr. Courtney urged the House to accept the clause as a serious attempt to solve a painful difficulty in Ireland. There ought to be such a representation of the national life as would give promise of national prosperity.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) supported the clause as just to the Unionists in Ireland, and as an experiment which ought to be tried.—Mr. Chamberlain opposed the principle of proportional representation as too complicated to be “understood of the people.”—Mr. Balfour considered that some method of proportional representation was necessary for the protection of the minority.—Sir J. Lubbock also supported the clause, which was negatived by 197 to 148—majority 49.

August 7.

**Oath of Allegiance.**—Mr. Tomlinson moved a new clause, that no member of the I. L. should sit or vote therein until he had taken the oath of allegiance.—Mr. J. Morley said a verbal amendment of Clause 29 would attain the object in view, and after some discussion the clause was withdrawn.

**Disqualification of Clergy.**—Another clause was proposed by Mr. T. W. Russell (L. U.) disqualifying ministers of religion from being members of either House of the I. L.—Mr. J. Morley explained that Clause 29, as amended, would have this effect, and Mr. T. W. Russell eventually withdrew his clause.

**Indemnity for Unlawful Acts.**—A new clause was moved by Mr. H. Hobhouse (L. U.) providing that the Irish Exchequer should repay to Imperial funds any moneys paid to a foreign Power by way of indemnity for unlawful acts of the Irish Government.—This was accepted by Sir C. Russell on behalf of the Government, and agreed to.

Mr. Macartney (C.) moved to substitute for Clause 9 a clause excluding Irish representative peers and Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, except for the purpose of altering or amending the present Bill.—Mr. Gladstone said that the Opposition had declined in 1886 to countenance the proposal for the exclusion of the Irish members. The Government had never treated the question as of vital importance, and it was never included among the five essential conditions of the Home Rule Bill. They had accepted the retention of the Irish members in deference to the general opinion of the country, and they had accepted the particular mode of retention from the majority of the House, in the same way as they had accepted Home Rule from the country.—Mr. Reid opposed the clause, though regretting that the Government had not adhered to their original “in-and-out” scheme.

Aug. 8.

**Exclusion of Irish Peers and Members.**—Mr. Macartney's new clause, excluding Irish peers and members from sitting in Parliament, except for the purpose of amending the Government of Ireland Act, was again discussed.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) said that Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the Government had never regarded the retention or exclusion of the Irish members as vital, was directly contradicted by a speech of Mr. Asquith, who had contended that it was of vital importance.—Mr. Paul (G.L.) opposed the clause.—Mr. Rathbone (G.L.) regretted the abandonment of the “in-and-out” scheme.—Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had not dealt fairly and frankly with the House. Until the 13th of July they had entirely concealed their intentions as regards this question. Mr. Gladstone had described it as an organic detail, but it was really a cardinal feature of the Bill. He now alleged that he had given up the plan of exclusion because the country was against it, but he had declared at Manchester that he would not be a party to giving to Ireland a legislative body to manage Irish concerns, and at the

same time to having Irish members in London acting and voting on English and Scotch questions. Surely he was bound to adhere to this his emphatic declaration. The Government were now committed to the last and the worst of the three schemes they had successively proposed. Under it the Irish members would be able to make their own terms for the support of the Government of the day, and the arrangement would become so intolerable that we should risk a civil war rather than continue it any longer. The only logical course to pursue was to exclude the Irish members, for although in 1886 the Liberal Unionists had argued for their retention, it was only because they regarded it as necessary in order to build upon it a thoroughly subordinate Legislature.—Sir W. Harcourt insisted that the new I. L. would be a subordinate Parliament, being excluded from dealing with foreign and colonial affairs, with the Army and Navy, and with its own taxation. He said Mr. Chamberlain had agreed to vote for the Home Rule Bill of 1886 on condition that the clause for which he was now going to vote was withdrawn. The strong opinion in England was in favour of the retention of Irish members at Westminster.—Mr. Balfour said he supposed Sir W. Harcourt had been chosen to defend the Government because he was able, without turning a hair, to denounce as absurd proposals for which he had constantly voted. If we granted Home Rule, our debates ought not to be hampered and disturbed by the Irish element. He felt compelled to vote for a plan which, at all events, left Englishmen and Scotchmen masters in their own house, which did not hand them over as slaves to an Irish delegation, and which would preserve intact the great Parliamentary traditions of that House.—The new clause was negatived by 221 to 181—majority 40.

Aug. 9.

**Habeas Corpus.**—Sir H. James moved a new clause to repeal section 16 of an Irish Act of 21 and 22 Geo. III., enabling the Chief Governor of Ireland to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act by proclamation.—Mr. M. Healy (N.) replied that the section was one that would strengthen the Imperial power.—Mr. Courtney supported the clause as repealing an absurd enactment and abolishing a power which did not exist in England. The clause was supported by Mr. Ross.—Mr. Sexton (N.) said he believed that the power to suspend Habeas Corpus would only be exercised on the advice of the Imperial Government.—Sir J. Rigby (G.L.) explained that the section would apply only to cases of rebellion and invasion, and should be left on the Statute-book.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said the Act did not touch the general protection given by Habeas Corpus.—Mr. A. Balfour said the Government proposed to leave to the Irish executive, whose action had been fettered and limited in all directions, a power which did not exist in Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone replied that it was a comparatively small matter, which might be safely left to the I. L. and Executive, but he concluded by saying that the Government would accept the clause. Agreed to.

**Personal Rights.**—Mr. Mildmay (L.U.) moved a new clause declaring every subject of the Queen in Ireland to be entitled to receive full protection from the Executive, so as to enable him to do any act he had a legal right to do, or to abstain from doing any act he had a legal right to abstain from doing; and making actionable any neglect or refusal to afford it on the part of the Executive.—Mr. J. Morley said it was obvious that if the provision suggested was a part of the general law the clause was unnecessary, and if not the clause was too vague to be the ground of Legislation. He argued that the existing law afforded ample security.—Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting the clause, said that most of the Nationalist members had approved of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, and the lives of men who were opposed to such methods would be insecure under Home Rule while the land question remained unsettled. In view of the threats used by the Nationalists as to what they would do to their adversaries if they obtained power, the Government ought to redeem their pledges to protect the loyal minority.—Sir J. Rigby said the clause included matters which ought not to be embodied in any system of legislation, and insisted that all due protection was already given by the Courts.—Mr. Sexton denounced the clause as most absurd.—Mr. Goschen insisted that until the land question was settled special protection ought to be afforded to the loyal minority.—Negatived by 198 to 168—majority 40.

**Irish Executive.**—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) moved a new clause enabling any member of the Executive Committee to attend and speak at any sitting of either House of the Legislature, but not to vote unless entitled as a member of either Legislative Assembly.

August 10.

**Powers of Irish Cabinet.**—Mr. Courtney concluded his speech and Mr. Gladstone replied. He was unfavourable to the proposal, but said it was solely a matter for the Irish Legislature itself to determine. The clause was negatived.

**Single-member Constituencies.**—Mr. Gladstone then explained the intentions of the Government with regard to single-member constituencies. He believed the scheme of 80 constituencies was more favourable to the Unionists than to the Nationalists, and he desired to act fairly in apportioning the constituencies. They could not, however, allow any addition to be made to controversial subjects, and could only accept single-member constituencies if the system were agreed to after friendly communications between the two sides of the House.—The Speaker ruled further discussion of the matter to be out of order.

**Decision of doubtful questions.**—Lord Wolmer (L.U.) moved a new clause that in case of doubt as to whether any particular Bill was beyond the powers of the I. L. the Lord-Lieutenant should refer the final decision to the Privy Council.—Mr. J. Morley objected to giving a legal tribunal power to advise the I. L. in regard to measures in progress.—Sir H. James said the clause would prevent an Irish citizen incurring the risk and cost of contesting the validity of any Statute passed by the I. L.—Mr. Balfour supported the clause as conducive to the smooth working of the Act and improving the difficult and ambiguous position of the Viceroy.—Mr. Gladstone said it would be made an instrument of interminable obstruction, and would bring the Lord-Lieutenant into conflict with his local advisers.—Negatived by 178 to 128—majority 45.

**Enforcement of Imperial Laws.**—Mr. Carson (C.) moved a new clause providing that H. M. Government should appoint in Ireland officers to enforce Imperial rights or interest of the provisions of Acts of Parliament, or common law rights which the Irish Government had refused or omitted to enforce, and also officers for the due execution of any decision of the Privy Council or of the Exchequer Judges.—Sir J. Rigby pointed out that the Bill could not remedy all the wrongs of Ireland. No case had been made out for having two Executives side by side in Ireland, one for Imperial duties and the other for local interests.—Sir J. Gorst pointed out that a dual government already constituted the main principle of the Bill.—Negatived by 155 to 104—majority 51.

**Irish Land Commissioners.**—Mr. Carson moved a clause providing that the Land Commissioners should continue to be appointed by Her Majesty, and the Assistant Commissioners by the Lord-Lieutenant.—Mr. J. Morley opposed it, because as the I. L. were to have the power in three years of dealing with the land question, they ought to have the appointment of Commissioners.—Colonel Saunderson (C.) contended that this meant the confiscation of the property of the Irish landlords.—Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the Nationalist members considered the Commissioners as having failed to satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people.

*August 11.*  
Mr. Chamberlain concluded his speech. He praised the Assistant Commissioners, who had mainly been selected by Mr. Gladstone, as fair and impartial men. The Nationalist members represented chiefly the tenants, and if the selection were left to them, only those who shared their views would be appointed. The Government having failed to fulfil their pledges in this matter, the consequences would be that the landlords would have either to accept prairie value for their property or fly for their lives.—Mr. T. M. Healey taunted Mr. Chamberlain with having once been ready to hand over to the Irish members the entire management and settlement of the land question.—Mr. Plunket (C.) appealed to the House to act with justice towards the Irish landlords.—Mr. Gladstone attested the trustworthiness of the Nationalist party, and said that although there had been agitation about the land question, history shewed that the Irish tenants had paid in silence and without complaint for long periods rents which no other people in the kingdom would have paid. As to the land question generally, he believed there would be before the three years passed, be some further legislation by Parliament. The I. L. would be under the strongest obligations to deal with the land in a spirit of justice and fair play. The clause would introduce an anomaly and an impracticable machinery.—Mr. A. Balfour said he had no confidence in selections made by the Nationalist members, and quoted the report of the Special Commission to the effect that they promoted, by coercion, an agitation against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords.—The clause was negatived by 178 to 188.

**Confidential Documents.**—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) moved a new clause providing that all papers, &c., of a confidential nature relating to the detection or punishment of crime, the administration of justice, and the treatment of prisoners should be transferred to a Secretary of State in London.—Mr. J. Morley opposed the clause as unnecessary, and because the Government of the day would have to decide what documents were to be handed over the Irish Government.—Negatived.

**Actions against Military Authorities.**—Major Darwin (L.U.) moved a clause to prevent any civil proceedings being taken against any one subject to military discipline for refusing to obey any commands which were inconsistent with military orders issued by the Secretary of State for War.—Sir J. Rigby opposed the clause as an interference with the Constitution, and Mr. Gladstone said the military force was under the command of the Lord-Lieutenant, who would be the judge of what should be done by the military in support of civil order.—Mr. Balfour considered that officers in Ireland would be placed in difficulty if called upon to support a supposed law which might turn out to be no law at all.—Mr. Chamberlain asked if the military authority could refuse to act when called upon by the civil power if the latter were in conflict with the Lord-Lieutenant.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that in such case they would act in Ireland as in England. As citizens, the troops in Ireland were bound to assist in maintaining order. In Ireland the Lord-Lieutenant possessed supreme authority over the troops, but the officer on the spot had a great responsibility.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) did not consider that this opinion solved the knotty point.—Negatived by 172 to 143.

*Aug. 14th.*

**Suspension of Irish Acts.**—Mr. Kimber moved a clause, providing that, upon an address of both Houses stating any Act passed by the I. L. was in excess of their powers, or ought for any reason to be suspended or repealed, Her Majesty might suspend such Act either absolutely or temporarily.—Mr. Gladstone said the Bill provided a high judicial tribunal to decide questions of *ultra vires*. The clause would enable an English political party by a single vote to cancel an Act of the I. L. which had passed both Houses and received the assent of the Lord-Lieutenant representing Her Majesty.—Mr. Balfour justified the introduction of the clause, though admitting that it was open to some objection.—Negatived.

**Service of Irish Writs.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) moved a new clause to provide that no writ of summons, nor other civil process, should issue from any Irish court for service outside the jurisdiction of such Court upon a person domiciled in Great Britain.—It was opposed by Sir J. Rigby, and negatived by 198 to 147—majority 51.—Mr. Heneage (L.U.) moved to omit the preamble of the Bill, and took occasion to condemn the measure as one which did not fulfil the conditions laid down by the Government as a basis of Home Rule.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and deprecated the delivery of third-reading speeches upon it.—Mr. Goschen and others took part in the discussion; and on a division the preamble was affirmed by 185 to 140—majority 45.

**Legislative Council.**—Mr. Dalziel (G.L.) moved the omission from Clause 1 of the words establishing a Legislative Council, being opposed to the election of a second Chamber as a departure from the true principle of democratic Government.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the mission, and remarked that the qualifications and the election of the Council had never been regarded as vital points. The Unionist party had condemned the proposed second Chamber as worthless, but the Government desired to take an impartial view. On the whole it was convenient that a second Chamber should exist. It was in accord with the nearly universal practice of the civilized world, and there was a manifest advantage in having in Ireland a second Chamber, which could review the work of the first. The Government could not abandon their proposal in the face of their pledges to the loyal minority.—Mr. Saunders (G.L.) strongly opposed a second Chamber, as also did Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.) the amendment.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) condemned it as useless as a safeguard to the minority; Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) supported the Government; Sir E. Clarke (C.) was against the kind of second Chamber proposed by the Government; and 'ol. Saunderson regarded it as a sham and a delusion.—Mr. Chamberlain believed the squabble between the Government and some of their supporters, would not be carried beyond the bounds of safety. He condemned the composition of the proposed second Chamber, but declined to take part in the division.—Mr. Courtney advised the loyal minority in Ireland not to oppose the establishment of a second Chamber, and said he should support the Government.—Mr. Balfour said the proposed Chamber was a ludicrous sham, and instead of being a safeguard, would be a danger to the loyal minority.—Amendment negatived by 198 to 110—majority 88. Aug. 15.

**Restriction of Powers of I. L.**—Mr. W. Ambrose (C.) moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the I. L. to such subjects as were dealt with in England by the Board of Trade, the Education Department, the Local Government Board, county councils, local boards of health, and rural sanitary authorities.—Negatived.

**Military Associations.**—On the motion of Mr. J. Morley, a sub-section was added to Clause 8, prohibiting the making of laws either for carrying or using arms for military purposes or the formation of associations for drill or practice in the use of arms for military purposes.

**Criminal Laws.**—Mr. Barton (C.) moved to insert words declaring that laws relating to criminal procedure be outside the powers of the I. L. As the Irish representation was to remain at Westminster, he urged that criminal procedure in England, Scotland, and Ireland could be regulated by the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, as the subject had been amply debated on a previous occasion.—Negatived.

**Labour Laws.**—Sir J. Gorst (C.) moved an amendment to prevent the I. L. from passing laws relating to the hours and conditions of labour in factories, workshops, and mines. He said the question was assuming an international character, and ought not to be dealt with by two separate Parliaments in the United Kingdom.—Mr. J. Morley said that the subject had been fully discussed on July 6, and he should decline to restate the objections of the Government.—Mr. Chamberlain said he could not understand why merchant shipping was withdrawn from the scope of the I. L. while the Factories Acts were included. Labour legislation was hampered by the fear that it would render foreign competition more formidable, and in future Ireland would be added to the countries from which danger was to be apprehended.—Mr. Balfour supported the amendment as necessary to retain the powers of the Home Secretary over the inspection of factories and workshops. The I. L. would not have the means of working effectually this costly machinery.—Negatived by 189 to 144—majority 45.

**Quarantine.**—Mr. Courtney moved an amendment to enable the I. L. to pass laws on the subject of quarantine.—Mr. J. Morley said the Government were bound to adhere to the exclusion of quarantine in its true sense from the quarantine powers of the Irish Government.—Negatived. Aug. 16.

**Currency.**—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) moved to omit the words "legal tender" from Clause 3, and to substitute "currency" as one of the subjects excepted from the powers of the I. L., expressing a fear lest the Irish Government might through a National Bank issue notes to the prejudice of the other banks and to the detriment of Irish trade.—Mr. Gladstone said there must be a uniform legal tender in the two countries. The Irish representatives had agreed thereto, but the Irish Government might obtain a revenue from a voluntary currency in Ireland, and to take the matter out of their hands would be unjust.—Mr. Goschen pointed out that under the Bill the Irish Government had power to issue any number of bank-notes without holding specie in reserve. That was a dangerous power seeing that they were likely to be in financial difficulties.—Mr. Courtney said the real danger was that the Irish Government might imitate the United States in floating a considerable amount of debt. They might have an over-issue of notes and a depreciated currency, which would very greatly injure Ireland and disorganize English trade.—Mr. Balfour said the Government could have given the I. L. power to deal with the issue of private notes, while also preventing an excessive note issue, but they had not touched the point.—Negatived by 187 to 145—majority 42.

**Bills of Exchange.**—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) moved to insert bills of exchange among the subjects excepted from the powers of the I. L.—Mr. Gladstone complained that this was part of a concerted plan to destroy the Bill in detail. The amendment presupposed that the I. L. would be a swindling body, but he thought the Irish people had been, on the whole, singularly willing to meet their pecuniary obligations. Why, then, should they be deprived of the power of dealing with their own bills of exchange?—Mr. Goschen justified the proposal on the ground that all the tendency in recent times had been to make the laws relating to bills of exchange uniform throughout the world.—Negatived by 190 to 156—majority 34.

**Marriage and Divorce.**—Mr. Macartney (C.) moved an amendment for the purpose of including marriage and divorce among the subjects excepted from the powers of the I. L.—After a short debate, Mr. J. Morley moved the closure, which was agreed to.—Negatived by 157 to 108—majority 49.

**Army and Navy.**—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) moved to add to Clause 3 an amendment providing that the I. L. should not pass resolutions or discuss any question relating to the Army, the Navy, and the defences of the country without the assent of the Lord-Lieutenant, upon instructions given by Her Majesty being previously obtained. The object was to insure the supremacy of Parliament, as at present the Irish Parliament would be able to interfere fatally with the efficiency of our military forces.—Mr. Gladstone said the amendment would leave the I. L. free to pass resolutions relating to the Crown, the succession to the Crown, and questions of peace and war, treaties, diplomacy, and foreign relations. The I. L. ought not to be shut out from all these important topics. The amendment was inefficient for its purpose, while it would damage the fundamental objects of the Bill.—Mr. Chamberlain agreed that the amendment did not go far enough, but the omission could easily be supplied. The Nationalists were opposed to all the restrictions of the Bill, and would not rest until they were removed. The I. L., if prohibited from legislating, ought not to have full liberty to discuss and pass resolutions on reserved subjects.—Mr. E. Stanhope said the I. L. might, by passing resolutions, prevent the Army from obtaining supplies in Ireland.—Amendment negatived by 189 to 150—majority 39. Aug. 17.

**Bounties on Trade, &c.**—Mr. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved to prevent the I. L. from giving preference to any trade or industry.—Mr. J. Morley said the Government had another amendment which would meet all requirements.—Mr. Chamberlain considered that some prohibition was necessary to prevent the Irish people from adopting fiscal laws which might be injurious to British trade.—Mr. Goschen said there was no wish to retard the progress of Ireland, but the I. L. should not have a free hand to promote Irish industries by a system of bounties without regard to the effect upon British industries.—Amendment negatived by 157 to 112—majority 45.

**Revenue for Religious Purposes.**—Mr. Powell Williams (L.U.) moved an amendment prohibiting the I. L. from raising or appropriating, directly or indirectly, save as heretofore, any public revenue for any religious purpose or for the benefit of the holders of any religious office as such.—Mr. J. Morley accepted the amendment on behalf of the Government, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Sexton, it was agreed to.

**University Legislation.**—Mr. Balfour moved an amendment restraining the I. L. from passing laws to establish or endow any denominational University or College out of public funds. He wished the Irish Catholic youth to have the means of receiving a knowledge of mathematics, science, classics, and the other subjects of University education under such conditions as they desired to receive it, but he objected to give power to



the I. L., dominated by the Roman Catholic vote, to impose taxes on the non-Catholic population for objects which they disapproved.—Mr. Sexton opposed the amendment.—Mr. J. Morley expressed willingness to prohibit the I. L. from establishing or endowing out of public funds any theological professorship, or any University or college, in which the conditions set out in the University of Dublin Tests Act of 1873 were not observed.—Mr. Balfour's amendment was negatived, and Mr. J. Morley's amendment in this sense was agreed to.

**Trinity College.**—Mr. Carson moved an amendment to prevent the Irish Legislature from passing laws affecting the constitution, endowments, or management of Trinity College, Dublin.—After some discussion it was negatived by 144 to 99.

**Preferential Treatment of Persons.**—Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment to prevent the I. L. from passing laws imposing any disability or conferring any privilege upon any British subject on account of his parentage or place of birth, or business, or upon any corporation or institution carrying on operations in Ireland, on account of the persons by whom or in whose favour or the place in which any of its operations were carried on.—Mr. Chamberlain said the amendment did not adequately fulfil the pledge given by Mr. Gladstone, and moved to strengthen it by inserting the words "directly or indirectly."—After some discussion, the addition was accepted by the Government. The discussion was continued till midnight. *Aug. 18.*

**Closure of Report Stage.**—Mr. Gladstone submitted a resolution for summarily bringing the Report stage to a termination at 11 p.m. He said that the Bill would then have been under discussion for 79 days, nearly double the time consumed by the most important constitutional changes. The motion, he maintained, was absolutely required, owing to the increasing bulk of amendments, which would render legislation impossible. It was necessary to secure in a real and constitutional shape the liberty and efficacy of Parliamentary discussion.—Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment describing the proposal as degrading the House to the position of a voting machine, and depriving the British majority of its constitutional right to discuss a policy by which British interests would be injuriously affected; and declining to accept a resolution by which the Government arbitrarily claimed to limit debate on a measure of the highest national importance. Mr. Gladstone had described the precedent of 1887 as destructive of the pure atmosphere of freedom in the House of Commons, and yet he now submitted a more drastic resolution. Legislation by gag was to be substituted for legislation by discussion. The real necessity consisted in this—that the Government dared not stand on their Home Rule scheme. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley alone believed in the Bill, and its only chance of becoming law had been destroyed by the alteration in the 9th Clause and in the financial arrangements. The Government dared not go to the country, but they wanted the Bill to be hustled out of the way in order to patch up their battered reputation by passing a Parish Councils Bill and so forth. The Opposition had never had any idea of killing the Home Rule Bill by time, and the Government had received no mandate to gag debate, or to destroy our Parliamentary institutions as well as the Empire. Their majority was made up of Irish votes, which had been purchased by a surrender of the best interests of Great Britain, and was largely returned by priests, illiterates, and moonlighters, and which had been convicted by a judicial tribunal of a conspiracy to destroy the United Kingdom.—Mr. Whitbread (G.L.) said the closure was not a natural weapon of Liberals, but it was absolutely vital to ensure that the will of the majority should prevail.—Mr. Goschen argued that the Bill was not one Bill, but an assemblage of Bills, at least sixteen in number, and he argued that it was unfair to compare it with any single Bill as to the amount of time occupied. The protracted discussions had shewn the country the insolubility of the problem of Home Rule, and particularly the crudeness and impracticability of the Government scheme. They were endeavouring to introduce into Parliament a system of slavery against which the nation would rise in revolt.—After further debate, Sir W. Harcourt said the real question was whether there had been a reasonable time given for the discussion of the Bill. On that question the country would form its opinion. (Cheers and counter cheers.) It was not reasonable that the House should be reduced to impotence, and that the minority should be allowed to prevent a first-rate measure passing in the course of a single Session. The reference to a separate British majority was simply the old language of ascendancy, the tradition that the British alone had a right to govern Ireland. The country, who had given the Liberals a majority, had a right to expect that the Government would do something, and they were perfectly prepared to take the opinion of the House now and the opinion of the country hereafter.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that a minority which was only five per cent. less than the majority could not be regarded as a small one, and he reminded the House that any change in the Constitution of the United States required a majority of two-thirds in both Houses. There was no excuse for this revolution in procedure being forced upon the House of Commons by a small majority. The Ministerialists were like criminals awaiting their trial, and when the national assize should be held a punishment would be inflicted on them which would take from them and their successors all desire in the future to repeat the offence.—Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was negatived by 200 to 162—majority 38.—Mr. Gladstone's resolution was then agreed to. *Aug. 21.*

**Preferential Treatment.**—Sir J. Gorst resumed the discussion, and moved to amend Mr. Morley's proposal verbally so as to prevent the place "of residence" from being a ground for preferential treatment.—Sir C. Russell opposed the amendment, and several Opposition speakers supported it as necessary to prevent the I. L. imposing a tax on absentee landlords.—Mr. Gladstone said he did not wish to defend the taxation of absentee landlords. It was a difficult and an important social question; but in principle a tax on absenteeism was not unsound. The I. L. was the proper body to consider whether the duty of residence ought to be required from the owners of landed property, and whether habitual non-residence ought not justly and properly to be discouraged by means of taxation.—The amendment was negatived, and Mr. Morley's proposal was agreed to.

**Habeas Corpus, &c.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved to restrain the I. L. from passing laws to suspend *Habeas Corpus*, or passing any Bill of Attainder or *ex post facto* law.—Sir C. Russell declined to accept the amendment, as the subjects it dealt with had been fully considered in Committee.—Negatived by 166 to 122—majority 44.

**Public Funds.**—Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment in Clause 4 for the purpose of reserving to the I. L. power to deal with any public department, municipal corporation, or local authority, as far as concerns public funds.—This gave rise to considerable discussion, but in the end was accepted with an addition suggested by Mr. Balfour.

**Session of Irish Legislature.**—Mr. Parker Smith (L.U.) moved an amendment that the I. L. should be summoned by the Lord Lieutenant, "as representing Her Majesty."

Aug. 22.

Mr. J. Morley, opposed the amendment as taking away responsibility from the Irish Government, the advisers of the Lord Lieutenant.—Sir H. James (L.U.) objected to the I. L. being regarded as co-ordinate with the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. Sexton (N.) thought the Irish Parliament would know better than anyone else when their session should begin or end and when their functions should cease.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that under the Bill the Lord Lieutenant would act sometimes on behalf of the I. L., sometimes on behalf of the Imperial Parliament, and sometimes on his own account.—Negatived by 127 to 83—majority 44.

**Annual Session.**—An amendment moved by Sir H. James providing that there should be annual sessions of the I. L. was accepted by Sir Charles Russell on the part of the Government and agreed to.

**Lords Lieutenant.**—Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved to add to Clause 5 a proviso that lord lieutenants of counties should be appointed by the Viceroy as representing HER MAJESTY.—Mr. Sexton opposed the amendment.—Sir Charles Russell said there was no substantial difference between the amendment and the Government. All matters relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers were reserved to the Imperial authority. The office of lord lieutenant of a county, was a military office, while that of *custos rotulorum*, was a civil one, and was not necessarily held by the same person. Every case required separate patents. After further debate Mr. J. Morley accepted the proviso.

**Composition of Executive.**—Mr. T. H. Bolton (G.L.) submitted an amendment to deprive the I. L. of the power of fixing the number and the persons to compose the Executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone opposed, as the matter was purely Irish.—Sir H. James believed that the amendment would prevent a great deal of confusion and conflict hereafter.—After further debate, Mr. Bolton withdrew his amendment, to allow Mr. J. Morley to move in lieu, words making the Executive Committee to consist of persons holding such offices under the Crown as Her Majesty, or, if so authorized, the Lord-Lieutenant, may think fit, save as otherwise directed by the Irish Act. This was agreed to.

**Acting Lord Lieutenant.**—Lord Cranborne (C.) moved an amendment to provide that the Lord Lieutenant should not act upon the advice of the Executive Committee, or otherwise than as representing Her Majesty, in respect of any of the excepted subjects included in sections 3 and 4.—Sir Charles Russell opposed the amendment as foreign to the Bill and unworkable.

August 23.

Mr. Bryce also opposed it as impracticable.—Mr. Balfour maintained that without it the Irish Education Board and the Lord Lieutenant would be able to abolish the conscience clause in Irish schools, although the I. L. could not do so. In order to prevent this, the Lord Lieutenant ought to be debarred from acting on the advice of the Irish Ministers in regard to the reserved subjects.—200 against 146—majority 54.

**Secretary for Ireland.**—Mr. Hanbury (C.) moved to add to Clause 5 a proviso that there should be a Secretary for Ireland holding office in the Imperial Ministry, who might be in either house of Parliament.—Mr. Gladstone objected to the creation of Government offices by statute. They ought to be allowed to arise out of the emergencies of the public service, and it was impossible to tell without experience whether a Secretary for Ireland would be needed in this case. He admitted that for Imperial duties there must be in the House of Commons a standing responsibility, for which provision should be made, but it would not make any serious addition to the work of any existing office.—Mr. Balfour

argued in favour of maintaining a general supervision of Irish affairs, and that there ought to be a mouthpiece of the Irish Government in the House.—Amendment negatived by 188 to 185—majority 53.

**Action of Lord-Lieutenant.**—Sir R. Temple (C.) proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should, in giving or withholding the assent of HER MAJESTY to Bills passed by the I. L. do so only "in accordance with instructions given by HER MAJESTY."—Mr. Gladstone said the amendment sought to destroy the local legislative freedom proposed to be given to Ireland. It would be a mockery to make every Irish Bill dependent on directions from England. The proposal was one of many attempts to destroy the principle affirmed by the House after unexampled discussion.—Mr. Balfour considered that it would render more smooth the working of the strange Constitution which was being set up.—Mr. Chamberlain said it was clear that the veto of the Irish Executive must be a mere matter of form and they had been repeatedly told that the veto of the British Executive was the real security. That was now refused.—Mr. Sexton said the Irish people would not accept a plan under which every Bill passed by the I. L. must be referred to the Imperial Government.—Sir H. James said the question was whether they were to hand over all the power of legislation without check to the Irish Parliament, or whether a certain amount of control was to be retained.—Negatived by 196 to 146—majority 50. *Aug. 24.*

Mr. Macartney moved an amendment to provide that the Lord Lieutenant should, in respect of any Bill passed by the I. L., declare either that he assented to it, or that he withheld the QUEEN'S assent, or that he reserved the Bill for the signification of the QUEEN'S pleasure.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment as unnecessary, and after some debate it was negatived.—Amendments by Mr. J. Balfour (C.) and Mr. Butcher (C.) to define more clearly the action to be taken by the Lord Lieutenant were also negatived.—Proposals to prevent legislation being "tacked" into Appropriation Bills, and to enable Her Majesty to disallow an Irish Act by order in Council were also negatived.—Mr. Balfour described the reception these amendments met from the Government as showing that they did not intend the veto to be a reality.

**Education Bills.**—Sir T. Lea (L.U.) moved an amendment providing that in assenting to any Bill altering the present rules of the Irish National Board of Education, the Lord Lieutenant should act as representing Her Majesty.—Mr. Sexton opposed the amendment.—Mr. Chamberlain remarked that in the circumstances discussion was of no importance as no time was left for argument, but the division list would show who were willing to give to a Parliament, whose members would be mainly elected by Catholic priests, full power to deal as they pleased with the present mixed and undenominational system of education.—At 11 o'clock, Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution came into force and terminated the debate.—Amendment was negatived by 227 by 191—majority 86.

**Appointment of Judges.**—Another division was taken on an amendment to Clause 23, by Mr. J. Morley, to the effect that Judges of the Supreme Court or other superior Court and County Court Judges should in future be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.—Carried by 228 by 190—majority 88.—An amendment by Mr. J. Morley, providing that if any of the existing Judges or other person having his salary charged on the Consolidated Fund retired from office before completion of the period of service entitling him to a pension, Her Majesty might grant to him such pension "after considering any representation that might be made by the Irish Government."—Carried by 228 to 190—majority 88. The remaining Government amendments to clauses and the schedules were then agreed to without debate or divisions. *August 25.*

**Redistribution of Seats.**—In answer to a question, Mr. J. Morley said the Government had already expressed their willingness to reconsider the question of single member constituencies if there was any prospect of such a concurrence between the various quarters of the House as would enable them to make a change by consent. They had been unable to obtain that concurrence, and therefore, they could not introduce the change, although in some respects advantage would result from it. *August 25.*

**Third Reading.**—Mr. Gladstone in moving the third reading, referred first to the argument in favour of Home Rule derived from the experience of many European countries, the United States, and our Colonies, referring particularly to Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, and the United States, where government was based on the principle of a division between local and general or Imperial affairs. That principle constituted the essence of the Bill. It was true, no doubt, that the relations between Sweden and Norway were at present in a state of acute tension; but, even if the union might be dissolved, it would have realized 80 years of unbroken harmony—a period contrasting favourably with the 98 years of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. Another argument in favour of the Bill was derived from the permanent literature of the civilised world, and he had been unable to find any eminent foreign writer who had approved the conduct of England towards Ireland. Cavour, who now had been quoted against him, wrote long before the real history of the case was known, and he gave only a qualified approval to the Union, and had adopted in principle the ground which the Government now took. Speaking of the passage of the Bill through the House, he said the great mass of the debate would not augment the fame of the House of Commons as a deliberative Assembly. After a discussion of over 80 days, and the sacrifice of much

legislation, the passing of the Bill had been secured by the use of the closure, which he regarded as an evil only to be tolerated to avoid a much greater evil, and by the devotion of hon. members to their public duties. He complained that on Clauses 3 and 4, no less than 141 amendments were moved, occupying 110 hours. Their purpose was to restrict the powers of the I. L. and to undo piecemeal the work of devolution which had been performed in the gross at the second reading. This proceeding was unexampled. The number of speeches made in favour of the Bill in Committee was 459, most of them by members of the Government under compulsion, whereas the speeches against the Bill were 930 in number. The Government were therefore driven to the use of the closure. While admitting that 26 clauses and schedules had been passed without debate, he insisted that the clauses which had been discussed contained the cardinal principles and provisions of the measure. The pleas and allegations urged against the Bill, were mainly these—that it would separate the Irish from the English; that it would destroy the Constitution; that it would break up the Empire; that it would destroy financial control over the expenditure of the country; that it would make an Irish delegation supreme in British affairs within the House; that the result to the loyal minority would virtually be slavery in person, property, and religion; and that the Irish controversy would be fiercer than ever. He believed these pleas to be monstrous and hideous falsehoods, but if true, they constituted a terrible indictment against England.—That after the seven hundred years of the British connexion we had brought her to a state in which she could not undertake, without danger and ruin, the responsibilities which in every other country had been found to be within the capacity of the people, and to be fraught with the richest benefits. The supporters of the Bill denied that this brand of incapacity had been laid by the Almighty on one particular branch of our race. The passing of this great measure after more than 80 days' debate would constitute the greatest step hitherto achieved towards the attainment of its certain and its early triumph.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He admitted that many foreign writers condemned the former conduct of England, but the circumstance had no bearing upon the question whether this Bill should become law. He asserted that Cavour in particular had argued strongly against the policy of the legislative separation of the two countries. The present measure had been submitted to Parliament under extraordinary circumstances. It was extremely complex, and necessarily involved a great deal of criticism, and whence should it come except from the Opposition? As the Government presented new issues, the Opposition were bound to use their opportunities to instruct the electorate on the questions which would eventually come before them. The claim that the Bill had the national approval was at least doubtful, and therefore, the Opposition had a right to see that the nation was instructed and that its approval should be tested by another appeal to it. Large questions had been passed without debate, such as the composition of the Lower and the Upper House of the I. L., the financial arrangements, the Exchequer Judges, and the question of the land. The clause prescribing the mode of retaining the Irish representatives, was disposed of rapidly after a complete change of front by the Government. The Bill was ill-conceived and worse developed; it was lopsided, amorphous, and undeserving of respect. It was moving to its doom, and would meet its fate elsewhere. And no one with any sense of responsibility who believed in popular sovereignty would quarrel with the House of Lords for rejecting it. The Unionist party looked beyond the peers to the people, and demanded the national judgment.—Mr. Neville (G.L.) supported the third reading, which was opposed by Mr. Disraeli (C.).—Mr. Redmond (P.N.) complained that all the efforts of the Parnellites to improve the Bill had been frustrated. He only accepted it as an instalment, and not a final settlement. Although strongly in favour of conciliation, he protested against the financial clauses, feeling that they would result in national bankruptcy. The word "provisional" was written across every page. He had perfect confidence in the future of Ireland, and in the certainty of Home Rule, and therefore he should vote in favour of the third reading.—Mr. Chaplin quoted the opinions of M. Guizot and M. Emile de Laveleye in answer to Mr. Gladstone's challenge, and alluded to the deplorable incidents which had accompanied the passing of the Bill through the House. Aug. 30.

Mr. Tritten (C.), an abstainer, objected to the Bill, inasmuch as it would make the solvency of Ireland dependent upon the consumption of whisky.—Sir C. Russell (G.L.) said that in 1885 Ireland spoke for the first time as a fully-enfranchised nation, and 85 out of 100 popularly-elected members demanded the concession of their natural right to self-government. No constitutional Minister could turn his back upon that demand. The Bill of 1886 had failed, mainly because a land purchase scheme was coupled with it, and because it proposed the exclusion of Irish members. Their exclusion had not since 1886 formed part of any Bill for the better government of Ireland. Since 1886 the Opposition policy of repressive legislation had failed, and they had been turned out of office, while the attitude of the Irish people remained unchanged. Their demand was made in a friendly tone, while the opposition to the concession came mainly from the party which had in the past opposed all popular reforms, and the concession was supported by the party which had always advocated popular rights. He contended that the Government had received a distinct mandate from the country, as Home Rule was the cardinal feature of Liberal policy at the election. The Opposition tactics had aimed not at amending, but destroying it, and the question was whether the minority was to override the majority. They had discussed the Lord-Lieutenant's veto

in particular, as if the Irish were a nation of inborn fools. He defended the plan ultimately adopted for the retention of Irish members, maintaining that it would give them no power which they did not already possess. There was no ground for fearing religious oppression, as the Catholics were not intolerant towards the Protestants. The claim of Ireland to self-government had survived famines, emigration, coercion, and the mistakes of friends, and its ultimate success was certain.—Mr. Plunket (C.) said the Government had given no explanation of their intentions in regard to the land question. The Bill meant ruin to the Irish landlords and their country, and he expressed his earnest conviction that the Imperial Parliament could alone promote and preserve the abiding peace and liberty of all classes in Ireland.—Mr. Dillon (N.) said the Irish people accepted the Bill as a charter of liberty, and they accepted it in good faith as a settlement of the National claims, being satisfied with its provisions on all important points. The financial clauses were largely a matter of calculation, and he firmly believed justice would be done in that respect.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.), in the name of the people of Ulster, objected to being governed by men whose record in the past furnished no guarantee for good and just government in the future. A Legislature whose members would be mainly elected by illiterate peasants, and which was certain to be dominated by the most arrogant priesthood in Europe, could not be safely entrusted with the property and the liberties of the people of Ulster.—Sir H. James (L.U.) argued that the fact of some two-thirds of the Bill having been passed by the application of the closure, would justify the House of Peers in rejecting it. He denied that the Opposition had spoken contemptuously of the Irish people, but they had spoken freely of those who represented the political force of the Irish people, and who for years had governed that country with the power of crime.

Aug. 31.

Mr. McCarthy (N.) declared on behalf of his colleagues and the Irish people that they accepted the Bill with a cordial welcome and with sincere thanks to the great English statesman who had introduced it. It established the principle that Ireland was to attend to her own domestic affairs under the supreme control of the Imperial Parliament and with limitations and restrictions which were cordially accepted. In that principle they found finality in its true sense.—Mr. Chamberlain accepted Mr. McCarthy's assurance as far as he spoke for himself, but reminded the House that Mr. Parnell had accepted the Bill of 1886 as a complete settlement, and subsequently declared publicly that that settlement was made after a meeting of his party at which it was resolved to accept the Bill *pro tanto*, for what it was worth. Home Rule had never been in its true sense a British policy, but had been borrowed by Mr. Gladstone from Mr. Parnell, and he believed Mr. Gladstone's policy had struck a deadly blow at the honour and the interests of this country. The Ministerial party had sacrificed the right of private judgement in regard to all the details of the Bill, and had left them to the discretion of the Prime Minister. By the persistent silence of the Ministerialists the whole duty of a deliberative Assembly had been thrown on the Opposition, who were compelled to look after the interests of the minority in Ireland and of their own majority at home. When he joined the Ministry in 1886 he had no idea that the Government or its head was committed to Home Rule. In 1892, when that policy was before the country nobody knew that a Bill like the present would be submitted to Parliament. No candidate would say that he was going to vote for the interference of Irish members in all our affairs. In the divisions on the Bill a large British and an immense English majority had voted against the Government, and the Constitution of Great Britain could not be altered without the assent of the British, whose good sense and Imperial instincts would save us from being made the laughing stock of all mankind. "Ireland for the Irish" was a very plausible cry, but "England for the English" was a better one. The Gladstonian party had shown its weakness, its lack of independence, and its readiness to treat the vital interests of the country as if they were mere incidents in the Newcastle programme or the Plan of Campaign; and it would neither be forgotten nor forgiven by the British democracy.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) defended the Bill as containing all the guarantees which could be put into it, and there were other obvious guarantees outside the Bill. The Bill was more workable than the British Constitution would be if it were put on paper. It was an act of faith on both sides, and it must stand or fall as an organic whole.—Mr. R. Wallace (G.L.) explained his reason for declining to support the third reading, objecting strongly to the retention of 80 Irish members at Westminster for all purposes as a very unjust and dangerous proposal.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) supported the Bill.—Mr. Balfour referred to Mr. J. Morley's speech at Newcastle, when he justified the closure by the action of Mr. Balfour, who, he said, had declared that the Opposition intended to improve the Bill, and if possible destroy it. It was obviously the duty of an Opposition to destroy any Bill which they disapproved, and it was mere cant to deny it. Passing to the Bill itself, he asked what gain it would bring to Ireland? The Nationalists said it would improve their country and raise the whole condition of the people, but with all their Parliamentary ability they had never produced a plan for dealing with Ireland which would commend itself to any economist or statesman. The Irish people would not accept this measure as a final settlement, and the people of Great Britain were becoming more and more adverse to it. The House of Lords would have the people on their side in rejecting it, as well as the majority of the representatives of Great Britain, and the Government had done more than a hundred Tory Governments to demonstrate the necessity of that

House. The Opposition felt that they had destroyed the Bill by their criticism, and although it might pass the third reading, those who voted for it must know that they were endeavouring to put life into that which was dead. Every elector now knew what the grant of Home Rule involved; and he felt confident that it would never be carried into effect.—Mr. J. Morley expressed equal confidence as to the result of an appeal to the country. The opposition to the Bill had been conducted in bad faith, and the discussions had been insincere and hollow. As Col. Saunderson had alleged that obstruction was patriotism, he retorted that in such a case closure was also patriotism. The difference between the Government supporters and the Opposition was that the latter desired to maintain a state of things that baffled and confounded us, while the former were ready to adopt the principles of government which the English-speaking race had tried all over the globe, and never without success. In passing the third reading the popular, representative and virtually supreme branch of the Legislature resolved to grant autonomy to Ireland—a solemn declaration which could never be recalled. He looked forward to the future of the cause of Home Rule with invincible hope and confidence.—Col. Nolan (P.N.) having protested against the financial clauses of the Bill, the amendment was negatived by 301 to 267—majority 34.—The third reading was then agreed to. (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.) *Sept. 1.*

**Royal Commission.**—Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. J. Redmond that the Royal Commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland would probably be issued at a somewhat early part of the coming year. *Sept. 1.*

**L**—The Bill was read a first time, on the motion of Lord Spencer. *Sept. 1.*

**Second Reading.**—Lord Spencer moved the second reading. He claimed at the outset as much credit for honesty of motive for its supporters, as he conceded to its opponents. The history of Ireland since the Union, was, he said, a deplorable one, marked by miserable poverty, periodical rebellion, famine and chronic discontent, culminating at times in outbreaks of agrarian crime and bitter religious animosities. Successive Governments had resorted both to coercion, and remedial legislation, to cope with these evils; but coercion was not a cure for deep-seated maladies, and had only demonstrated that the British Parliament was unable to govern Ireland satisfactorily. Nor had remedial legislation produced contentment among the Irish people, or won their support for law and order. Either it had been introduced too late, or framed without regard to the sentiments and customs of the Irish nation. His experience as Viceroy had convinced him of the necessity of a change in policy. It was proposed to establish an Irish Legislature to deal with Irish affairs, subject to conditions and guarantees effectually securing the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, the unity of the Kingdom, and the protection of the minority. He then described the main provisions of the Bill, contending that they contained all the safeguards required for the purposes he had indicated. He defended the retention of the Irish members at Westminster for all purposes, as the only solution which the circumstances rendered practicable. The Government had confidence in the principle of self-government, and believed that the Irish people would select the right men to manage their affairs. He refused to believe that Ulster would permanently hold aloof from a measure so ardently desired by the great majority of their countrymen. He earnestly appealed to the House not to refuse a concession which would give contentment to Ireland, and make her a source of strength instead of weakness to the Empire.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He described Lord Spencer's historical disquisition as more appropriate to the introduction of a new Coercion or a new Land Act, than to the question before the House, and declined to follow him in it. He went on to show that the whole structure and the essential provisions of the measure had been concealed from the country, up to the general election of 1892, and therefore the House had a right to demand that it should be submitted to the constituencies. Its policy emanated from the brain and will of a single man, who had imposed it upon his followers. It had been forced through the House of Commons without three-fourths of its contents having ever been discussed at all. Some of its most important clauses were not in it when it was introduced, and some had not even been read a second time. These objections, together with the fact that the constitutional change now proposed was too large and too vital, would justify the House in rejecting the Bill, until it had been deliberately approved of by the country. The provisions of the Bill, he said, left it uncertain whether any direct control at all would be retained by the Imperial Parliament over the internal affairs of Ireland. The proposed Irish Executive might effect an agrarian revolution by merely refusing to use their power to enforce evictions for non-payment of rent; and there was no provision that would enable Parliament to interfere effectively with such action. The Bill professed to hinder the I. L. from repealing the conscience clause; but the efficacy of that clause depended more upon administration than legislation, and the ostensible safeguard, like all the rest in the measure, was therefore illusory. The manufacturers and traders of Ulster relied for their security on the Imperial Parliament; and the Bill contained nothing to enable Parliament to give them the least substantial protection. It would establish the virtual slavery of the loyal minority; it would break up their united Empire; it would make an Irish delegation supreme in British affairs; and it would seriously aggravate all the present formidable difficulties. It would also arrest the growth of material prosperity in Ireland, which had

marked her history since the Union. He fully believed that the people of this country would support the House in rejecting this mischievous Bill, and would firmly decide to maintain an United Kingdom.—Lord Zetland (C.) said the Bill proposed to hand over the future destinies of Ireland to the control of a revolutionary and criminal organization.—Lord Powerscourt (L.U.), Lord Muskerry (C.), and the Duke of Norfolk (C.), opposed the Bill; and Lord Brassey (G.L.) gave it a general support.—Lord Cowper (L.U.) denied that there existed in Ireland any real demand for Home Rule, or that the cry had made any progress until it was joined with the agitation against rent. He believed that nine-tenths of the people of this country were of opinion that that measure would be most disastrous to the Empire.—Lord Ribblesdale (G.L.) argued that the Unionist policy had been tried for nearly a century, and had signally failed.—Lord Cadogan (C.) maintained that the Bill had never been submitted to the electorate, and that monstrous proposal to set up a separate Legislature in Dublin, and at the same time to give Irish members the control over English and Scottish affairs, was alone sufficient to justify its rejection. He believed that the Government themselves never intended their Bill to pass the House.

*Sept. 5.*

The Duke of Argyll (L.U.) said that Mr. Gladstone alone constituted the Government on this question, and he commented severely on the systematic concealment and deception which had been practised in order to effect a change which he had himself characterised as "going down to the very roots of our whole civil and political Constitution." He went on to controvert the historical argument in favour of Home Rule, and shewed that one great object of the Act of Union was to put an end once for all to the corruption previously connected with the relations between the two countries. He maintained that Mr. Gladstone was responsible for the introduction of the worst form of political corruption, having put the question up to auction to buy a few votes in order to enable him to hand over Ireland to the men whom he had previously denounced as "marching through rapine to the disintegration of the Empire." Of the Bill itself, the noble duke said that it contained no safeguards of the smallest practical value for the Imperial supremacy; and he asked why, if the Government had confidence in the proposed Irish Parliament, they intended to exact a fixed tribute instead of allowing it to discuss and vote supplies. With respect to Ulster, he declared that men had a right to refuse to transfer their allegiance from one authority to another, and that if the protection of their lives, property, and liberties was delegated to others, we could not justly claim their obedience. The opponents of the Bill insisted upon the maintenance of the Union, and the existence of equal laws on both sides of the Irish Channel.—Lord Playfair (G.L.) said the rejection of the Bill would not get rid of the demand for Home Rule. The measure aimed at the decentralisation of government and delegation of duties, without disintegration. The hostile attitude of Ulster and the threats used in that province ought not to have too great weight. Home Rule had long been enjoyed by Canada, and had worked well, although there were serious religious differences there. This country had failed in their efforts to govern Ireland satisfactorily, and it would be impossible for the growing power of democracy to work on the old lines of Irish policy.—Lord Ashbourne (C.) regarded the Bill as full of deadly perils, beset with injustice, and in the highest degree unnecessary. It would not get rid of the Irish difficulty, because the questions of the land, the police, and finance were all relegated by it to a probationary period, during which, as Mr. Sexton had shewn, the Nationalists would have more business to do at Westminster than at Dublin. It gave Irishmen the management of their own affairs, and also empowered them to come to Westminster to prevent Englishmen and Scotchmen from managing theirs. The Government proposed by this rash experiment to gamble with the lives, the property, and the liberty of their Irish fellow-subjects. Its mere introduction had checked the growth of capital in Ireland, and caused important industries to desert that country. The Government had no policy as to the landlords, towards whom they were under obligations of duty and honour. Were they to be delivered over to the tender mercies of the Nationalist leaders, who had declared that they were only entitled to prairie value and to be hunted like foxes? The safeguards in the Bill, he maintained, were futile and unworkable, and would give no protection to the loyal minority. The House of Lords would have the nation at their back in rejecting that pernicious measure.—Lord Castletown (L.U.), as an Irishman, believed that the Bill would produce civil discord and hopeless bankruptcy among the agricultural and industrial classes in Ireland, and would prefer separation rather than such a wretched and ill-starred measure.—Lord Londonderry said the majority of the Irish members were returned by the votes of the most ignorant, illiterate, and dependent class of electors, while the Unionist party had insufficient representation. The Bill was looked upon by the Nationalist party as only a stepping-stone to total separation, and it would lead to the moral ruin of Ireland.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) also opposed the Bill, attributing its passage through the House of Commons to the over-representation of Ireland.—Lord Cross (C.) contrasted the shifting and contradictory proposals made by the Government on many vital points in the Bill, observing that they had no fixed and deliberate convictions on them. The bargain between the British and Irish Treasuries would confuse Imperial finance, and lay a burden of £700,000 a year upon the English taxpayers. If that charge were placed on the Estimates, the Government would find such an answer as would dispose of Home Rule for ever.—Lord Ripon (G.L.) complained

that unworthy motives had been attributed to the Government, and quoted from Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Chamberlain in condemnation of the present system of affairs in Ireland. It was the honest opinion of the Government that a new policy was necessary to give contentment to the Irish people. Such a policy had succeeded in Canada, where there were the same conflicting creeds, and from a state of rebellion it had changed to one of loyalty and affection to England. The Irish members had at present the power to interfere in English affairs, and all that the Government now proposed was to reduce their numbers.

Sept. 6.

Lord Selborne (L.U.) asserted that if the scheme ever came into operation nothing would be left of the Union but a few miserable shreds and tatters. It sought to set up a brand new constitution unprecedented in the history of this country or of its colonies, not only for Ireland, but for Great Britain. The retention of 80 Irish members on the *omnes omnia* principle would establish the domination in Great Britain of the minority over the majority in all foreign and domestic affairs. Mr. Gladstone had in 1886 declared emphatically against the claim of the Irish members to vote on exclusively British matters if given exclusive control over their own internal affairs, but yet that monstrous claim was conceded by the Bill against the will of the representatives of Great Britain, and for no other reason than that the Government could not afford to dispense with the Irish vote. Criticising the clauses of the Bill, he showed that the Imperial authority would have no power except by war to enforce the restrictions and limitations placed on the proposed I. L. There was no power to protect the landlords from being plundered or the loyal minority from being oppressed—a duty which could not be neglected without dishonour to the British Parliament. He asked whether the veto on Irish Acts was real or unreal, and shewed the dangerous friction that must attend its actual exercise. He denied that the House of Commons had received any mandate to pass the Bill, which ought, therefore, to be fairly submitted to the British constituencies, whose dearest interests it so grievously assailed.—Lord Rosebery (G.L.) said the debate was academic and unreal, because the fate of the Bill was known. The real question, therefore, was not the Bill, but rather the policy to be pursued in future towards Ireland. If the House had frankly accepted the principle of establishing a local Legislature in Ireland and had offered *bona fide* suggestions for reconciling it with the essential conditions of the safety of the Empire, the Government would have gladly welcomed their co-operation. But the Opposition had treated the Bill in the spirit of matadors dealing with a Spanish bull, and had acted as though they wished to bring Parliamentary institutions into contempt. The responsibility of the House of Lords was very heavy, as they were now the real masters of the situation. If they thought the measure had been insufficiently discussed it was open to them to go into Committee, and to manipulate it to their liking; and he thought the terms on which Ireland should receive self-government might at some future time be settled by agreement between both political parties. With him Home Rule was no fanaticism, but only a practical question of the best way of dealing with a difficult and complex problem. The Act of Union was but one part of Pitt's Irish policy; and if Catholic emancipation and the abolition of tithes had been carried at the time, the present question would not have arisen. But, all other policies having failed, the Government had been driven to propose Home Rule. They held it was a grave reproach to the Imperial Parliament that there was at the heart and core of the Empire a sullen and discontented Ireland, which in the event of a foreign war and a disaster to the fleet might be a source of great danger. The best defence of Ireland would be to give her people institutions which they would value and defend. If, on the other hand, the old and discredited policy were persisted in, the secret societies and conspiracies would be once more at work in Ireland. The Bill was an experiment, but it embodied the generous policy of reconciling two nations which had been too long divided, and it was also an advance towards that devolution of local business which could alone enable the British people to support the vast and various burdens of their great Empire.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh (C.), Lord Middleton (C.), and Lord de Vesci (L.U.) strongly opposed the Bill, and Lord Thring (G.L.) and Lord Swansea (G.L.) supported it.—Lord Waterford said it would produce a terrible crisis in Ireland, and carry ruin and despair to many thousands of her people. It provided no machinery for enabling Parliament to exercise its supremacy, and it would hold out every temptation to Irishmen to evade its safeguards. It was the height of meanness and treachery to leave the landlords at the mercy of the Irish Parliament, which would confiscate every shilling of their property. The Bill would only aggravate the Irish difficulty, and make Ireland a source of danger to the Empire.—Lord Dunraven (C.) said the Irish peers represented a considerable body of public opinion in Ireland, and they opposed the Bill because they knew and understood the true interests of their country. No proof had been given that the measure would do any good to Ireland; and while failing to satisfy the aspirations of the Nationalists, it would dissatisfy everybody else. The Irish people cared nothing for repeal, and only desired to get the land, if possible, for nothing, but the Government were conceding the demands of men whose real objects were the absolute independence of Ireland. The rejection of the Bill was a constitutional duty, and a vindication of free speech against tyranny.—Lord Sandhurst (G.L.) argued that the Government had received a mandate at the last election in favour of Home Rule. The measure would, he said, turn every Irishman in America into an active friend of England.—Lord Northbrook (L.U.), referring to Lord Rosebery's invitation



to the House to amend the Bill, said the responsibility for the scheme must rest alone with the Government, and not with the Opposition. He then dealt with the financial clauses, strongly condemning the arrangement proposed as inequitable to England, unsatisfactory to Ireland, and one which could only lead to fresh demands which 80 Irishmen at Westminster would know how to enforce.

Sept. 7.

Lord Cranbrook (C.) referred to the suspicious circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were suddenly converted to Home Rule. The Bill, he said, would enable the Irish Leaders to dip very deep into the pockets of the English taxpayers. Ireland was to be delivered over to men whom Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had thrown into prison as criminals, and who had in their hatred of England wished success to the Mahdi, the Afghans, and the Boers. There were, moreover, two Irelands, and the Bill proposed to put the superior Ireland under the inferior, by way of giving peace and contentment to both. To set up a separate Legislature in Ireland was virtually to repeal the Union; a measure to which Sir R. Peel and Lord Althorp had said that they preferred civil war. Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that, if the experiment proved a failure, they could reconquer Ireland was preposterous. Ireland had grown under the Union in material prosperity and would continue to grow in contentment if remedial legislation was allowed time to work. The remedy now proposed would poison the relations of the two countries and prove far worse than the disease. The House had a duty towards Ireland which they could not honourably renounce; they had to save her people from falling under the yoke of the men who were answerable for much of her present sufferings, and also its worst disgrace; and to preserve from expulsion from their own land two millions of loyal and law-abiding citizens.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), Lord Chancellor, complained of the Bill being represented as the offspring of one fanatic, and as having been accepted by subservient colleagues who had lost their honour. He said the question was whether the settlement of 1801 was to remain untouched, as all that could be desired, or whether it was expedient, that a change, dictated by experience, should now be made. The union of the two Parliaments had not only failed to satisfy the Irish people, but had stirred up disaffection towards this country. The references to the "loyal minority" were an admission that there existed a disloyal majority—a state of things nowhere else to be found in the Empire. The return in 1885 of 85 Nationalist members was a clear indication the Irish people wished to manage their own concerns, and the Bill sought to satisfy that legitimate aspiration. He confessed that the measure was not perfect, but that was no objection to a scheme otherwise desirable and necessary. The Bill would maintain both the Imperial supremacy and the unity of the kingdom. As to the retention of the Irish members for all purposes, he admitted his own preference for their retention with the right to vote on reserved questions only, but that was only a matter of detail; and although it might be a hardship that they should meddle in purely English affairs, he could not see the hardship of English members not being allowed to meddle in purely Irish affairs, a power which he himself did not care to possess. The Irish members interfered in English affairs at present; the opponents of the Bill would perpetuate it. He regarded the fears of Ulster as much exaggerated; and believed that men of character and capacity would sit in the new I. L., who would deal equitably and generously with their fellow citizens. He advised the House, if they thought the Bill had not been sufficiently discussed by the House of Commons, to take their revenge by discussing every clause themselves, and amend it. He knew, however, that they would now reject it, but he firmly believed in its ultimate triumph.—Lord Halsbury (C.) said the Bill had been sprung on the country and studiously concealed down to the last moment, and it passed its second reading elsewhere in a totally different form from that which it now assumed.—The Bishop of Ripon explained the reasons why he should vote against the second reading. If the principle was accepted, that Ireland was to be governed by Irish ideas, the conclusion must also be accepted, that whenever Ireland asked for separation it must be given her. Parliament would grant Irishmen any reasonable satisfaction of their legitimate aspirations; but the Empire which was so priceless to us and so indispensable to them must be maintained.—Lord Monkswell (G.L.) supported the Bill.—Lord Morley (L.U.) declared that the present Bill was not an improvement on that of 1886, nor was it a real settlement of that tremendous question, while, on the other hand, it would give a dangerous lever to those who would have to shape the future arrangements. In regard to the three alternative methods of dealing with the Irish members, the Government had "nailed their weather-cock to the mast," and ended by choosing the worst and most dangerous method of all.—Lord Salisbury reviewed the speeches made on the Ministerial side, which he said had ingeniously avoided the details of the Bill. Lord Rosebery, had, in particular ignored the burning question of the day. The hollow excuses which had been made by Ministers for their sudden conversion to Home Rule in 1886 formed one of the saddest examples of political degeneracy that had marked our times. Their celerity in turning like Dervishes was, he remarked, quite peculiar to the Gladstonian party. He denied the applicability of the Canadian precedent, because the Dominion Government did not send 80 men to the Imperial Parliament to control English and Scottish legislation, as well as foreign affairs. Again, although the question of Free Trade was shut out from the purview of the I. L., it would be impossible to prevent 80 Irish members from wasting time in the House of Commons in the future, even to a greater extent than in the past. The policy of the

Government was one of despair, and founded on the alleged failure of the Union, a failure which he emphatically refused to admit. Irish society had for centuries been divided to its base by the bitterest differences, and the only corrective to those evils was the fusion of the smaller community with the larger. It was inconceivable rashness to shatter the whole political fabric, in order to plunge into the most perilous of new experiments. To those who asked what was his alternative policy, he answered first, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, "patient continuance in well-doing," and, secondly, in the words of President Lincoln, "keep pegging away." That Bill had been passed in the other House by a majority elected by carefully watched illiterates, by the orders of Archbishop Walsh, and by the votes of the men on whom a criminal brand had been placed by the Judges of the Special Commission. Having indicated both the foreign and the domestic dangers of handing over Ireland to these men, the bitterest enemies of this country, and also censured the weak optimistic trust placed in their good-will by the Government, he finally declared that if the House allowed that mean and treacherous revolution to pass, they would be untrue alike to their highest traditions, to the trust bequeathed to them from the past, and to the Empire of England.—Lord Kimberley replied on behalf of the Government. He said they had never regarded the Irish members referred to by Lord Salisbury as criminals, in the ordinary sense of the word, though they might have made mistakes in their ideas of patriotism. There had been men concerned in political conspiracies who, in happier circumstances, afterwards served the Crown with honour and success. He defended as the best in all the circumstances, the proposed method for the retention of the Irish members. The question of establishing a separate Legislature and Executive for Ireland, he asserted, was distinctly before the country at the late election, although that particular Bill was not; and he charged the Unionists with an unreasonable and unfair distrust of the Irish people. It was a melancholy thing that after nearly a century of the Union, Ireland should be in a discontented condition, and all because her people were denied that limited amount of political autonomy which, as all experience showed, was the best and surest foundation on which the government of any people could rest.—The division was then taken, when the second reading was negatived by 419 votes to 41—majority 378, the announcement of this result being received with loud and prolonged cheering.

The names of those peers who voted in the division, are distinguished in the List of the House of Lords (p. 65.)

*Sept. 8.*

## SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

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A selected list of central organisations and Societies, having for their objects the promotion of particular objects in relation to public policy, the enforcement or alteration of certain laws, or the advancement of various political, religious, or educational views.

*(The addresses are chiefly taken from the London Directory.)*

- Aborigines Protection Association, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.  
 Aliens—Society for Preventing the Immigration of Destitute Foreigners, 15A, Arlington Street, S.W.  
 Arbitration—British and Foreign Association, 9, Palace Chambers, S.W.  
 Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.  
 Bi-metallic League, 5, Cross Street, Manchester (Agricultural Committee of the League 27, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.)  
 Catholic Union of Great Britain, 10, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.  
 Central Chamber of Agriculture, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.  
 Charity Organisation; Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, 15, Buckingham Street, W.C.  
 Charity Voting Reform Association, 30, Charing Cross, S.W.  
 Christian Evidence Society, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.  
 Christian Knowledge, Society for the Promotion of, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.  
 Church Association, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.  
 Church Defence Institution, 64-67, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Church Education and Voluntary Schools Defence Union, 9, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.  
 Church Union (The English), 35, Wellington Street, W.C.  
 Church of England Working Men's Society, 3, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.  
 Church of England Young Men's Society, 3, St. Bride Street, E.C.  
 Cobden Club, 6, Upper Park Road, N.W.  
 Commons Preservation Society, 1, Great College Street, S.W.  
 \*Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Dwellings of the Poor, Mansion House Council on the, 31, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.  
 Early Closing Association, 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.  
 Education—National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.  
 Education Association (National), 222, Strand, W.C.  
 Fabian Society, 276, Strand, W.C.  
 Farm (Small) and Labourers' Land Co., 30, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.  
 Free Land League, 18, Cockspur Street, S.W.  
 Free and Open Church Association (Incorporated), Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.  
 House Duty: The Inhabited House Duty Repeal Association, 49, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 Imperial Federation League, 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.  
 Inebriety—Society for the Study and Cure of, 42, Grove Road, N.W.  
 International Arbitration and Peace Association, 222, Strand, W.C.  
 International Arbitration League, 23, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.  
 Irish Property Defence Union, 14, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 \*Irish Unionist Alliance, 25, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W., and Grafton Street, Dublin.  
 Land Nationalisation Society, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 Land Restoration League, The English, 8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.  
 Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.  
 Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.  
 \*Liberal Unionist Association, 31, Great George Street, S.W.  
 Liberation Society, 2, Serjeant's Inn, E.C.  
 Liberty and Property Defence League, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.

Local Taxation Committee, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.  
 London Municipal Reform League, 18, Bouverie Street, E.C.  
 Marriage Law Defence Union, 1, King Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Marriage Law Reform Association, 21, Parliament Street, S.W.  
 Metropolitan Public Garden Association, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.  
 National Association for the Defence of Personal Rights, 8, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 National Conservative League, 12, King William Street, E.C.  
 National Liberal Federation, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.  
 National Society. (See under Education.)  
 National Trade Defence Fund, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 \*National Union of Conservative and Constl. Associations, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.  
 Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, 139, Palace Chambers, S.W.  
 Opium Trade, Society for the Suppression of the, Broadway Chambers, S.W.  
 Peace Society, The, 47, New Broad Street, E.C.  
 \*Primrose League, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 Property Protection Society, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.  
 Protection of Women: Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws, 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.  
 Protestant Alliance, 9, Strand, W.C.  
 Railway Passengers' Protection Association, 8, Lambeth Hill, E.C.  
 Rural Labourers' League, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.  
 Social Democratic Federation, 359, Edgware Road, W.  
 Sunday League, The National, 221, High Holborn, W.C.  
 Sunday Society, Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, W.  
 Sunday: Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, 13, Bedford Row, W.C.  
 Technical Education Association, Dean's Yard, S.W.  
 Temperance League, The National, 33, Paternoster Row, E.C.  
 Temperance Society, The Church of England, Dean's Gate, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.  
 \*United Club (formerly Constitutional Union), St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.  
 United Empire Trade League, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.  
 United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, 15, Great George Street, S.W.  
 Vigilance, National Association, 267, Strand, W.C.  
 Vivisection: London Anti-Vivisection Society, 32, Sackville Street, W.  
 Women's Suffrage, National Society for, 10, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Working Men's Association for the Defence of British Industry, 184, Waterloo Road, S.E.  
 Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.  
 Young Women's Christian Association, 17, Old Cavendish Street, W.

## POLITICAL CLUBS IN LONDON.

*Purely local Clubs are omitted.*

BROOKS (*Whig*), 60, St. James' Street, S.W.  
 CARLTON (*Conservative*), 94, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 CITY CARLTON (*Conservative*), St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.  
 CITY LIBERAL, Walbrook, E.C.  
 CONSERVATIVE, 74, St. James' Street, S.W.  
 CONSTITUTIONAL, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.  
 DEVONSHIRE (*Liberal*), 50, St. James' Street, S.W.  
 FAIR TRADE CLUB, 26, Suffolk Street, S.W.  
 JUNIOR CARLTON (*Conservative*), 30, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE, 44, Albemarle Street, S.W.  
 JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL, 101, Piccadilly, W.  
 NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE, 9, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 NATIONAL LIBERAL, Whitehall Place, S.W.  
 REFORM (*Liberal*), 104, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 ST. STEPHEN'S (*Conservative*), Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 UNIONIST CLUB, 68, Pall Mall, S.W.

\* Publications in support of Conservative or Unionist principles may be obtained on application to these organisations.

## GLOSSARY OF CURRENT POLITICAL TERMS.

**Address, The,** in answer to the Queen's Speech, was formerly a series of resolutions passed by both Houses, echoing the language of the Speech, but in recent years its form has been much modified, and it is usually now a simple expression of thanks to Her Majesty. An amendment to the Address is one of the forms of expressing approval or disapprobation of the policy of the Government, and if carried is incorporated in the Address and presented to the Queen. The passage of an amendment usually involves the resignation of the Government.

**Addressee to the Crown** proceeding from individuals are presented through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

**Adjournment.**—See *Prorogation*.

**Adullamites.**—See *Cave*.

**Ad valorem Duty.**—(Lat. *valor*, value). A duty charged at a certain rate per cent. on the value of goods, &c. The system has been condemned by Mr. Gladstone and other Chancellors of the Exchequer.

**Affirmation** (Parliamentary) is made by Quakers and others who have religious objections to taking the oath.

**Alabama Claims.**—The damages (£3,196,875) awarded to the United States in 1873 as compensation for the injuries inflicted upon American commerce by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which had been fitted out in England.

**Alien.**—A subject of a foreign state who has not obtained a certificate of naturalisation.

**"All the Talents."**—A nickname applied to the Grenville Administration, 1806-7.

**Ambassador.**—In ordinary parlance often signifies any diplomatic envoy. Strictly, however, it is only an envoy of the highest class who is called an Ambassador. See *Plenipotentiary*, *Chargé d'Affaires*.

**Appropriation Act.**—Carries into effect the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the application of a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and appropriating to each separate service the several funds voted by the Committee of Supply. It is among the last of the Bills introduced during a Session of Parliament.

**Articles of War.**—The regulations for the conduct of the military forces (based upon an Act of William III. passed in 1689) now incorporated in the Army (Annual) Act.

**Ashbourne Act.**—The Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1885, under which a sum of £5,000,000 was set apart to be advanced to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, being repayable in 49 years. The amount was wholly taken up by 1888, in which year an additional £5,000,000 was granted for the purpose of the Act.

**Ashburton Treaty**, concluded in 1842 between Lord Ashburton, representing England, and President Tyler of the United States, defining the boundaries of the United States and Canada, &c.

**Assessed Taxes.**—The term now applies only to the land tax and house duty.

**Balance of Power.**—A principle much discussed in the early years of the present century, and invoked to secure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns.

**Balance of Trade.**—The difference between the aggregate amounts of a nation's imports and exports; or, the difference between the amounts of a nation's imports from, and exports to, some other specified nation.

**Ballot.**—(Fr. *Ballotte*, a little ball). A method of secret voting, introduced into Parliamentary elections in England in 1872.

**Baronet.**—The first rank among gentry, and hereditary. Instituted by James I. in 1611.

**Bath.**—The Order of the Bath, consisting of three degrees—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Instituted in 1399, and revived in 1725.

**Betterment.**—The enhanced value which a property is assumed to gain by a public improvement in its neighbourhood.

**Bills of Mortality.**—The returns of births and deaths in London. Superseded since 1837 by the Registrar-General's returns.

**Bi-Metallism.**—The system in which two standard metals are used indiscriminately as legal tender up to any sum, the respective value of each being fixed by law.

**Black Rod.**—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer attending the House of Lords, and is their messenger to summon the Commons.

**Blockade.**—The closing of enemy's ports to commerce. It is a principle of international law that a blockade to be binding must be effective.

**"Blocking"** A Bill consists in putting down a notice of opposition, which has the effect of preventing its consideration after midnight.

**Blue Books.**—The reports and papers issued by Parliamentary authority, many of which are bound in blue.

**Bona-fide Traveller.**—See *Traveller*.

**Bond.**—When goods are chargeable with customs or excise duties, and are placed in an authorised warehouse, not to be taken out until the duties are paid, they are said to be in bond.

**Borough.**—A town which has a Charter of Incorporation, or which returns a member or members to Parliament.

**Bounty.**—Money paid by a Government to producers, exporters, or importers, to encourage a particular branch of trade. In England it usually took the form of an export bounty, e.g., a bounty or premium of 3s. on every quarter of wheat exported. In France and elsewhere bounties have been given on the manufacture of sugar and the construction of ships.

**Boycotting.**—A form of social ostracism which took its name from the persecution of Captain Boycott by the Irish Land League in Mayo in 1880, and has been greatly resorted to in Ireland ever since. It was condemned by the Pope, April 20th, 1888, as contrary to justice and charity. Mr. Gladstone described it as "exclusive dealing."

**Budget.**—The general statement of the finance of the country, annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, usually as soon after April 1st as possible. It is derived from the French "*Bougette*," a small bag.

**Brehon Laws.**—The ancient laws of Ireland, of which a translation is in progress under Government authority.

**Bright Clauses, The.**—The sections of the Irish Land Act of 1870 introduced at the instance of Mr. Bright with the object of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. In practice, these sections had little or no success (see *Ashbourne Act*).

**Broad Arrow.**—The mark used to distinguish Government property. Introduced in 1689.

**Broadbottom Administration.**—The coalition Government under Pelham, 1744.

**Bulwer-Clayton Treaty** between England and America, 1850, declaring that neither should have exclusive control over the proposed ship canal across Central America.

**Bureaucracy.**—A state of society in which social status depends upon official position, as in Russia.

**Burgesses.**—A term originally applied to the representatives of boroughs in Parliament; now, by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, used to distinguish those entitled to the municipal franchise.

**Cabal.**—The term applied to the Cabinet of Charles II. in 1670, being formed from the initial letters of their names.

**Cabinet.**—See article on "*The Constitution*."

**Call of the House.**—Has fallen into desuetude, and has not been ordered since 1836, though a motion has been made for it. The object was to secure a full attendance when any important measure was under discussion, and the names of all members were called over.

**Capitulations.**—The instrument by which certain rights are granted to foreign subjects in Turkey and Egypt.

**Carpet-Bagger.**—A needy political adventurer.

**Caucus (American).**—A combination of electors or voters for the purpose of introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. In England it has taken the form of a large committee of electors selected from the whole constituency for the purpose of choosing candidates for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons and for all municipal honours. It is obviously a powerful means of stifling the voice of a dissentient minority of a party, and of securing the adoption of a particular ticket or programme.

**Cave.**—The term is usually applied to a combination of a small number of members to defeat a measure introduced by the party to which they belong. The appellation took its origin from the scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright, March 13, 1866, when he compared the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David in the cave of Adullam.—(1 Sam. xxii.)

**Chairman (of Ways and Means).**—In every Session, on the first occasion of the House going into Committee, the leader of the House moves "that Mr. — take the chair," and thereupon he becomes the Chairman of Ways and Means and of the Committee of the whole House during that Session. He is a salaried officer, and has much control over unopposed Private Bill legislation.

**Chairman (of Committees in the Lords)** is a permanent paid official who takes the chair when the House is in committee, and has also a general superintendence over Private Bill legislation.

**Chandos Clause.**—Section 20 of the Reform Act of 1832, by which occupiers at £50 rental were admitted as voters.

**Charge d'Affaires.**—Is a diplomatic envoy of the third class, ranking below a plenipotentiary; he is only accredited to the foreign Government, and has no right of access to the foreign sovereign.

**Charter Party.**—A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo.

**Chartists.**—A body of agitators who carried on an active propaganda between 1838 and 1848.

**Chauvinism.**—The term (derived from Chauvin, a character in one of Scribe's comedies) is used to describe an exaggerated form of patriotism.

**Chiltern Hundreds.**—The acceptance of this office is a form by which a member of Parliament can resign his seat. It is only by obtaining office that he can do so, and the Crown is therefore always ready to confer on any member the

Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, of East Hendred and Northstead, of Poynings, or the Escheatorship of Munster, which he holds till another member is appointed to it. A vacancy caused by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds cannot be filled up while Parliament is not sitting.

**Church Rates.**—The rate imposed by parishioners in vestry meeting for the purpose of maintaining the fabric and services of the parish church. It was abolished as a compulsory impost in 1868.

**City.**—A corporate town which is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral church.

**Civil List.**—See "*The Civil List and Royal Grants*," ante.

**Clôture.**—See House of Commons—Procedure, ante.

**Combination Laws.**—These statutes forbade the association of workmen in trades unions. Repealed in 1824.

**Committees of the House of Commons.**—

- (1) "*Of the whole House*" is formed when the Speaker leaves the Chair and the Chairman of Ways and Means takes it for the consideration of the details of Bills in the Committee stage, and for other purposes.
- (2) "*Of Supply*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the public income or expenditure. Estimates are submitted to it, and resolutions moved granting to the Crown the sums requisite.
- (3) "*Of Ways and Means*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the funds by which the expenditure of the country is sustained. Loans, duties, and all imposts are submitted to it. All the propositions of Government are reduced to resolutions divided on by this Committee. Those agreed to are reported to the House, and incorporated in Bills.
- (4) "*Of Selection*" is a Committee nominated by the House of experienced members, whose duties are to nominate the members of Private Bill Committees, and in any other case where the House may so order. The present chairman is Sir John Mowbray, M.P.
- (5) "*Private Bill*."—These Committees are nominated by the Committee of Selection, and usually consist of five members, sometimes including an official referee, to consider all private Bills affecting railways or other similar questions. They sit in one of the upstairs rooms, usually from twelve to four, and are empowered to hear counsel and witnesses.
- (6) "*Select*."—These are appointed by the House, either at the suggestion of the Government or of some private member, to consider any Public Bill or subject of interest which may be referred to them. Their number is uncertain, varying from five to even twenty-eight members. They can only take evidence when specially authorised to do so. They select their own chairman.
- (7) "*Hybrid*."—These are appointed partly by the House itself and partly by the Committee of Selection, for the purpose of considering any private Bills, of special interest to the public at large, which may be referred to them.
- (8) "*Standing or Grand*."—First tried in modern times during 1883 by the appointment of Standing Committees on Trade and on Law. The experiment was repeated in 1884, when it was, however, not put into operation, but since 1888 the two Committees have again been constituted. They assimilate their proceedings to those of Committees of the whole House, as far as possible. They can deal only with Bills specially referred to them.

**Communism.**—The system of things in common, and the doctrines relating to it.

**Compound Householder.**—The term applied to those occupiers whose landlords "compound" with the parish authorities to pay the rates on their houses.

**Comtist.**—The disciples of Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist creed.

**Concordat.**—A formal agreement between the See of Rome and any foreign Government, by which the administration of the Roman Catholic Church within the territory of that Government is regulated—e.g., the Concordat of 1801 with France, and of 1855 with Austria.

**Conference** (1) *Parliamentary.*—A negotiation between the Lords and Commons in the event of a difference. The Lords name the time and place, and reasons for the course proposed are given, in writing, on both sides. But these reasons are now generally given by message from one House to the other without a conference; (2) *Diplomatic.*—A meeting of ambassadors or special envoys for the purpose of settling some international question.

**Conge d'Elire.**—The licence given by the Sovereign, as head of the Church, to a cathedral chapter empowering them to elect a Bishop.

**Congress.**—A meeting of Sovereigns or Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of settling some international question.

**Conscience Clause.**—The provision of the Education Acts which prohibits the teaching in public elementary schools of the doctrines of any particular denomination against the wishes of the parents of children.

**Conservatives.**—The name by which the political party whose fundamental principle is the preservation of our national institutions has been known since 1830.

**Consolidated Fund** is the general revenue of the country to which the gross produce of all taxes and revenues, and also certain miscellaneous receipts, are paid. The expenditure for certain of the Public Services, such as the National Debt, the Civil List, and the salaries of the judges is charged once and for all on the Consolidated Fund.

**Consols** (short for "consolidateds").—A fund or stock formed by the consolidation of different annuities—e.g., the new two and three-quarters per cent. consols.

**Constitutional Party.**—The alternative name assumed by Conservatives and seceded Whigs in the general election of 1886.

**Consul.**—A diplomatic agent abroad whose duty it is to aid and advise British subjects requiring assistance, to report on the trade of the district in which he resides, and generally to discharge the duties of a commercial agent for the home country.

**Contraband.**—A term used to denote articles which are forbidden to be imported into or exported from any country by the law of that country.

**Contraband of War.**—A term used to denote articles, such as munitions of war, which may not be supplied by a neutral to a belligerent Power.

**Convention.**—A meeting of representatives from two or more States for the purpose of settling some international question not sufficiently important for a Congress or a Conference.

**Convocation.**—The general assembly of the clergy of the Church of England convened by the Sovereign. Convocation is divided into two Houses for each Province (Northern and Southern), the Upper being composed of Bishops, and the Lower of Deans, Prebendaries, Archdeacons, and members elected by the beneficed clergy.

**Corn Laws, The.**—A series of enactments regulating and imposing duties or granting bounties on the importation or exportation of corn. They were repealed by Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

**Countervailing Duties.**—Duties imposed on imported articles in order to equalise the charges imposed on them with the charges imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad.

**Count-Out.**—If any member of the House of Commons calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that the quorum of forty members is not present, the debate is stopped, and after two minutes, the House is counted, when, if forty members are not in sight, the House stands adjourned. No count-out can take place on Wednesdays until after four o'clock.

**County Councils.**—The authorities established by the Local Government Act, 1888, to take over the administrative portion of County business formerly in the hands of magistrates in quarter sessions. In London the County Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works.

**Courts Martial** are military tribunals, held under authority of the Army Act, for the trial of soldiers charged with offences.

**Crown Lands.**—The hereditary property of the Sovereign, surrendered by him to Parliament in exchange for a fixed Civil List.

**Cumulative Vote.**—The provision by which electors are allowed to give all their votes to one candidate, or distribute them at will. Applied to School Board Elections since 1870.

**Customs.**—The duties levied upon goods or merchandise at the place of importation.

**Death Duties.**—The Probate, Account, Legacy and Succession and Estate Duties.

**Democrats.**—The advocates for the government of the people by the people; a name adopted by the French Republicans, 1790, and by the slavery party in the United States.

**Direct Taxation.**—A tax is said to be direct when it is assessed upon the persons on whom the burden of it falls. Thus the income-tax is direct, but a tax on tobacco, which, though paid in the first instance by the dealer, really falls on the consumer, is indirect.

**Dispensing Power.**—The power claimed by several English Sovereigns to set aside the laws. It was finally rejected by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

**Domesday Book.**—The book containing the General Survey of England, completed in 1086. The Modern Domesday Book, or Return of Owners of Land, was issued in 1875 (Parl. Paper, 1097).

**Drawback or Rebate.**—Duty remitted or paid back by the Government on the exportation or re-exportation of the commodities on which the duty was charged.

**Education Code.**—The annual regulations issued by the Education Committee of the Privy Council, in accordance with which the grants to elementary schools are determined.

**Eight Hours Movement.**—A proposal to enact a legal working day of eight hours; first adopted in England by the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, September, 1890.

**Estimates.**—The annual statements, prepared by the heads of the Government Departments, of the sums to be voted by the House of Commons for the requirements of the year.

**Exchange.**—The *par of exchange* is the fixed value of the standard of value of one country in the standard of value of another country—e.g., £1=4dols. 86c. 63m., American. The exchange is said to be against a country, say England, when a bill on London can be purchased in New York below its par value.

**Exchequer.**—The national Treasury.

**Exchequer Bills.**—Negotiable interest-bearing bills payable to bearer issued by the Government under the authority of Parliament for amounts varying from £100 to £1,000. They constitute the greater part of the Unfunded Debt.

**Extradition.**—The delivery up of fugitives from justice by one State to another in pursuance of a treaty.

**Faggot Vote.**—A vote procured by an illusory purchase of property with the object of acquiring a nominal qualification. Faggot votes have usually been manufactured by the division of a hereditament into qualifying lots, which are distributed between several persons; they occurred chiefly in counties, and were virtually abolished by the Reform Act of 1834.

**Fair Trade.**—The principle urged by the supporters of the doctrine is that although Free Trade ought to be universally adopted by nations, yet one nation ought not to subject its industries to a disadvantage by refusing in the face of hostile tariffs to tax foreign goods. In other words, if France, for example, refuses to admit our goods free of duty, we in fairness ought to levy a reciprocal duty on French goods.

**Federation.**—Where several States combine on equal terms to provide and obey a common central government for matters of general polity, e.g., foreign relations, while each State governs itself in local matters, the combination is called a federation. For example, the United States of America.

**Fenians.**—The common name of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," instituted in 1858 by James Stephens, whose attempted insurrection in 1867 was easily suppressed.

**Filibusters.**—A name given to Freebooters who plundered the American coasts in the 17th century, and now applied to any illegitimate military enterprise.

**Forbes Mackenzie Act.**—The Act of 1853 which regulates public houses in Scotland.

**Foreign Enlistment Act.**—passed in 1819—forbids British subjects to enter the military service of a foreign state without special permission.

**Free Port.**—A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country.

**Free Trade.**—Trade free from restrictions, and in particular unencumbered by customs duties designed to prohibit or restrict the importation of foreign goods.

**French Treaty.**—The treaty negotiated by Cobden with France in 1860.

**Funded Debt.**—That part of a national debt which stands in the form of permanent stock, as opposed to money owing on bills, paper currency or other temporary indebtedness, which is classed as unfunded debt.

**Game Laws.**—The principal Act is that of 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, which greatly modified preceding laws and legalised the sale of game at certain seasons.

**Geneva Convention.**—The international code adopted in 1864, which lays down the regulations under which succour is provided for the sick and wounded in war.

**Gerrymandering.**—A manipulation of a section of voters from one constituency to another where they may be more wanted, in order to secure the dominant party a majority in both. A term borrowed from American politics.

**Griffith's Valuation.**—The valuation of Ireland, for purposes of taxation, carried out under the supervision of Sir R. Griffith between 1830 and 1850.

**Habeas Corpus Act.**—The Act 31 Charles II., c. 2, passed in 1679, by which a subject who is imprisoned may demand a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before a court which shall determine whether his imprisonment was just.

**"Hanging Gale."**—The half-year's rent which, on many estates in Ireland, is not collected until six months after it is due.

**Heckling.**—A Scotch expression, to describe the process of questioning a candidate during an election.

**High Commission.**—An ecclesiastical court (abolished 1641), by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the Crown.

**High Treason** is an offence against the security of the Commonwealth, or the person of the Sovereign.

**Holy Alliance.**—The alliance entered into in 1815 between the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their policy, with the object of maintaining the peace of their States.

**Home Rule.**—The movement set on foot by the late Isaac Butt, M.P., in 1870, which had for its object the establishment of an Irish Parliament, dependent upon the Crown. The basis of the demand was afterwards enlarged by the party of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by Mr. Gladstone and a large section of the Liberal party in 1886.

**Horse Guards.**—The name originally applied to the Household troops, and now used to denote the building in Whitehall where some of the departments of the army administration are located.

**Hue and Cry.**—A police circular, established in 1710, and now superseded by the *Police Gazette*.

**Hundred, The.**—An ancient division of a county, so called from having, as is supposed, originally contained one hundred families.

**Hustings.**—The place from which candidates for Parliament addressed the electors at the nomination prior to the Ballot Act of 1872.

**Hypothec.**—The Scotch law of distress for rent, by which the landlord was entitled to the first claim on the tenant's property.

**Illiterate Vote.**—The provision of the Ballot Act, 1872, which enables a person who cannot read or write to require the presiding officer to mark his ballot paper for him.

**Impeachment.**—A proceeding by which a minister, charged with crimes against the State, may be brought to trial.

**Imperial Federation.**—The movement having for its object the consolidation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the purposes of trade, and for the defence of material interests and common rights.

**Indemnity Bill.**—A measure by which Parliament may relieve a ministry from the consequences of a breach of the law committed in extreme and urgent cases without Parliamentary sanction.

**Indirect Taxation.**—See *Direct Taxation*.

**Inland Revenue** includes the proceeds of the Excise, Stamp Duties, Property and Income Tax, Land Tax, and House Duty.

**Interpellation.**—A formal question put to a minister by a member of Parliament; the term is chiefly used in France.

**Kilmainham Treaty.**—The alleged understanding between Mr. Gladstone's Government and Mr. Parnell in 1882, by which the latter would have been released from Kilmainham prison, giving an undertaking to assist in suppressing outrages and forwarding Liberal measures.



**Laissez faire.**—The doctrine of non-interference by the Government in the affairs of society. Its advocates insist on leaving as much as possible to private enterprise. For example, they would condemn the assumption of bankruptcy business by the State under the Act of 1838.

**Lichfield House Compact.**—Said to have been entered into between the Whig Government of 1835 and Daniel O'Connell, at Lichfield House, 13, St. James' Square.

**Limitations, Statutes of.**—The Acts which limit the time within which redress may be sought for injuries sustained.

**Local Option.**—The term applied to projects of temperance legislation, by which a certain majority of the inhabitants of a district would be empowered to prohibit the issue of publicans licences.

**Lodger Franchise.**—Established by the Disraeli Reform Act of 1867.

**"McKinley Act."**—An Act of the United States Legislature passed in 1890, under which the import duties on foreign goods imported into the United States were enormously raised.

**Magna Charta.**—See *The Constitution*.

**"Manchester Martyrs."**—The term applied by Irish Nationalists to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were hanged for having murdered Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester in 1866, while attempting to effect a rescue of the Fenian prisoners under his charge.

**Mandamus.**—A process by which the Courts may enforce the performance of public duty.

**Marque, Letters of.**—Licences formerly granted by Government in time of war, authorising private individuals to fit out ships of war for the purpose of harassing and plundering the enemy. Abolished by treaty, 1856.

**Match Tax.**—A tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per box upon lucifer matches, proposed by the late Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871, but afterwards abandoned in consequence of the hostility it provoked.

**Minority Vote.**—A provision of the Reform Act of 1867, by which, in order to secure the representation of the minority in certain constituencies, some 20 in number, each returning three members, it was enacted that no elector should vote for more than two members. The provision is now obsolete.

**Monroe Doctrine.**—The opinion held by President Monroe of the United States, 1817-24, against permitting European powers to interfere in questions of liberty in North or South America.

**Moonlighting.**—The name given to the night outrages prevalent in Ireland since 1871, with the object of preventing the payment of rent, or punishing an unpopular tenant.

**Mortmain.**—The state of possession, as regards real property, which prevents its alienation.

**Mutiny Act.**—The popular name of the annual Act which regulates the discipline and payment of the British army.

**Navigation Laws, The.**—Certain enactments designed to secure a commercial monopoly to this country. One, for example, provided that no goods should be exported from this country except in British vessels. They were repealed in 1849.

**"No Rent" Manifesto.**—The proclamation issued by Mr. Parnell and others, from Kilmahnam Gaol in 1881, ordering the Irish tenant farmers to pay no rent until the "suspects" were released.

**Oath.**—The oath taken by members of Parliament is as follows:—"I, — do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

**Oligarchy.**—A form of Government which places the supreme power in a small number.

**"One Man, One Vote."**—The article adopted by Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, October, 1887, as an item of the Gladstonian Liberal programme. It involves the abolition of the existing property franchise, which dates from 8 Henry VI., and of every qualification which does not depend upon mere residence.

**Orders of the Day.**—See *House of Commons—Procedure*.

**Over-Regulation Price.**—A bonus formerly paid by officers in the army (under the Purchase System, q.v.) to facilitate the retirement of their superiors in rank, and thereby accelerate promotion.

**Peelites.**—The name given to those Whig and Tory members who adhered to Sir R. Peel after his defeat in 1846.

**Penal Laws.**—Statutes of great severity against criminals; they were considerably mitigated by Sir R. Peel in 1826-8, and subsequently.

**Permissive Bill.**—The name usually given to the project of law which would give power to a certain majority of the parishioners in any parish to veto the grant of publicans' licences.

**"Plan of Campaign."**—A system, initiated by Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and published in *United Ireland*, October, 1886, by which the tenants on an estate determine the amount of rent they will pay, and hand the same to secretly appointed trustees, to be used in fighting the landlord if he declines to accept the terms proposed. The practice was emphatically condemned by the Pope in a letter of April 20th, 1888, addressed to the Irish Bishops.

**Plenipotentiary.**—A diplomatic envoy of the second class. He does not represent his sovereign as an ambassador does, nor does he, like an ambassador, have a personal right of access to the foreign sovereign at all times, but only on special occasions.

**Political Economy.**—The science which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of mankind and the furtherance of civilisation, wealth, and happiness.

**Poyning's Act.**—The Act of 1494 (10 Henry VII.), by which the measures introduced into the Irish Parliament were subjected to the control of the Privy Council. It was in effect repealed in 1782.

**Prerogative, The Royal.**—See *The Crown*.

**Previous Question.**—A mode of avoiding a decision on a question of principle by withholding it from the vote. It gets rid of it for the time only. When it is moved, the chairman puts the question "that [the question] be now put," and the member who has moved the previous question votes in the negative.

**Prime Minister, or Premier.**—Is usually, but not necessarily, First Lord of the Treasury. He is the head of the Ministry, and may be in either House of Parliament.

**Primogeniture, The Law of,** gives the eldest born superiority of rights over those of younger brothers.

**Privateer.**—A ship belonging to private individuals sailing under Letters of Marque, q.v.

**Privy Council.**—This is the successor of the ancient Curia Regis; the Sovereign acts in Council in the discharge of certain statutory business through this body, and summons any members thereof she pleases; three form a quorum. The higher officers of State and the members of the Sovereign's Household are invariably members of it.

**Prorogation.**—The effect of proroguing Parliament is to quash all pending proceedings (except an impeachment), and to suspend all

business until Parliament may be summoned again. An adjournment is simply a suspension of business. A prorogation can only be at the will of the Sovereign; either House may adjourn at any time at its own pleasure.

**Protection.**—The protection of domestic industry by the imposition of duties on imported goods.

**Protectionists.**—(1) The party which opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, deriving this name from the Society for the Protection of Agriculture. (2) The opponents of free trade generally.

**Protest.**—Any one or more peers have the right of entering on the journals of the House of Lords the fact of their dissent from a measure which has received the sanction of the majority, with their reasons for dissenting. This is called their protest.

**Protocol.**—A rough draft of the proceedings at a congress, conference or convention, to be afterwards embodied in a formal treaty, and formally ratified by the attending Powers.

**Purchase System.**—The practice of purchasing commissions in the army, which obtained up to 1871, when it was abolished by Royal Warrant, legislation for the purpose having been rejected in Parliament.

**Quarantine.**—The period of detention imposed upon ships and passengers arriving from places infected with disease.

**Queen Anne's Bounty.**—A fund established in 1703 for the purpose of increasing the incomes of the poorer clergy.

**Quorum.**—In the House of Lords three form a quorum; in the House of Commons forty.

**Rack Rent.**—In practice the rack rent is the maximum which can be obtained under free competition.

**Rebate.**—See *Drawback*.

**Reciprocity,** as applied to commercial questions, implies equality of treatment between one country and another in matters of traffic, &c.

**Ribbionism.**—The principles of a secret society in Ireland, the object of which was to intimidate the landlords and revenge alleged injuries.

**Right, Petition of.**—

**Right, Declaration of.**— } See *The Crown*.

**Round Table Conference.**—The meeting of Liberal leaders, viz., Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Herschell, Mr. John Morley, and Sir G. Trevelyan, held at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in 1887, to devise, if possible, a means of re-uniting the Liberal party on the Irish question. The conference proved abortive.

**Royal Assent** is the act by which the Crown, either in person or by a Commission, gives its assent to Bills passed by both Houses. The Royal decision is announced in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments. To a money Bill he says, "La Reyne remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult." To an ordinary Public Bill he says "La Reyne le veult." To a private Bill he says, "Soit fait comme il est desire." If the Royal Assent is refused, he says "La Reyne s'avisera." This power, however, has not been exercised since 1707. The moment the assent is given, the Bill becomes an Act.

**Royalties** are payments which the lessee or manufacturer makes to the owner of a patent, copyright, mine, &c., for the right of applying the invention or getting minerals.

**Septennial Act.**—Passed in 1716, by which Parliament is dissolved *ipso facto* on the seventh anniversary of the date upon which it met.

**Session,** in Parliamentary language, means the period during which Parliament sits after it has been summoned by proclamation until it has been prorogued. An adjournment, therefore, does not end a Session.

**Sessional Orders** are regulations which expire at the end of the Session in which they are made, although they are renewable.

**Settlement, Act of.**—See *The Constitution*.

**Sinking Fund.**—A fund formed by putting aside a certain sum every year to accumulate at compound interest, with the object of ultimately extinguishing the whole or some part of the National Debt.

**Sliding Scale.**—The term, as applied to the Corn Laws, signified the import duties imposed by the Acts of 1828 and 1842, which varied according to the average price of wheat in England.

**Socialism** may be roughly described as the collective name for a group of doctrines which aim at a comparative equality in the distribution of property as opposed to the existing system.

**Speaker (The)** of the House of Lords is generally, but not necessarily, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal. He is the organ and mouthpiece of the House, but has not the right of preserving order or of giving a casting vote.

**Speaker (The)** of the House of Commons presides over the meetings of that assembly, except when in Committee. He represents the House in the Royal Presence, and on other public occasions. He does not speak in debate, except sometimes in Committee.

**Standing Orders** are the permanent regulations for the conduct of business in either House of Parliament.

**Supply.**—See *Committees*.

**Tallies** (of the Exchequer) were sticks of wood with notches on them indicating the sum due to the Exchequer. When cut in two, one part was retained by the Chamberlain of the Exchequer and the other by the party paying in the money. They were abolished in 1782.

**Tariff.**—A list or table of duties payable on goods imported into or exported from a country.

**Tellers.**—The members who are appointed to ensure the accuracy of divisions in Parliament. Two are appointed on either side.

**Test Act** obliged all Government officers to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was abolished in 1873. The Test and Corporation Acts were abolished in 1828.

**Three-Corner Constituency.**—See *Minority Vote*.

**Three F's.**—An expression which came into use during the debates on the Irish Land Act in 1881, and signifying the demands of the Irish tenants for Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale.

**Three R's.**—A loose expression employed in the Education debates in 1870, and signifying Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

**Town Council.**—The authority, established by the Municipal Corporations Act, which controls the affairs of towns having a charter of incorporation.

**Traveller, The Bona-fide.**—A person defined by the Licensing Acts as one whose lodging during the preceding night is at least 3 miles from the place where he demands to be served with liquor.

**Unearned Increment.**—A controversial term intended to express the increase in the value of land owing to circumstances external to the land—e.g., the growth of an adjacent town.

**Voluntary Schools** in common parlance are those which receive grants under the Education Acts, but which are managed and otherwise supported by voluntary agency.

**Ways and Means.**—See *Committee*.



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

# 1. NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1892-93.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," 1892-93, and Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 889, 891, and 34 of Session 1893.)

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
<i>In come from Taxes, &amp;c.—</i>		<i>Interest and Management of the National Debt—</i>	
Customs.....	£ 19,715,000	Funded Debt—Permanent.....	£ 16,052,835
Excise.....	(c) 25,860,000	Terminable Annuities.....	£6,350,401
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps.....	(d) 13,805,000	Less moiety of charge for Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity received from Indian Government.....	18,027
Land Tax.....	1,040,000	Unfunded Debt.....	6,332,374
House Duty.....	1,410,000	Management.....	659,826
Income Tax.....	13,470,000	New Sinking Fund.....	185,193
Total from Taxes.....	74,800,000		1,751,745
		Total for Permanent Charge of Debt.....	24,981,973
Post Office.....	£ 10,400,000	Repayment of Principal of Eschequer Bonds (Suez).....	183,223
Extra receipts.....	£4,691		*25,170,198
Deduct—Expenses of Department.....	6,513,000	Less estimated sum required for Charge of Debt created for purchase of Telegraphs—see below.....	299,000
Cost of Packet Service.....	721,081		24,871,198
Total from Post Office.....	7,234,081	<i>Sundry charges connected with Capital Liabilities not considered as part of the Debt (See also items marked † below) —</i>	
Crown Lands—net receipts from.....	3,170,010	Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891.....	43,554
Interest on Advances, &c.—		" " under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882.....	16,244
Sardinian Loan.....	21,567	" " to redeem Perpetual Pensions.....	62,533
On Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, received from Egyptian Government.....	198,329	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund (except the Naval Defence Fund Annuity and the Indian Army Pension Annuity included under charges for the Forces below) —	
Deduct—Interest paid on sum borrowed for purchase.....	11,775	Civil List. (Including £32,954 for Civil List Pensions).....	407,954
		Annuities and Pensions.....	334,538
Miscellaneous, including Fee and Patent Stamps—		Salaries and Allowances.....	33,671
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.....	98,176	Courts of Justice, Salaries, &c.....	517,943
Bank of England—Profits of Issues, &c.....	170,971	Eschequer Contribution to Ireland.....	40,000
Post Office Savings Banks—Surplus Interest on Securities beyond interest credited to Depositors.....	51,118	Miscellaneous Services.....	21,166
Fee and Patent Stamps.....	£ 882,568	Total.....	1,405,272
Receipts by Civil Departments.....	812,862	Supply Services (except in the cases marked †, which are Consolidated Funds Charges) —	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.....	122,812	Forces—Army, including Ordnance Factories.....	17,542,000
		Deficiency Act.....	†150,000
		Navy.....	17,692,000
		† Naval Defence Fund Annuity.....	†1,428,571
			15,730,571

Deduct sundry items of Receipt { (c) 431,518 (f) 270,000 701,518	
Total .....	1,086,724
Total Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1,314,989
Civil Services—	
Class I.—Works and Buildings .....	£ 1,045,340
“ ii.—Public Departments .....	1,938,788
“ iii.—Law and Justice (see also Salaries, &c., charged on the Consolidated Fund) ..	3,760,903
“ iv.—Education, Science, and Art .....	8,891,659
“ v.—Foreign and Colonial Services .....	651,113
“ vi.—Non-effective and Charitable .....	657,984
“ vii.—Miscellaneous .....	294,608
	£ 17,780,515
Deduct sundry items of receipt.... { (c) 431,518 (f) 270,000 701,518	
Total for Civil Services .....	£ 17,078,997
Revenue Departments—	
Customs .....	£ 850,595
Less extra receipts .....	(c) 12,746
Inland Revenue .....	837,849
Less extra receipts .....	(c) 9,643
Total for Revenue Departments .....	£ 2,593,206
Telegraph Service, Cost of .....	£ 2,595,000
Add estimated sum required for Charge of Debt raised for purchase of Telegraphs— <i>as above</i> ..	298,000
Deduct—Revenue from Telegraph Service ..	2,480,000
Extra receipts of .. (c) 3,367	2,483,367
Deficiency on Telegraph Service .....	410,633
*Total Expenditure .....	£ 79,904,208
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure ..	20,012
	£ 79,924,220

Total Income.....£79,924,220

*Total Expenditure— <i>as above</i> .....	£ 79,904,208
*Charge for National Debt— <i>as above</i> .....	26,170,198
Amount included in the foregoing, representing repayment of Debt .....	6,521,601
Total for National Debt, exclusive of repayments .....	£ 18,648,597

Total Expenditure in 1892-93, exclusive of repayment of Debt.....£73,382,607

Note.—In the above statement an attempt has been made to place the financial affairs of the country before the public in as clear and intelligible a manner as possible, and to make those deductions on both sides of the account which appear to be necessary to bring the final totals of Income and Expenditure to their proper limits. In putting forward this statement it is proper to make the following observations as to the particulars of which it consists:—

- The receipts on account of duties, that is to say, the amounts marked (a) in the above statement, are the receipts under the provisions of the "National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1867."
- The receipts under the head of E. are exclusive of the additional Beer and Spirit duties, and also of the License Duties, transferred to Local Taxation Account, amounting to £4,604,698.
- The receipts under the head of S. are exclusive of one-half of the Probate Duty receipts (£2,469,187, paid to Local Taxation Account).
- The amounts marked (g) in the above statement will for the future be appropriated by the Departments concerned in aid of expenditure, in virtue of a Treasury Minute of the 29th March 1892.
- The amounts marked (f) in the above statement, it is believed, a tolerably fair approximation to the sums received by Civil and Revenue Departments, &c., which may fairly be taken in reduction of expenditure in an account of this nature.

Gross Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the financial years since 1856-7; with the proportion of the actual Revenue and Expenditure per Head of the Population, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

2.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 31st March.	GROSS REVENUE.			GROSS EXPENDITURE.			Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Income.
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population.	Estimated in the Budgets and Supplementary Votes.	Payments out of the Exchequer.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1857	71,740,000	72,334,062	2 12 1	81,113,000	75,588,667	2 14 4	- 3,254,005
1858	66,365,000	67,881,513	2 8 3	65,434,000	68,128,859	2 8 5	- 247,346
1859	63,920,000	65,477,284	2 6 3	63,610,000	64,663,882	2 5 8	+ 813,402
1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	2 9 10	69,207,000	69,502,289	2 8 8	+ 1,687,380
1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	2 8 11	73,691,000	72,792,059	2 10 8	- 2,608,385
1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	2 8 3	71,487,000	71,116,485	2 9 11	- 1,442,006
1863	70,050,000	70,603,561	2 8 4	70,108,000	69,302,008	2 8 2	+ 1,801,553
1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	2 7 7	68,283,000	67,056,286	2 6 0	+ 3,152,678
1865	67,128,000	70,313,437	2 7 0	67,249,000	66,462,207	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
1866	66,302,000	67,812,292	2 5 1	67,249,000	66,914,367	2 4 2	+ 1,897,935
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	2 5 8	67,081,000	66,780,396	2 4 0	+ 2,654,172
1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	2 5 6	71,287,000	71,236,242	2 6 6	- 1,636,024
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	2 6 8	77,858,000	74,972,816	2 8 6	- 2,880,525
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	2 4 0	+ 6,669,500
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	2 4 5	69,486,000	69,548,539	2 4 3	+ 396,081
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	2 7 3	72,433,000	71,490,020	2 5 0	+ 3,218,294
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	2 8 2	71,663,000	70,714,443	2 4 5	+ 5,894,322
1874	73,702,000	77,335,657	2 8 2	75,511,815	76,466,510	2 7 7	+ 689,147
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	2 6 3	74,527,000	74,328,040	2 5 10	+ 593,833
1876	75,625,000	77,181,693	2 7 1	76,741,000	76,621,773	2 6 10	+ 509,920
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	2 7 6	78,901,000	78,125,227	2 7 2	+ 439,809
1878	79,146,000	79,763,298	2 7 8	85,669,000	82,403,495	2 9 3	- 2,640,197
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	2 9 2	86,241,110	85,407,789	2 10 6	- 2,291,817
1880	83,055,000	81,265,055	2 7 7	85,999,871	84,105,754	2 9 3	- 2,840,699
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	2 7 2	83,840,025	83,107,924	2 6 8	+ 933,364
1882	85,100,000	85,822,282	2 8 0	86,190,653	85,472,556	2 7 9	+ 349,726
1883a	85,862,000	87,386,505	2 9 7	88,247,868	87,288,327	2 9 6	+ 98,178
1884a	85,319,000	86,160,184	2 8 6	86,589,358	85,954,564	2 8 5	+ 205,620
1885a	86,733,000	87,988,110	2 9 2	89,898,222	89,037,883	2 9 9	- 1,049,773
1886a	90,790,000	89,581,301	2 9 8	94,190,083	92,223,844	2 11 1	- 2,642,543
1887a	89,869,000	90,772,758	2 9 11	90,869,282	89,996,762	2 9 6	+ 776,006
1888a	88,135,000	89,802,254	2 9 0	88,036,259	87,423,645	2 7 8	+ 2,378,009
1889a	86,827,000	88,472,812	2 7 11	87,024,061	87,683,830	2 7 6	+ 738,982
1890a	86,150,000	89,304,816	2 8 0	86,723,168	86,083,314	2 6 3	+ 3,221,002
1891a	87,610,000	89,489,112	2 7 8	88,511,943	87,732,855	2 6 9	+ 1,756,257
1892a	90,430,000	89,994,786	2 8 1	90,924,036	89,927,773	2 7 6	+ 1,067,013
1893a	90,453,000	89,595,377	2 7 9	91,069,560	90,375,365	2 7 9	+ 20,012

\* Excluding Expenditure out of Loans raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks and for the purposes of the Imperial and Naval Defence Acts.

(a) NOTE.—The amounts stated above for the years from 1882-3 to 1892-93 are not properly comparable with those given for previous years, on account of the Army and Navy Extra Receipts and the Contributions from India for Military Charges, which were formerly paid into the Exchequer, being now taken in aid of Expenditure. If these sums, and the payments made from them, had been included, the amounts in cols. 1, 2, 4, and 5, for the years referred to, would each have been considerably larger than stated (probably by about £2,000,000), and the proportions per head of the population (cols. 3 and 6) would, of course, have been somewhat increased.

(b) Including £358,057 for operations in China, not provided for in Budget Estimate.

(c) Including £784,829 for War in New Zealand.

(d) Including additional Income Tax, £840,000, imposed in December, 1887.

(e) Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition and other Services, £2,362,000 in 1867-8, and £4,506,000 in 1868-9.

(f) Including £300,000 repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan.

(g) Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

(h) Including £200,000 for Localisation of Military Forces, and £76,565 for charges connected with the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, not covered by money raised.

(i) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of Russo-Turkish War.

(j) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of War in South Africa.

(m) Exclusive of the proportion of the Probate Duty, and of the proceeds of certain license duties, and in 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93 of the portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

(n) This includes £2,009,958 on account of the Debt Conversion operations, which, though not provided for in the Budget Estimates, was met out of Revenue. Had it not been for this special expenditure the surplus in the last column would have been £2,798,940.

# REVENUE.—EXPENDITURE.

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**Revenue.**—Gross Amount received from each of the Principal Branches of Revenue in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1893.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Customs .....	19,326	19,287	19,701	19,827	19,630	20,424	19,736	19,715
Inland Revenue—								
Excise, Licenses, &c. ....	25,300	27,240	26,052	25,460	25,620	*24,100	*25,610	*25,360
Stamps, exclusive of Fee								
Stamps .....	10,424	11,384	11,620	11,590	13,000	¶13,060	¶13,700	¶13,805
Land Tax and House Duty ..	2,670	2,725	2,875	2,890	2,970	3,000	2,484	2,450
Property and Income Tax ....	9,230	9,945	10,718	15,160	14,440	12,770	13,810	13,470
Total Inland Revenue .....	47,624	51,294	52,165	55,100	56,030	52,990	55,604	55,085
Post Office .....	6,350	7,000	7,730	8,150	8,650	9,450	10,150	10,400
Telegraph Service .....	1,420	1,630	1,745	1,740	1,950	2,320	2,480	2,480
Crown Lands (Net Receipts)....	390	880	380	380	390	430	430	430
Interest on Advances, &c. ....	1,255	1,219	1,106	1,376	¶242	¶279	¶222	¶220
Miscellaneous—								
War Indemnities, &c. ....	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
Stamps in lieu of Fees .....	870	876	812	692	741	778	829	833
Extra Receipts by Civil Depart- ments, Fees, &c. ....	2,103	2,200	2,400	2,316	2,169	2,633	1,544	1,232
Total Miscellaneous .....	2,979	3,145	3,243	3,008	2,910	3,411	2,373	2,065
Total Income .....	79,344	83,955	86,160	89,581	89,802	89,304	90,995	90,395

NOTE.—This table shows the amounts of the receipts into the Exchequer; see Table No. 5 for details of the Revenue produced within the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

† The interest on Advances for Local Works was transferred in 1887-8 to the "Local Loans Fund," under the provisions of the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16. ¶ Excluding the proportion of Probate Duty receipts due to Local Taxation Accounts. \* Exclusive of the proceeds of certain license duties, and in 1891-92 and 1892-93 of a portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

**Public Expenditure** of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, distinguishing the Principal Branches. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1893.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
On account of National Debt:								
Interest on Funded Debt .....	21,296	21,185	20,098	18,793	18,187	16,886	15,893	16,053
Interest, &c., of Terminable								
Annuities .....	5,718	7,193	7,939	3,586	6,615	6,556	6,558	6,350
Interest on Unfunded Debt ..	127	105	122	174	815	716	820	660
Management .....	208	209	215	218	204	192	187	185
New Sinking Fund .....	651	270	600	—	679	700	1,542	1,752
Interest, &c., on Loans not part of Permanent Charge of Debt	763	704	678	678	‡214	‡227	‡200	‡200
Total for National Debt .....	28,763	29,666	29,652	23,449	26,214	25,227	25,200	25,200
Conversion Charges met out of Revenue .....	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Expenses under Coinage Act, 1891							400	—
Civil Charges of all kinds ....	16,923	18,013	18,731	19,214	19,702	17,074	19,006	19,308
Forces—								
† Army .....	15,025	15,738	16,095	17,027	18,167	17,861	17,259	17,542
† Navy .....	10,281	10,561	10,729	12,661	12,325	13,842	14,150	14,302
War Votes and Grants .....	3,245	1,035	1,000	9,701	—	—	—	—
Localization of Military Forces	—	70	40	—	116	—	—	—
Barrack Construction .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	—
Indian Army Pension De- ficiency Annuity .....	—	—	—	150	150	150	150	150
Naval Defence Fund .....	—	—	—	—	—	1,429	1,429	1,429
Total for the Forces .....	28,501	27,404	27,864	39,539	30,768	32,782	33,313	33,423
Charges for Collection of Revenue (i.e. cost of Revenue Depts.)...	7,998	8,523	9,708	10,021	10,749	10,958	12,009	12,444
Total Expenditure .....	*32,185	38,606	38,965	92,223	87,423	*36,083	*39,923	*39,375

\* In addition to the above totals, the following amounts were expended out of special Loans, viz.: in 1879-80, £250,000 for Fortifications and Military Barracks; in 1889-90, £237,000 under the Imperial Defence Act; in 1891-92, £500,000 under the Imperial and £1,300,000 under the Naval Defence Act; and in 1892-93, £255,000 under the Imperial Defence Act, £1,150,000 under the Naval Defence Act, and £621,000 in connection with Barracks and Telegraphs.

† Includes the principal and interest of the Suez Bonds, the interest on Cape Railway Bonds, and, in 1889-90, the interest on the Treasury Bills issued under the National Debt Conversion Act. The payments on account of Local Loans are now met out of the "Local Loans Fund" under Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16. ‡ Including Ordnance Factories. ¶ Including Transport Service.



Amount of the various Branches of the Public Revenue produced within each of the years ended 31st March, 1892 and 1893.

5.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts" for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>	£	£	
Beer, Mum, Spruce, &c. ....	13,452	13,392	
Chicory .....	61,600	60,964	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate..	109,928	106,833	
Coffee .....	177,206	173,858	
Currants .....	113,994	100,184	
Raisins .....	175,225	191,205	
Other dried fruit .....	57,722	54,076	
Spirits, Foreign and Colonial—			The rates of the Customs Duties now levied are stated in Table No. 9.
Rum .....	2,385,147	2,078,585	
Brandy .....	1,423,836	1,334,221	
Geneva .....	154,188	162,898	
Other Sorts .....	514,783	525,870	
Tea .....	3,418,162	3,399,375	
Tobacco and Snuff .....	9,943,809	10,124,435	
Wine .....	1,291,052	1,268,491	
Other receipts (less repayments).....	33,255	34,955	
<b>Total Customs .....</b>	<b>\$19,828,309</b>	<b>\$19,619,291</b>	
<b>EXCISE.†</b>			
Beer .....	19,457,749	19,445,893	
Spirits .....	115,693,631	115,284,067	
Chicory .....	1,630	1,754	
Coffee Mixture Labels .....	2,486	2,627	
Railway Passenger Duty .....	324,984	310,325	
Tobacco, Home grown .....	1	—	
Licenses .....	**232,669	**234,280	
Other Excise Receipts .....	4,275	4,188	
<b>Total Excise .....</b>	<b>25,717,425</b>	<b>25,283,134</b>	
<b>STAMPS.‡</b>			
Probate and Account Duty .....	¶2,811,137	¶2,398,029	
Estate Duty, Personality .....	1,904,080	1,091,760	
"    Realty .....	88,640	162,902	
Legacy Duty .....	2,828,162	3,242,091	
Succession Duty .....	1,200,347	1,455,806	
<b>Total Death Duties ††.</b>	<b>8,242,416</b>	<b>8,350,588</b>	
Corporation Duty .....	39,434	37,260	
Bills of Exchange .....	712,830	665,030	
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bankers' Bills and Notes	124,779	122,384	
Cards .....	19,088	19,679	
Licenses and Certificates .....	163,772	164,156	
Life Insurances .....	51,293	53,620	
Marine Insurances .....	152,542	134,557	
Medicine (Patent) .....	240,062	220,326	
Companies' Capital Duty .....	160,831	124,970	
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities .....	183,181	225,166	
Receipts, Drafts, and other Id. Stamps	1,136,303	1,148,396	
Deeds and other Instruments, &c.....	2,503,663	2,522,261	
<b>Total Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps .....</b>	<b>13,730,184</b>	<b>13,788,383</b>	
<b>Fee Stamps—</b>			
Judicature (England) .....	390,275	369,324	
Judicature (Ireland) .....	87,897	88,872	
Companies Registration .....	41,726	37,143	
"London Gazette" .....	20,589	21,527	
Register House (Scotland) .....	40,557	41,289	
County Courts (Ireland) .....	25,930	26,887	
District Audit .....	34,311	40,863	
Police Courts, Metropolis..	10,409	10,142	
All other Fee Stamps .....	58,268	75,487	
Patents for Inventions .....	197,583	183,266	
<b>Total Fee and Patent Stamps..</b>	<b>857,497</b>	<b>844,805</b>	

‡ Excluding £214,110 in 1891-92, and £197,699 in 1892-93 due to Local Taxation Account (portion of beer and spirit duties), and also of £74,583 in 1891-92, and £74,962 in 1892-93, due to Isle of Man.

† See Table No. 10 for rates of Excise duties.

† Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on Spirits, and this, together with a portion of the Beer Duty amounting to 3d. per barrel, was by the same Act made payable to Local Taxation Account. The amounts so paid over are not included in these figures. See also note to Table No. 17.

\*\* Exclusive of the proportion of certain license duties due to Local Taxation Account.

¶ See Table No. 10 for rates of Stamp Duties.

¶ This is half the actual receipts from the Probate Duty only, the other half is payable to Local Taxation Account

†† For further information as to the Death Duties, see Table No. 15.

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
<b>TAXES.</b>	£	£	
Land Tax on Land and Tenements ..	1,038,337	1,024,713	† See Table 14 for further information respecting the House Duty.
Inhabited House Duty† .....	1,442,848	1,411,511	
<b>Income and Property Tax†—</b>			
Schedule A .....	4,236,254	4,118,246	‡ Further information respecting the Income Tax will be found in Tables 11—13. The tax is charged on all incomes of £150 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400. The average rate in the £ levied by the Liberal Government in the six years 1880-81 to 1885-86 was 6½d., and it was left by them in 1886 at 8d. The late Unionist Government left it at 6d., and it has already been raised by the present Administration to 7d.
" B .....	230,424	220,868	
" C .....	959,986	960,266	
" D .....	7,513,551	7,222,978	
" E .....	912,801	917,218	
<b>Total Income Tax .....</b>	<b>13,853,016</b>	<b>13,439,576</b>	
<b>POST OFFICE.‡</b>			
Postage collected, less amount re- funded .....	104,403	104,326	
Postage Stamps sold by Postal Author- ities .....	10,633,408	10,779,433	§ Some idea of the enormous business transacted by the Post Office may be gained from the following particulars of letters, &c., delivered in the year ended 31st March, 1893:— Letters delivered .... 1,790,250,000 Average number per head of the popu- lation ..... 47 Newspapers and Book Packets delivered .. 694,750,000 Post Cards delivered.. 244,250,000 Parcels ..... 52,370,000
Postage Stamps sold by Inland Re- venue Authorities .....	261,933	250,627	
Commission on Money Orders ¶ .....	130,251	131,184	
Ditto on Postal Orders ¶ .....	223,936	242,096	
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	34,117	33,582	
Less excess of Postage collected in this Country for Foreign and Colonial Offices over that collected abroad for Great Britain .....	166,643	116,681	
Payments to Railway Companies and to Her Majesty's Customs on account of Parcel Post .....	531,375	563,774	
Payments to Inland Revenue Depart- ment on account of Postage Stamps used for Inland Revenue purposes ..	511,720	516,440	
<b>Total Post Office .....</b>	<b>10,183,290</b>	<b>10,344,353</b>	
Telegraph Service* .....	2,484,098	2,486,791	
Crown Lands† .....	526,340	515,596	
<b>INTEREST ON ADVANCES, &amp;c.‡</b>			
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares .....	198,829	198,829	
Ditto on Sardinian Loan .....	23,282	21,567	
<b>Total Interest on Advances, &amp;c. ....</b>	<b>222,111</b>	<b>220,396</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.</b>			
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue	53,312	26,176	
Rank of England, Profits of Issue ..	168,879	170,971	
Expenses of Local Loans administra- tion .....	44,216	41,531	
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments §	937,291	811,198	
Ditto by Revenue Departments, in- cluding Packet Service § .....	121,695		
Contribution from Indian Revenues (Moiety of Red Sea and India Tele- graph Annuity) .....	18,027	18,027	
Post Office Savings Banks—Surplus			
Interest .....	65,663	51,118	
Income of Gazette†¶ .....	5,082	2,381	
Greek Loan .....	7,901	7,944	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts .....	118,012	73,337	
<b>Total Miscellaneous Receipts ..</b>	<b>1,545,078</b>	<b>1,202,683</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE PRODUCED IN THE YEAR .....</b>	<b>91,423,533</b>	<b>90,181,232</b>	

† There was also a balance of £22,151 at the beginning of the year 1892-93, making a total of £537,747 for that year. Of this amount £94,982 was expended, and £430,000 was paid into the Exchequer, leaving a balance of £12,765 in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., at the end of the year.

‡ The interest received on Advances for Public Works, &c., has been transferred to and forms part of the income of the "Local Loans Fund" under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 18.

§ For the future these receipts will to a large extent be appropriated by the Departments in aid of expenditure, under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891.

¶ The greater part of the Revenue of the London Gazette is collected in Stamps.

Amount of the Various Branches of the Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the years ended 31st March, 1892 and 1893.

6.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
<b>Civil List—</b>	£	£	The amount of the Civil List was fixed by the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 2, which enacted that in consideration of the hereditary and other Crown revenues being paid into the Consolidated Fund, a fixed annual sum of £335,000 should be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of H. M. Household and to support the honour and dignity of the Crown. This amount is considerably less than the income enjoyed by previous sovereigns. (See <i>Civil List and Royal Grants</i> , ante).
Her Majesty's Privy Purse .....	60,000	60,000	
Salaries of H. M. Household and Retired Allowances .....	131,260	131,260	
Expenses of H. M. Household .....	172,500	172,600	
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services .....	13,200	13,200	
Unappropriated .....	8,040	8,040	
Pensions (limited to £1,200 per annum) granted under Act 1 Vict., c. 2 .....	24,592	22,954	
Total Civil List .....	409,592	407,954	
Annuities to the Royal Family .....	188,000	188,000	
<b>*National Debt—</b>			* Under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1838, over £549,000,000 of 3 per cent. Stock was converted by the late Unionist Administration into 2½ per cent. Stock. The immediate saving in annual charge effected by this measure was £1,300,000, and the ultimate saving £2,600,000. The balance of the old 3 per cent. Stock, amounting to nearly £41,000,000, was also redeemed or converted into 2½ per cent. Stock, under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889.
Interest on Permanent Funded Debt Charge for Terminable Annuities ..	15,893,049	16,052,835	
Interest on Unfunded Debt .....	6,557,637	6,350,401	
Management of Debt .....	820,292	659,826	
New Sinking Fund .....	187,233	185,193	
Total .....	1,641,789	1,751,745	
Interest and Repayment of Exchequer Bonds (Suez) .....	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Total for National Debt .....	200,000	200,000	
Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891** .....	125,200,000	125,200,000	
Annuities for 10 years, created to redeem perpetual pensions and annuities ..	13,025	43,554	
Annuity under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882 .....	65,248	62,533	† The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £6,454,994 and £6,521,601 in 1891-92, and 1892-93 respectively.
Forces—	16,244	16,244	
Army, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c. ....	17,258,900	17,541,700	** The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.
Ordnance Factories .....	100	300	
Barracks Construction .....	325,000	—	
Annuity under Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885 .....	150,000	150,000	
Navy, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c. ....	14,150,000	14,302,000	
Naval Defence Fund Annuity .....	1,428,571	1,428,571	
Total for Army and Navy .....	33,312,571	33,422,571	
<b>Public Works and Buildings—</b>			
Royal Palaces and Parks .....	130,792	126,177	
Public Buildings and Offices .....	659,634	668,397	
National Galleries, Museums, &c. ...	32,589	29,681	
Surveys of United Kingdom .....	210,111	217,094	
Harbours and Lighthouses .....	53,249	57,871	
Rates on Government Property .....	231,165	227,065	
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	5,000	5,000	
Works and Buildings—Ireland .....	167,382	213,948	
Railways, Ireland .....	418,529	65,562	† Including the Salaries and Expenses of the Patent Office and the Seamen's Registry Office.
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	50,739	34,745	
Total for Works and Buildings	1,950,190	1,645,840	‡ Including the Salaries and expenses of the Census Office.
<b>Public Departments (Civil)—</b>			
House of Lords' Offices .....	45,563	41,164	§ As a consequence of the issue of a Treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891, directing that certain receipts of Civil Departments should in future be taken in aid of expenditure, the whole of the expenses of the establishment of the Mint are now met out of such "Appropriations in Aid."
House of Commons' Offices .....	49,694	47,455	
Treasury, &c. ....	91,871	87,254	
Home Office .....	95,909	86,989	
Foreign Office .....	69,422	71,513	
Colonial Office .....	42,394	40,615	
Privy Council Office .....	16,011	13,733	
Board of Trade .....	1164,754	1157,066	
Charity Commission .....	39,221	35,794	
Civil Service Commission .....	40,795	39,475	
Board of Agriculture .....	45,884	46,485	¶ As a consequence of the issue of a Treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891, directing that certain receipts of Civil Departments should in future be taken in aid of expenditure, the whole of the expenses of the establishment of the Mint are now met out of such "Appropriations in Aid."
Exchequer and Audit Department	59,304	59,086	
Fishery Board, Scotland .....	22,002	21,323	
General Register Offices .....	1229,276	168,501	
Lunacy Commissions .....	18,748	19,060	
Mint (including Coinage) .....	973,819	—	
National Debt Office .....	13,789	14,553	

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— continued.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Public Departments (Civil)— <i>contd.</i>	£	£	
Local Government Board—			
England .....	166,471	156,252	
Scotland (Board of Supervision) ..	9,701	8,278	
Ireland .....	¶244,885	¶243,382	¶ Including Payments out of Parliamentary Grants in aid of Local Expenditure for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, £113,042 in 1891-92, and £115,754 in 1892-93.
Public Record Offices .....	27,241	24,848	
Stationery Office, and Printing for Government Departments .....	*548,599	*511,074	
Woods, Forests, &c., Office of .....	28,601	20,398	
Office of Works, Great Britain .....	51,078	51,883	
Public Works Office, Ireland .....	35,937	33,689	
Secret Service .....	28,415	28,714	
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland), including Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c. ....	40,560	38,948	* The amounts received on account of the sale of publications were £19,575 in 1891-92, and £20,005 in 1892-93.
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid .....	40,000	40,000	
Other Public Departments .....	60,225	45,810	
Total for Public Departments (Civil) .....	2,394,619	2,058,042	
Law and Justice—			
Judges & Magistrates, &c., Salaries			
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Land Registry, England .....	†509,129	†517,943	† The separate amounts being, in 1891-92, England £296,833, Scotland £102,052, and Ireland £110,244; and in 1892-93, England £296,927, Scotland £102,829, and Ireland £118,187.
Ditto, and other Legal Departments, Ireland .....	388,639	331,809	
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses, England .....	117,062	114,458	
County Courts, England .....	56,066	42,376	
County Court Officers, &c., Ireland ..	438,484	108,857	
Land Commission, Ireland .....	118,059	108,584	
Police Courts, London & Sheerness	98,054	67,644	
Register House Depts., Scotland ..	19,153	4,648	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, England and Ireland ..	86,279	35,653	
Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland .....	†145,841	†130,150	‡ England, £67,923, and £68,558—Ireland, £77,913, and £61,592 in 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.
Police, England and Wales .....	119,598	92,684	
Police and Police Courts, Dublin ..	§ 55,308	§ 44,862	
Constabulary, Ireland .....	92,640	93,675	§ The direct contributions from the Exchequer in aid of Police Expenses have now ceased, being covered by the surrender of part of the Probate Duty and of the proceeds of various Licenses to Local Taxation Account. The amounts here stated were made up principally of the pay and expenses of officers of the Metropolitan Police specially employed, and the salaries of the Inspectors of Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
Prisons, England and the Colonies ..	1,373,740	1,846,308	
Prisons and Judicial Statistics, Scotland .....	611,282	618,760	
Prisons, Ireland .....	92,446	92,518	
Criminal Lunatic Asylums .....	128,562	118,111	
Reformatory & Industrial Schools ..	†39,852	†39,425	
Crofters Commission .....	¶408,331	¶367,806	
Total for Law and Justice .....	7,989	5,690	
Total for Law and Justice .....	4,856,514	4,278,906	
Education, Science, and Art (exclusive of Cost of Buildings, &c.)—			
Elementary Education, England ..	4,674,407	6,030,457	¶ England, £32,901, and £33,682—Ireland, £8,951 and £5,743 for 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.
Elementary Education, Scotland ..	637,537	949,753	
Elementary Education, Ireland .....	834,719	994,517	
Science and Art Department .....	529,384	629,657	¶ Great Britain, £295,766, and £260,408—Ireland, £112,565, and £107,398 for 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.
Universities, Colleges, &c. ....	113,936	103,787	
Museums and National Galleries (Salaries, &c.) .....	176,680	180,383	
Scientific Investigations, &c. ....	27,285	27,679	
Total for Education, &c. ....	6,993,948	8,916,083	
Salaries and Allowances other than for Public Depts. and the Law Courts—			
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland .....	20,000	20,000	
Speaker of the House of Commons ..	5,000	5,000	
Diplomatic and Consular Services ..	422,918	434,971	
Clergy and Officers of the Church of Scotland .....	22,140	22,140	
Slave Trade Services .....	5,869	1,092	
Miscellaneous (formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues, &c.) ....	2,626	2,525	
Superannuations—Public Departments and Law Courts, Voted in Supply ..	489,069	502,450	
Pensions for Judicial Services, & Annuities to Judges, Sheriffs, &c. ....	70,636	63,553	**Of this amount £28,845 was for Pensions and Grants for Naval and Military Services; and £12,446 Pensions for Civil and Political Services.
Pensions and Compensations to Officers of Law Courts, charged on Consolidated Fund .....	88,283	32,953	
Pensions, Miscellaneous .....	50,409	** 47,080	
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	12,131	10,450	

# 382 TAXES IMPOSED AND REMITTED (SUMMARY OF).

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	£	£	
Temporary Commissions .....	28,395	47,062	
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies .....	56,425	57,400	
Grants in aid to Colonies, &c. ....	*185,046	138,378	* this sum £10,000 was to Cyprus.
Local Loans, Repayments .....	—	18,759	
Exchequer contribution to Ireland ..	40,000	40,000	
Expenses under Coinage Act, 1891....	400,000	—	
Relief of Distress, Ireland .....	180,984	—	
Cattle, &c., Diseases, Expenses of....	175,000	100,000	
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland .....	18,349	18,195	
Miscellaneous .....	† 277,350	117,289	† Including £110,000 for Relief of Local Taxation in Scotland.
Friendly Societies' Deficiency .....	9,647	9,215	
Total Expenditure, exclusive of Revenue Departments..	77,919,208	77,930,689	
Revenue Departments (including Superannuations)—			
Customs .....	897,924	850,595	
Inland Revenue .....	1,794,024	1,765,000	
Post Office .....	6,126,481	6,513,000	
Telegraph Service § .....	2,489,000	2,595,000	§ See 2nd page of Table No. 1 for loss on Telegraph Service.
Packet Service .....	701,186	721,081	
Total for Revenue Departments	12,008,565	12,444,676	
Payments out of Revenue of Crown Lands, in its Progress to the Exchequer .....	†95,096	†94,982	† Of which about £13,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE met out of Revenue, including Payments out of Revenue in its Progress to the Exchequer .....	90,022,869	90,470,347	

**Taxes Imposed or Remitted ;—**Estimated total amount of, in each year since 1840, with the amount of the Net Annual Remission or Increase. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted).

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners).

**7.** [NOTE.—a. Melbourne Ministry. b. Peel. c. Russell. d. Derby. e. Aberdeen. f. Palmerston. g. Disraeli. h. Gladstone. i. Salisbury.]

Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).	Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).
	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s		Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
a1840	2,274	1,259	+1,015	d1867	1,450	210	+1,240
b1841	—	27	—27	g1868	1,450	—	+1,450
b1842	5,630	1,587	+4,043	h1869	1,113	4,903	—3,790
b1843	—	412	—412	i1870	75	4,211	—4,136
b1844	—	458	—458	i1871	3,050	—	+3,050
b1845	24	4,536	—4,512	i1872	—	3,882	—3,882
c1846	2	1,152	—1,150	i1873	30	3,210	—3,180
c1847	—	345	—345	g1874	57	4,320	—4,263
c1848	—	586	—586	g1875	—	60	—60
c1849	—	389	—389	g1876	1,800	416	+1,384
c1850	4	1,310	—1,306	g1877	—	—	—
c1851	618	2,680	—2,062	g1878	4,450	80	+4,370
d1852	—	96	—96	g1879	—	—	—
d1853	3,401	2,971	+430	i1880	11,595	8,444	+3,151
e1854	9,960	1,433	+8,527	i1881	720	2,555	—1,835
f1855	5,226	313	+4,913	i1882	2,827	—	+2,827
f1856	—	2,203	—2,203	i1883	—	3,250	—3,250
f1857	—	10,754	—10,754	i1884	1,950	22	+1,928
d1858	457	2,100	—1,643	i1885	4,250	6	+4,244
f1859	4,340	—	+4,340	i1886	—	16	—16
f1860	2,891	2,946	—55	i1887	120	2,570	—2,450
f1861	80	2,600	—2,520	i1888	903	3,484	—2,581
f1862	252	354	—102	i1889	1,336	3,660	—2,274
f1863	31	4,646	—4,615	i1890	—	3,052	—3,052
f1864	9	3,244	—3,235	i1891	—	—	—
c1865	2	5,345	—5,343	i1892	—	50	—50
d1866	—	619	—619				

NOTE.—The details of the Taxes imposed or remitted in each of the years down to 1880 (in the same form as the following table) were given in the 1886 issue of the Year Book.

Taxes Imposed, Reduced, and Repealed in each year since 1881,  
with the amount of addition to or reduction from Revenue as  
8. estimated in the Budget each year.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and  
Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

NOTE.—A. Gladstone Ministry. B. Salisbury Ministry.

Years	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1881 A	Customs—		Customs—	
	Beer and Spirit Duties readjusted ..	*	Beer and Spirit Duties read- justed .....	*
	Excise—		Excise—	
	Beer duty on materials for brewing used by Farmers and others living in houses between values of £10 and £15 repealed .....	*	Licenses to private Brewers liv- ing in houses between values of £10 and £15, imposed ....	*
	Stamps—		Stamps—	
	Legacy Duty of 1 per cent. on Lineals repealed .....	720,000	Probate and Inventory Duty (3 per cent. on net estate, after deducting debts and funeral expenses); Duty on estates under £300, limited to 30s.; Legacy Duty imposed on sums under £20 .....	720,000
	Income and Property Tax (from 6d. to 5d. in the £) .....	1,835,000		
	Total .....	2,555,000	Total .....	720,000
1882 A	Customs—		Customs—	
	Vegetable matter applicable to the uses of Coffee or Chicory, repealed .....	*	Coffee, Chicory, and other vege- table matter applicable to same uses, roasted and ground, mixed .....	*
	Excise—		Excise—	
	Vegetable matter applicable to the uses of Coffee or Chicory ....	*	Coffee mixtures or substitutes ..	—
	Modification of Cheap Trains Act, so far as affects the Metropolitan District Railway .....	*	Income and Property Tax (from 5d. to 6½d. in the £) .....	2,827,000
	Total .....	—	Total .....	2,827,000
1883 A	Inland Revenue—		Nil.	—
	Railway Duty—Alteration of Rates. Income Tax reduced (from 6½d to 5d.) .....	400,000 2,850,000		
	Total .....	3,250,000		—
1884 A	Inland Revenue—		Inland Revenue—	
	Excise—Hackney Carriage License Duty reduced .....	22,000	Income and Property Tax (from 5d. to 6d. in the £) .....	1,950,000
1885 A	Inland Revenue—		Inland Revenue—	
	Excise—Licenses to Private Brewers reduced .....	6,000	Income and Property Tax (from 6d. to 8d. in the £) .....	4,000,000
	Total .....	6,000	Stamps— Duty on Corporate Property (£150,000); Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities (£100,000) .....	250,000
			Total .....	4,250,000

\* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

Years	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1886 A	Customs— Wine duties—adjusted.....	*		—
	Excise— Licenses to Private Brewers on Rentals under £8 .....	16,000		
1887 B	Customs— Tobacco duty reduced .....	600,000	Customs— Additional duty on Bottled Wines .....	—
	Inland Revenue— Stamps—Duty on Marine Insur- ances reduced .....	26,000	Stamps— Duties on Transfers of Deben- ture Stock, &c., increased....	120,000
	Income Tax reduced from 8d. to 7d. in the £ .....	1,950,000	Total .....	120,000
	Total .....	2,570,000		
1888 B	Excise— Hawkers' Licenses (United King- dom) reduced to £2 .....	14,000	Customs— Additional duty on Bottled and Sparkling Wines .....	125,000
	Carriage Licenses revised .....	30,000	Stamps— Succession duty increased $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Lineals, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Collaterals .....	268,000
	Stamps— One-third of Probate Duty trans- ferred to Local Taxation Account .....	1,420,000	Foreign Securities to Bearer ..	200,000
	Income Tax— Reduction from 7d. to 6d. in the £ Yeoman Farmers on Lands if no Profits be made .....	2,000,000	Revised Regulations .....	50,000
		20,000	Registered Bonds — Increase from 6d. to 10s. per cent. Contract Notes — Increase from 1d. to 6d. ....	50,000
	Total .....	3,484,000	Companies' Capital Duty .....	110,000
1889 B	Excise— License Duties transferred to Local Taxation Account .....	2,950,000	Total .....	903,000
	Stamps— Probate Duty, Further Transfer of portion of, to make up one-half in all .....	710,000	Excise— $\frac{1}{2}$ Beer Duty, alteration of gravity charge .....	300,600
	Total .....	3,660,000	Stamps— Estate Duty (on estates of over £10,000)— Personalty .....	970,000
			Realty .....	116,000
1890 B.	Customs— Gold and Silver Plate Duty re- pealed .....	*	Customs— Import duty on Spirits in- creased:	The proceeds of these increases are under
	Tea Duty reduced (6d. to 4d. per lb.) .....	1,500,000	Perfumed spirits, by 9d. per gallon .....	58 Vic.,
	Currant do. reduced .....	210,000	Liqueurs, cordials, &c., by 8d. per gallon .....	c. 8, pay- able to
	Excise— Beer Duty (3d. per barrel) handed to local authorities .....	386,000	All other spirits, by 6d. per gallon .....	Local Taxation Account.
	Licenses— Scotch License Duties handed to Scotch local authorities .....	318,000		
	Stamps— Gold and Silver Plate, repealed....	98,000		
	House Duty— Reduction in Rates on Houses be- tween £20 and £30 .....	540,000		
	Total .....	3,052,000		

\* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		
1891 } B }	Nil.	—	Nil.	—
1892 } A }	Customs— Additional duty on Sparkling Wine adjusted .....	*	Nil.	—
	Stamps— Patent Fee Stamps reduced .....	50,000		—

\* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Statement of the present Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

9. (Compiled from the 40th Number of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the "Customs and Inland Revenue Act," 1893).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees*				Playing Cards† ..... doz. packs	0	3	9
Barrel of 36 galls. in gravity.	0	6	6	Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used† ..... lb.	0	0	3
Beer, Mum, and Spruce* (and other preparations similar thereto) the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				Spirits and Strong Waters†—			
Not exceeding 1,215 degrees*				Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated Spirits† ..... Proof gallon	0	10	10
Barrel of 36 galls. ..	1	6	0	Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing Spirits, in bottle, not tested for strength†			
Exceeding 1,215 degrees* ..	1	10	6	..... gallon	0	14	8
Chicory—				Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water† ..... gallon	0	17	8
Raw or Kiln-dried ..... cwt.	0	13	3	Spirits, Methylated in bond† ..	0	0	4
Roasted or Ground ..... lb.	0	0	2	Tea ..... lb.	0	0	4
Coffee, Chicory, or other Vegetable Matter applicable to the uses of Coffee or Chicory, Roasted and Ground, mixed ..... lb.	0	0	2	Tobacco—			
Chloroform† ..... lb.	0	3	1	Unmanufactured, Stemmed or Unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture ..... lb.	0	3	2
Chloral Hydrate† ..... lb.	0	1	3	Ditto containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture ..... lb.	0	3	6
Cocoa—				Manufactured—			
Raw ..... lb.	0	0	1	Cigars ..... lb.	0	5	0
Husks and Shells ..... cwt.	0	2	0	Cavendish or Negrohead ..... lb.	0	4	6
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured ..... lb.	0	0	2	Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture ..... lb.	0	3	9
Cocoa or Chocolate in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used, additional† ..... lb.	0	0	0½	Ditto ditto not more than 13 lbs. of moisture ..... lb.	0	4	6
Coffee—				Other Manufactured Tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from Unmanufactured Tobacco ..... lb.	0	4	0
Raw ..... cwt.	0	14	0	Varnish, containing Alcohol† (See Spirit Duties).			
Kiln-dried, Roasted, or Ground lb.	0	0	2	Wine—			
Collodion† ..... gall.	1	5	0	Containing 30 degrees or less of Proof Spirit ..... gallon	0	1	0
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used† ..... lb.	0	0	0½	Containing over 30 and not exceeding 42 degrees of Proof Spirit			
Ether, Sulphuric† ..... gall.	1	6	2	..... gallon	0	2	6
" Butyric† ..... lb.	0	15	8	With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.			
" Acetic† ..... lb.	0	1	10	Additional duty on Sparkling Wine imported in bottle ..... gallon	0	2	0
Ethyl, Iodide of † ..... gall.	0	13	7				
Fruit, Dried—							
Currants ..... cwt.	0	2	0				
Figs, Fig-cake, Plums not preserved in sugar, Prunes, and Raisins ..... cwt.	0	7	0				
Naphtha and Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable†							
Proof gallon	0	10	10				

\* To countervail Excise Duty upon British Beer.

† To countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits.

‡ To countervail Stamp Duties on British made Articles.



# Excise and Stamp Duties.—Rates of the principal duties levied in the United Kingdom.

(Compiled chiefly from Parliamentary Paper No. 422 of 1893, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1893.)

# 10.

EXCISE DUTIES.	RATE.	EXCISE DUTIES.	RATE.
Beer—per barrel of the specific gravity of 1,055 degrees .....	£ s. d. 0 6 3	License Duties (continued)—	£ s. d.
Chicory—per cwt. ....	0 12 1	Game Dealers .....	2 0 0
Coffee Mixture Labels—per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ....	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gun, to use or carry .....	0 10 0
*Railway Passenger Duty—per £100 of receipts from passengers, on all fares exceeding 1d. per mile .....	5 0 0	Hawkers .....	2 0 0
2per cent. only in the case of traffic between stations within one urban district.		Male Servants (Great Britain) .....	0 15 0
Spirits, Home-made, per proof gallon ..	0 10 6	Medicine Vendors (Great Britain) ..	0 5 0
Tobacco, Home-grown .....	0 3 2	Pawnbrokers .....	7 10 0
License Duties—		Passenger Vessels for sale of Liquors and Tobacco .....	5 0 0
Appraisers and House Agents .....	2 0 0	Ditto one day .....	1 0 0
Armorial Bearings (Great Britain) if used on a carriage .....	2 2 0	Plate, Dealers in—to sell 2 ozs. gold, or 30 ozs. silver or more, in one article	5 15 0
Ditto, otherwise worn or used .....	1 1 0	Ditto, to sell more than 2 dwts. of gold or 5 dwts. of silver, and under 2 ozs. gold or 30 ozs. silver, in one article ..	2 6 0
Auctioneers .....	10 0 0	Playing Cards, Makers of .....	1 0 0
Beer Dealers and Brewers—		Refreshment Houses, rated under £30	0 10 6
Brewers brewing Beer for sale .....	1 0 0	Ditto, rated at £30 or upwards .....	1 1 0
Other Brewers, not chargeable with Beer Duty, occupying houses of annual value of above £8 but not above £10 .....	0 4 0	Spirit Distillers or Rectifiers .....	10 10 0
Ditto, occupying houses above annual value of £10 but not above £15 .....	0 9 0	Ditto Dealers, to sell 2 gallons or more	10 10 0
No License is required where the annual value of the house is less than £8		Ditto ditto to sell in bottle..additional	3 3 0
In other cases in addition to Beer Duty		Ditto ditto to sell Foreign Liquors, not to be consumed on the premises	2 2 0
Beer Dealers, wholesale, not brewers		Spirit Retailers, entitled also to sell Beer and Wine—	
Ditto additional License to retail, not to be consumed on the premises ..	1 5 0	Premises rated at under £10 .....	4 10 0
Retailers of Beer to be consumed on the premises (United Kingdom) ..	3 10 0	At £10 and under £15 .....	6 0 0
Ditto not to be consumed on the premises (England and Wales) ..	1 5 0	£15 „ „ £20 .....	8 0 0
Ditto, in Scotland (grocers), rated under £10 .....	2 10 0	£20 „ „ £25 .....	11 0 0
Ditto, ditto, rated at £10 or upwards	4 4 0	£25 „ „ £30 .....	14 0 0
Retailers of Table Beer only .....	0 5 0	£30 „ „ £40 .....	17 0 0
Retailers of Cider or Perry only ..	1 5 0	£40 „ „ £50 .....	20 0 0
Retailers' Occasional Licenses, not exceeding three days .....	0 1 0	£50 „ „ £100 .....	25 0 0
Retailers of Beer and Wine to be consumed on the premises .....	4 0 0	£100 „ „ £200 .....	30 0 0
Ditto, not to be consumed on the premises .....	3 0 0	and so on, at the rate of £5 for every £100 or part thereof, up to £700.	
Carriages (Great Britain)—		£700 and upwards .....	60 0 0
Carriages with four or more wheels, adapted to be drawn by two or more horses .....	2 2 0	Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards .....	20 0 0
Ditto, ditto, adapted to be drawn by one horse only .....	1 1 0	Restaurants of the value of £400 and upwards .....	30 0 0
Ditto with less than four wheels, and Hackney Carriages .....	0 15 0	Spirit Dealers, Scotland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £4 4s. to £13 13s.	
Half the above duties only to be paid on licenses taken out for the first time between 1st Oct. and 31st Dec.		Ditto Ireland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £9 13s. 5d. to £14 6s. 7d.	
Chemists and others using Stills .....	0 10 0	Spirit Dealers' Occasional Licenses per day	0 2 6
Dogs (Great Britain) .....	0 7 6	Ditto for not less than four nor exceeding six days .. after the first six days	0 10 0
Game, to kill, for the whole year .....	3 0 0	Spirits, Methylated, Makers of .....	10 10 0
Ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July .....	2 0 0	Ditto Retailers of .....	0 10 0
Ditto, occasional licence for continuous period of 14 days .....	1 0 0	Sweets, Makers of and Dealers in—to sell not less than two gallons ..	5 5 0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain) .....	2 0 0	Ditto Retailers .....	1 5 0
Ditto, Ireland, for the whole year ..	3 0 0	Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of—Not exceeding 20,000 lbs. ..	5 5 0
Ditto, ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July .....	2 0 0	and so on, at the rate of £5 5s. for every 20,000 lbs. or part thereof, up to 100,000 lbs.	
		Exceeding 100,000 lbs. ....	31 10 0
		Beginners, with surcharge according to quantity manufactured ..	5 5 0
		Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in ..	0 5 3
		Ditto, Occasional Licenses .....	0 0 4
		Vinegar Makers .....	1 0 0
		Wine Dealers (Foreign)—for Wine only	10 10 0

\* The Railway Passenger Duty is charged in Great Britain only.

EXCISE DUTIES.		RATE.		STAMP DUTIES.		RATE.	
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Licence Duties (continued)—				Probate and Account Duty (continued)—			
Wine Retailers—				Where the gross value of an estate does not exceed £300, a fixed Stamp Duty of 30s. is payable on the affidavit or inventory, which also satisfies any claim to Legacy or Succession Duty in respect of such estate.			
In Scotland, Grocers selling Wine not to be consumed on the premises		2	4	1	Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated	various	
In England and Ireland, to be consumed on the premises		3	10	0	Delivery Order of Goods at docks, wharves, &c.	0	0
Ditto not to be consumed on the premises		2	10	0	Securities (Bonds) to Bearer and Substituted Securities—		
Ditto Occasional Licences . . . per day		0	1	0	For every £10 or fraction thereof of the money secured	0	1
					For every £20 or fraction thereof	0	0
STAMP DUTIES.		RATE.		Licences and Certificates—			
		£ s. d.					
Bankers' Notes—not exceeding £1		0	0	5	Alkali and other Works . . . £5 and £3	30	0
" " exceeding £1 and not exceeding £100, for payment on demand . . . . . 10d. to 8s. 6d.					Bankers . . . . . per annum	*9	0
Bills of Exchange, for any sum not exceeding £100. . . . . from 1d. to 1s.		0	1	0	Conveyancers—London and Dublin	*6	0
For every additional £100 or fraction thereof		0	0	3	" Elsewhere . . . . .	*6	0
Cards, Playing . . . . . per pack		0	0	3	Habitual Drunkards' Retreats—£5 and upwards.		
Certificate of birth, marriage, or death . . .		0	0	1	Marriage, issued by Superintendent Registrars . . . . .	0	10
Charter party . . . . .		0	0	6	Solicitors—London, Dublin, and Edinburgh . . . . . per annum	*9	0
Composition for duties on Bills & Notes—					Solicitors—elsewhere . . . . .	*6	0
Bank of England, on each £1,000,000 of Bills in circulation . . . . . £3,500		0	3	6	Life Insurances—		
Bank of Ireland—special composition.					Up to £10 . . . . .	0	0
Other Bankers, per £100 of bills, half-yearly . . . . .		0	3	6	Above £10 and up to £25 . . . . .	0	0
Scotch Banks pay on Notes at rates of 4s. 2d. per £100.					" £25 " £500, for every £50. . . . .	0	0
Contract Notes—on sale or purchase of Stocks, Shares, &c., of the value of £100 or above . . . . .		0	1	0	" £500 " £1,000, " £100. . . . .	0	1
Corporation duty—per £100 of the net annual income or profits in respect of real or personal property liable to duty		5	0	0	" £1,000 for every £1,000 or fraction thereof . . . . .	0	10
Death Duties—					Accidental Death Policies . . . . .	0	0
Estate duty on estates of the value of £10,000 and upwards, whether passing by will, intestacy, or succession (in addition to Probate and Account Duty, and Legacy and Succession Duties)—for each £100 or fraction thereof . . . . .		1	0	0	Limited Liability Companies—per £100 of capital registered . . . . .	0	2
Legacy and Succession Duties—various rates according to relationship.					Marine Insurances—		
Probate and Account Duty—					For each £100 or fraction thereof		
On affidavit of value for Probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland, or inventory in Scotland; and, on accounts delivered of personal or movable property:—					" per voyage . . . . .	0	0
Where the estate and effects exceed the value of £100, but do not exceed £500—for each £50 or fraction thereof		1	0	0	Ditto by time, not exceeding six months	0	0
Ditto exceeding £500, but not exceeding £1,000—for each £50 or fraction thereof . . . . .		1	5	0	Ditto ditto not exceeding 12 months	0	0
Exceeding £1,000—for each £100 or fraction thereof . . . . .		3	0	0	Where the premium does not exceed 1/4th per cent. of the sum insured, the duty is 1d. only.		
Where the deceased died domiciled in the United Kingdom, debts and funeral expenses may be deducted before the value of the estate is ascertained for duty.					Medicines—varying according to price.		
The Legacy Duty at 1/10 per cent. is not payable on assets covered by the Stamp Duties paid at the foregoing rates.					Receipts, Drafts, and other Documents . .	0	0
					Patents for Inventions—		
					(a) Up to Sealing:		
					On application for provisional protection . . . . .	1	0
					On filing complete specification . . . . .	3	0
					Or on filing complete specification with first application . . . . .	4	0
					(b) On certificate of renewal:		
					Before the expiration of the 4th year from date of Patent . . . . .	5	0
					5th " " " " . . . . .	6	0
					6th " " " " . . . . .	7	0
					7th " " " " . . . . .	8	0
					8th " " " " . . . . .	9	0
					9th " " " " . . . . .	10	0
					10th " " " " . . . . .	11	0
					11th " " " " . . . . .	12	0
					12th " " " " . . . . .	13	0
					13th " " " " . . . . .	14	0

\* Half only for the first three years of being in practice.

NOTE.—See Table 13 for rate of Income and Property Tax, and Table 14 for Inhabited House Duty.

(Tables 11, 12, and 13 are compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

**Income Tax.**—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax under each Schedule in each 11. of the undermentioned years. [In thousands, 000's omitted.]

Years ended 5th April.	ASSESSED UNDER SCHEDULE					TOTAL.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
	Lands, Tenements, Tithes, &c.	Occupation of Lands, Tenements, &c.	Annuities and Dividends pd. from Public Revenue.	Trades and Professions.	Public Offices, &c., Salaries and Pensions.	
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1860.....	138,951	52,008	29,701	95,439	19,094	335,188
1870.....	146,526	58,007	35,701	178,379	26,301	444,914
1875.....	162,432	66,752	42,390	266,942	32,540	571,056
1880.....	185,378	69,883	39,860	249,489	32,798	576,898
1883.....	191,504	65,823	40,206	279,174	36,129	612,836
1884.....	193,345	65,514	40,581	291,337	37,733	628,510
1885.....	194,375	65,233	41,014	292,525	38,320	631,467
1886.....	195,600	63,316	42,089	289,424	39,427	629,856
1887.....	196,664	62,710	43,848	285,868	40,308	629,398
1888.....	196,987	61,817	46,512	289,496	41,343	636,155
1889.....	196,639	58,789	45,240	301,068	42,832	645,158
1890.....	197,652	58,389	43,002	325,316	44,999	669,358
1891.....	199,300	58,121	41,689	351,591	47,707	698,408
1892.....	201,391	57,944	39,671	362,290	49,456	710,752

† The full annual value of lands is given under Schedule B. Under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., cap. 15, farmers may elect to be charged under Schedule D instead of under Schedule B.

**Income Tax.**—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax upon various Classes of 12. Property under Schedules A and D, in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands—000's omitted.]

Years ended 5th Ap.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Ironworks	Railways.	Canals, &c.	Gasworks.	Quarries.	Other Profits.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
1870	64,133	81,519	5,544	2,019	20,718	747	2,157	697	2,745
1875	66,911	94,638	14,108	7,261	27,545	1,007	2,630	916	3,801
1880	69,549	115,006	7,501	1,721	31,462	8,189	4,175	1,150	4,464
1883	65,957	124,728	6,734	2,963	35,339	3,292	4,687	880	5,130
1884	65,442	127,050	7,065	3,011	36,331	3,365	4,879	914	5,178
1885	65,039	123,459	7,603	2,265	37,079	3,546	5,026	933	5,346
1886	63,269	131,410	7,519	1,788	37,028	3,394	4,875	863	5,496
1887	62,433	133,265	7,487	1,503	36,249	3,374	4,695	823	5,578
1888	61,253	134,740	7,152	1,216	36,864	3,226	4,681	816	5,670
1889	53,755	136,923	7,290	1,399	38,219	3,172	5,133	834	5,865
1890	58,154	138,492	7,452	1,634	40,400	3,219	5,402	876	6,190
1891	57,695	140,584	8,808	3,105	43,813	3,491	5,120	933	6,317
1892	57,392	143,047	10,872	2,979	44,191	3,431	4,808	886	6,391

**Income Tax.**—Total Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax in each Division of the United Kingdom in each 13. of the undermentioned years. [In thousands—000's omitted.]

Years ended 5th April.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1860	229,227	26,905		256,132
1860	282,812	29,913	22,963	335,188
1870	379,311	39,533	26,070	444,914
1875	481,775	53,934	35,347	571,056
1880	485,676	55,080	36,141	576,897
1883	516,948	59,407	36,447	612,836
1884	530,538	61,118	36,854	628,510
1885	533,430	61,125	36,912	631,467
1886	533,039	60,058	36,759	629,856
1887	535,040	57,910	36,447	629,397
1888	542,450	57,145	36,559	636,154
1889	550,575	57,834	36,749	645,158
1890	572,129	60,030	37,199	669,358
1891	597,266	63,888	37,754	698,408
1892	607,743	65,023	37,981	710,752

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLES.—The rate in the pound of the Income Tax under Schedules A, C, D, and E is fixed at 7d.; under Schedule B the rate is 3d. in England and Wales, and 2½d. in Scotland and Ireland (56 Vic., c. 7). See Second page of Table No. 5 for information as to limits of exemption and abatement.

**House Duty.**—Number and Annual Value of Houses Assessed in Great Britain in each of the years 1881-82 and 1891-92, with the Gross Amount of Duty charged; also Number and Annual Value of Houses not charged to Duty in each of the same years.

14.

(Compiled from Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

	RATE OF TAX IN THE £.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES.		GROSS AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED.	
		1881-82.	1891-92.	1881-82.	1891-92.	1881-82.	1891-92.
				£	£	£	£
Shops or Warehouses	*6d.	232,223	249,283	11,688,920	12,476,571	292,096	217,208
Beer-houses	*6d.	81,979	85,860	5,317,335	6,298,157	132,895	128,796
Farm-houses	*6d.	33,316	81,110	806,842	767,575	20,150	6,795
Dwelling-houses	*9d.	769,868	903,522	89,845,081	45,955,458	1,488,899	1,198,691
Total		1,111,386	1,269,765	67,658,178	65,492,761	1,933,540	1,551,490
Dwelling-houses not liable to Duty—							
In respect of annual value being below £20		4,875,280	5,008,422	34,926,876	42,522,249	—	—
Other Exemptions from Duty		17,126	24,760	1,188,086	1,874,214	—	—
Messuages and Tenements not used as Dwelling-houses, and Artizans' Dwellings		386,110	449,225	24,659,688	30,283,463	—	—
Total not charged to Duty		4,778,516	5,482,397	60,774,650	74,679,926	—	—
Total charged and not charged		5,889,902	6,752,162	118,432,828	140,172,687	1,933,540	1,551,490

NOTE.—The Inhabited House Duty is not charged in Ireland.

\* By the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890 (53 Vic., c. 8), the rate in the pound of the Inhabited House Duty upon houses of small annual value has been reduced as follows:—(a) for houses formerly paying 6d. in the pound—annual value not exceeding £40, 2d.; between £40 and £60, 4d.; (b) for houses formerly paying 9d. in the pound—annual value not exceeding £40, 3d.; † Of these 3,286,345 were under the annual value of £10.

‡ Including £2,781,289 in respect of houses or parts of houses used solely for trade purposes.

**Death Duties.**—Amount of Property upon which Death Duties were paid in each of the undermentioned years, with the Gross Amount of Legacy and Succession and Probate Duties collected, as far as the particulars can be stated.

15.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, Porter's "Progress of the Nation," and the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.)

Years ended 31st March.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY			Gross Amount of Legacy and Succession Duties collected.	* Gross Amount of Probate Duty collected.
	Upon which Legacy Duty was paid.	Upon which Succession Duty was paid.	TOTAL.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1845	45,599,714	† —	† 45,599,714	† 1,252,171	1,027,884
1850		† —	† —	† 1,355,350	1,018,274
1855				1,504,070	1,148,552
1860	Cannot be given for these years.			2,104,669	1,240,062
1865				2,337,994	1,511,161
1870	87,721,153	37,184,484	124,905,637	2,958,591	1,769,130
1875	102,654,766	41,725,159	144,379,925	3,400,375	2,153,797
1880	118,719,413	40,158,220	158,877,633	3,700,606	2,532,492
	† Property upon which Probate Duty was paid.				
1883	128,959,000	40,157,000	169,116,000	3,536,538	3,759,391
1884	138,852,000	41,855,000	180,707,000	3,335,817	4,063,011
1885	136,222,000	46,906,000	183,128,000	3,741,609	3,973,586
1886	140,514,000	45,418,000	185,930,000	3,332,963	4,103,644
1887	138,068,000	43,797,000	181,865,000	3,375,488	4,026,469
1888	158,106,000	43,529,000	201,635,000	3,645,062	4,596,620
1889	145,680,000	44,148,000	189,828,000	3,736,847	4,821,039
1890	155,327,000	46,196,000	201,523,000	3,789,655	4,264,401
1891	165,329,000	50,050,000	215,379,000	3,835,243	4,213,668
1892	193,397,000	48,056,000	241,453,000	4,028,509	4,811,187
1893	164,322,000	56,614,000	219,936,000	4,697,897	4,398,080

\* The amount of Property upon which Probate Duty was paid has not been published by the Inland Revenue Commissioners for years prior to 1882-83; but according to Porter's "Progress of the Nation" it was barely £55,000,000 in 1838. † The Succession Duty was not imposed until 1863.

‡ A great change was made in the death duties in 1881-82, and from that date property assessed to Probate Duty constitutes the true record of personality changing hands by death.

§ Including the estates of four Millionaires whose net personal property exceeded £9,500,000.

|| Exclusive of the proportion of receipts from Probate Duty due to Local Taxation Accounts—one-third in 1888-9, and one-half in subsequent years.

**National Debt.**—Amount of the National Debt in each of the undermentioned years; also amount of the Annual Charge for Interest and Management. (See Note.)

16.

(Compiled from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," 1837; Porter's "Progress of the Nation," 1847; various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom;" the "Finance Accounts;" the "Tables of the Revenue," &c., for 1836 and 1849; and Parliamentary Papers Nos. 5 of Session 1885, and 391 of Session 1893.)

Years.	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt. **	Total.	Amount of Annual charge for Interest and Management.
	Permanent.	Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities.			
	£	£	£	£	£
1793				261,735,059	9,437,862
1802				637,000,000	19,855,588
1816				885,186,323	32,938,751
1837				789,577,721	29,489,571
1850				790,927,016	28,503,779
1855	752,064,119	*26,763,244	23,151,400	801,978,763	27,864,533
1860	789,718,208	17,207,307	16,228,300	823,153,815	28,754,135
1865	780,202,104	22,843,091	10,742,500	813,787,695	26,369,398
1870	741,514,681	46,633,630	6,761,500	794,909,811	27,053,560
1871	732,043,270	51,050,196	6,091,000	789,184,466	26,826,437
1872	731,756,962	49,013,769	5,155,100	785,925,831	26,839,601
1873	727,374,082	47,018,923	4,829,100	779,222,110	26,804,851
1874	723,514,005	44,941,333	4,479,600	772,934,938	26,706,726
1875	714,797,715	43,908,742	5,239,300	768,945,757	27,094,480
1876	713,657,517	45,847,366	11,401,800§	770,906,683	27,443,750
1877	712,621,355	43,449,568	13,943,800§	770,014,723	27,992,334
1878	710,843,007	40,705,718	20,603,000§	772,151,725	28,412,750
1879	709,430,593	37,664,369	25,870,100§	772,965,062	28,644,183
1880	710,476,359	33,784,649	27,344,900§	771,605,908	28,762,874
1881	709,078,526	34,988,435	22,077,500§	766,144,461	29,575,264
1882	709,498,547	33,181,875	18,007,700§	760,688,122	29,665,945
1883	712,696,994	27,570,876	14,185,400§	754,455,270	29,679,098
1884	640,631,095	91,682,269	14,110,600§	746,423,964	29,651,526
1885	640,181,896	86,115,658	14,033,100§	740,330,654	29,548,239
1886	638,849,694	85,829,917	17,602,800§	742,282,411	†23,449,678
1887	637,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900§	736,278,688	27,958,023
1888	609,740,743¶	78,449,230	17,885,100§	705,575,073¶	26,213,911
1889	607,057,811	75,279,438	10,093,322§	698,430,571	26,224,694
1890	585,959,852	71,731,869	32,252,305§	689,944,026	25,226,760
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079§	684,070,959	25,207,000
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994§	677,679,571	25,200,000
1893	†589,533,032	60,761,490	††20,748,270§	(a)671,042,842	25,200,000

**NOTE.**—The amounts of the debt given in the above table represent the state of the debt as it stood at the 31st March in each year, except for the years prior to 1855. The amounts of charge are the actual issues from the Exchequer for the Interest, &c., of the debt during each of the years. See also note (a) below.

\* The figures for this year were computed upon a different basis to those for subsequent years.

† Of this amount £2,068,231 stands in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of unclaimed Stock and Dividends.

§ Including outstanding Exchequer Bonds in respect of the Suez Canal Shares, £4,000,000 in 1876. In 1888 these amounted to £3,189,000, and in 1893 to £194,870.

|| £70,241,908 three per cent. Stock was converted into Terminable Annuities during 1883.

¶ The Debt was greatly reduced in the year 1887-8 by the cancellation of Stock and the transfer of an equivalent amount of Local Loans Assets to the Local Loans Fund. See also note (a) below.

\*\* The increase shown in the Unfunded Debt between 1874-5 and 1879-30 is mainly due to the large sums borrowed for the following purposes, viz.—(a) the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, (b) the Russo-Turkish War Vote of Credit, (c) for advancing Loans (about 14 millions) to local authorities. The diminution after 1879-80 was entirely on account of conversion operations—£6,000,000 being converted into Annuities in 1880-81, and £7,750,000 into Stock between 1881-2 and 1882-3. The large increase under this head in 1889-90 is due to the raising of a sum of £17,500,000 for Redemption purposes.

†† The charge was reduced in 1885-6 by the suspension of the New Sinking Fund and the portion of certain Annuities representing repayment of Capital.

‡† £13,000,000 of the Unfunded Debt was cancelled in 1892-3, and the Funded Debt increased by a corresponding amount.

(a) In addition to this amount there are liabilities in respect of the Savings Banks' and Friendly Societies' Deficiencies, the Russian-Dutch Loan, the Annuities under the Imperial Defence Act, 1883, and the Barracks Act, 1890, &c., besides various other remote liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge. The total amount of such liabilities at 31st March, 1893, was £7,033,100, but against this has to be set the amount of various assets in the shape of Advances from the Exchequer for Loans unrepaid and the nominal value of the Suez Canal Shares, &c., the total of which at the above date was £5,214,792. Under the National Debt and Local Loans, Act, 1887, the amount of the Local Loans outstanding was separated from the rest of the direct liabilities of the State, and a separate Stock primarily secured on the Local Loans Fund was created. The Local Loans Stock, which amounted to £40,953,768 at the 31st March, 1893, is held to be wholly covered by the loans due from Local Authorities.

**Receipts of Local Authorities for the purpose of Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned years. (In thousands—000's omitted.)**

17.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

SOURCES OF RECEIPT.	ENGLAND & WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	1867-68. Thousand £'s.	1879-80. Thousand £'s.	1890-91. Thousand £'s.	1867-68. Thousand £'s.	1879-80. Thousand £'s.	1890-91. Thousand £'s.
From Rates .....	16,430	21,885	27,828	1,500	2,622	†3,558
„ Gas & Water Undertakings		*3,201	6,833			
„ Repayments for Private Improvement Works .....		*608	*638			
„ Tolls, Dues, &c. ....		4,574	5,509		1,060	†1,033
Other Receipts—						
Rents, Interest, &c. ....	1,354	765	1,822	450	253	†242
Sales of Property .....		536	380		41	†5
Government Contributions .....		957	2,734		566	†965
Loans .....		5,517	13,718		1,122	†1,410
Miscellaneous .....	1,833	4,986	2,174	100	417	†861
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>53,007</b>	<b>58,544</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>†7,674</b>

## IRELAND.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

From Rates .....	2,284	2,655	2,826	20,214	30,971	†41,294
„ Gas & Water Undertakings						
„ Repayments for Private Improvement Works .....						
„ Tolls, Dues, &c. ....		511	449		6,145	†6,999
Other Receipts—						
Rents, Interest, &c. ....	69	71	95	1,873	1,089	†2,274
Sales of Property .....		—	—		577	†555
Government Contributions .....		78	107		3,397	†7,657
Loans .....		237	264		6,004	†8,165
Miscellaneous .....	104	261	235	2,037	5,664	†2,374
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>26,496</b>	<b>62,947</b>	<b>†69,318</b>

NOTE.—The total Valuation for the Poor Rate in England and Wales in 1890-91 was £152,116,000, and the total amount of the Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities in England and Wales £201,215,000. The corresponding figures for the Metropolis alone are, Valuation £31,597,000; Loans Outstanding £41,096,000. \* These amounts are not to be taken as the whole of the Receipts from the sources named.

† These figures are for the year 1889-90, those for 1890-91 not being available.

‡ Partly from Grants in Aid, and partly from Local Taxation Account.

The following shows the Amount of Revenue (previously National) collected by Government Officers for Local Authorities in each of the undermentioned years.

Years.	Additional Beer & Spirit Duties		Excise Licences.	Mortuery of Probate Duty.	Total.
	Customs.	Excise.			
1889-90.....	—	—	2,994,419	2,264,401	5,258,820
1890-91.....	205,657	1,094,814	3,369,737	2,413,668	7,073,876
1891-92.....	214,110	1,180,641	3,391,627	2,811,187	7,597,565
1892-93.....	197,699	1,159,681	3,434,253	2,398,030	7,189,663

**Rates Levied for the purposes of Local Expenditure in ENGLAND AND WALES in each of the undermentioned years.**

18.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

RATES.	1868-69.	1875-76.	1879-80.	1884-85.	1888-89.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Rates .....	8,007,849	7,599,186	7,799,397	8,350,346	8,355,970	7,474,099
School Board Rates .....	—	588,859	1,484,312	2,207,807	2,631,623	2,967,421
Metropolitan Board of Works .....	417,305	443,908	554,448	759,714	1,074,344	*1,718,961
Vestries or District Boards .....	1,112,218	1,334,426	1,517,477	1,624,057	1,568,296	1,908,777
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London ..	175,856	179,721	206,786	291,926	355,101	419,909
Metropolitan Police .....	481,744	458,250	510,205	675,266	722,539	790,826
Municipal Borough .....	993,943	1,224,348	1,242,518	1,263,102	1,358,659	1,311,824
Urban Sanitary Authorities .....	2,563,568	3,729,565	4,533,273	6,226,789	6,876,893	7,284,280
Rural Sanitary .....	—	156,856	199,939	313,724	343,135	411,971
County Treas. (now County Councils) ..	1,575,898	1,687,010	1,593,978	1,554,477	2,006,279	1,677,791
Burial Boards .....	98,773	123,817	123,754	175,069	175,723	178,080
Highway Boards .....	1,409,413	1,616,884	1,817,076	1,904,759	1,563,117	1,330,420
Church Rates .....	36,855	12,697	13,507	9,468	5,864	5,723
Other Authorities .....	239,171	285,337	204,750	308,496	377,045	443,214
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,112,593</b>	<b>19,445,364</b>	<b>21,885,420</b>	<b>25,665,000</b>	<b>27,424,587</b>	<b>27,823,236</b>

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table exclude as far as possible the Receipts by Urban Sanitary Authorities for the sale of Gas and Water. \*London County Council.

Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. [In Thousands—000's omitted.]

19.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			*SCOTLAND.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1890-91.	*1867-68.	*1879-80.	1890-91.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor .....	7,498	8,043	8,647	} 872 {	882	889
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates .....	659	809	1,247		36	47
From Loans .....	820	533	339	128	82	39
By School Boards .....	—	3,651	6,004	—	1,204	1,646
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works .....	13,026	28,853	30,995	859	2,097	2,978
By Rural Sanitary Authorities .....	—	498	680	†—	†—	
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c. ....	2,319	2,778	3,292	} 210 {	410	}
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees .....	1,400	1,833	1,860		146	
By Turnpike Trusts .....	1,059	272	4	217	—	
For Bridges and Ferries .....	136	52	3	†—	†—	
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities .....	205	355	554	—	—	—
By Burial Boards .....	209	503	514	—	—	—
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates .....	806	14	6	52	54	41
By Harbour Authorities .....	2,072	2,558	3,001	150	918	1,124
By Pilotage Authorities .....	332	435	438	15	20	33
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds) .....	270	236	388	71	62	88
By other Authorities .....	143	70	236	7	9	
Total Expenditure..	30,454	51,493	58,208	2,581	5,920	

	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1890-91.	1867-68.	1879-80.	1890-91.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor .....	843	1,007	1,092	} 9,884 {	9,932	10,628
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates .....	12	54	249		899	1,543
From Loans .....	—	—	—	948	615	378
By School Boards .....	—	—	—	—	4,355	7,650
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works .....	539	819	1,332	14,424	31,769	35,305
By Rural Sanitary Authorities .....	4	51	54	4	549	
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c. ....	} 1,122 {	} 1,146 {	} 1,202 {	} 5,051 {	} 6,167 {	}
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees .....						
By Turnpike Trusts .....	—	—	—	1,276	418	
For Bridges and Ferries .....	†—	†—	†—	136	52	
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities .....	49	52	35	254	407	589
By Burial Boards .....	7	12	16	216	615	530
From Church & Ecclesiastical Rates .....	—	—	—	363	68	47
By Harbour Authorities .....	360	431	363	2,582	3,907	4,483
By Pilotage Authorities .....	14	18	24	361	473	495
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds) .....	87	81	94	428	879	570
By other Authorities .....	61	90	84	211	169	
Total Expenditure..	3,098	3,761	4,545	36,133	61,174	

NOTE.—The Expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely defrayed out of the Imperial Taxes. \*The figures for Scotland for 1867-68 and 1879-80 are partly estimated.

† Included with expenditure of Town and Municipal Authorities. ‡ Included in the expenditure of County Authorities. || Cannot be given.

Rates in the £ of the Rates raised by various Local Authorities in each of the undermentioned years.

20.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper, No. 168, of Sess., 1898.)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1873-4.	1879-80.	1884-5.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>Urban Authorities, Metropolitan:—</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Poor Law Authorities	1 6'8	1 7'5	1 6'8	1 5'5	1 3'0	1 3'3
Vestries and District Boards and City Commissioners of Sewers	1 3'7	1 5'6	1 3'2	1 2'2	1 3'2	1 4'2
London County Council	*0 2'6	*0 5'4	*0 6'3	*0 8'3	1 2'3	1 1'1
Metropolitan Police	0 5'8	0 4'1	0 4'4	0 4'3	0 4'4	0 4'7
London School Board	0 0'3	0 5'3	0 7'4	0 8'2	0 8'2	0 9'7
Rate in the £ of all Metropolitan Rates	3 11'3	4 4'3	4 6'5	4 7'0	4 10'1	5 0'2
<i>Urban Authorities, Extra-Metropolitan:—</i>						
Municipal Corporations	1 2'3	0 9'1	0 8'0	0 7'9	0 7'6	0 7'2
Borough Urban Sanitary	†	1 8'6	2 3'0	2 5'0	2 4'8	2 5'3
Other Urban Sanitary	†	1 9'8	2 1'9	2 3'7	2 3'6	2 4'1
School Boards (Boroughs)	0 1'2	0 3'0	0 4'1	0 4'9	0 4'9	0 5'1
Rate in the £ of all purely Urban Provincial Rates	2 4'8	2 4'1	2 7'3	2 9'1	2 9'3	2 10'2
<i>Partly Urban and partly Rural Authorities:—</i>						
Poor Law Authorities	1 4'4	1 1'4	1 1'0	1 0'3	0 11'7	0 10'9
County Authorities for County Rate	0 2'7	0 2'3	0 2'5	0 2'4	0 3'0	0 2'3
" " for Police Rate	0 2'4	0 1'8	0 1'8	0 2'0	} 0 1'9	0 2'0
" " for Other Rates	—	—	0 0'4	0 0'4		
<i>Rural Authorities:—</i>						
Rural Sanitary Authorities	—	—	0 1'4	0 1'6	0 1'7	0 1'0
Highway Authorities	0 6'9	0 7'7	0 6'3	0 7'1	0 6'4	0 6'9

\* Metropolitan Board of Works in these years.

† Not ascertained.

Population.—Estimated Population of each Division of the United Kingdom at the middle of each of the undermentioned years.  
(In Thousands—000's omitted.)

21.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1840	15,731	2,601	3,155	26,487
1845	16,739	2,742	3,295	27,776
1850	17,773	2,873	3,378	27,524
1855	18,829	2,978	3,515	27,822
1860	19,902	3,065	3,621	28,778
1865	21,145	3,185	3,695	29,925
1870	22,501	3,337	3,719	31,257
1875	24,045	3,515	3,779	32,839
1880	25,714	3,706	3,808	34,623
1881	26,046	3,743	3,845	34,944
1882	26,335	3,771	3,861	35,207
1883	26,627	3,799	3,872	35,448
1884	26,922	3,827	3,885	35,722
1885	27,320	3,856	3,898	36,014
1886	27,522	3,885	3,906	36,313
1887	27,827	3,914	3,917	36,598
1888	28,135	3,944	3,926	36,879
1889	28,447	3,973	3,935	37,176
1890	28,762	4,003	3,944	37,482
1891	29,081	4,033	3,953	37,795
1892	29,403	4,064	3,962	38,105
1893	29,723	4,094	3,971	38,430



**Population, Number of Families, and Inhabited Houses in each Division of the United Kingdom, as enumerated at each Census period since 1801.**

**22.**

*(Compiled from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," and the various Census volumes for each Division of the Kingdom.)*

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1801	4,254,735	4,637,501	8,892,236			1,896,723	4.69	1,575,923
1811	4,873,605	5,290,051	10,164,256	1,271,720		2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504
1821	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980		2,493,423	4.81	2,083,156
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561		2,911,374	4.77	2,481,544
1841	7,777,586	8,130,562	15,914,148	2,017,351		Not stated.	Not stated.	2,945,945
1851	8,731,225	9,146,384	17,877,609	2,013,461		3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,135,416		4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505
1871	11,058,931	11,659,332	22,718,266	2,646,012		5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117
1881	12,639,902	13,334,337	25,974,439	3,262,173		5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519
1891	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086		†	†	5,451,497

**SCOTLAND.**

1801	739,091	809,329	1,608,420			384,079	4.42	294,553
1811	826,396	979,563	1,805,864	197,444		402,068	4.49	304,093
1821	982,023	1,108,393	2,091,221	285,657		447,960	4.67	341,474
1831	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865		502,301	4.71	369,393
1841	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798		550,428	4.76	.....
1851	1,375,479	1,513,363	2,888,742	268,558		600,038	4.81	370,303
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552		678,584	4.51	393,220
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724		740,748	4.54	412,135
1881	1,799,475	1,934,093	3,735,578	375,555		812,712	4.69	§739,005
1891	1,942,717	2,082,630	4,025,647	290,074		876,089	4.59	§817,563

**IRELAND.**

1801	.....	.....	*5,395,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	*5,937,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	3,341,976	3,459,901	6,801,827	.....	.....	1,312,082	5.18	1,142,602
1831	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	.....	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816
1841	4,041,049	4,155,548	8,196,597	429,196	.....	1,472,739	5.57	1,328,839
1851	3,212,523	3,361,755	6,574,278	.....	1,622,319	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,233
1861	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	.....	775,311	1,128,300	5.14	995,156
1871	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	.....	388,590	1,067,598	5.07	961,380
1881	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	.....	237,541	995,074	5.20	914,108
1891	2,318,953	2,335,797	4,704,750	.....	470,086	932,113	5.05	870,575

**† UNITED KINGDOM.**

1801	.....	.....	15,895,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	17,907,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	10,174,868	10,719,776	20,893,534	.....	.....	4,253,415	4.91	3,572,232
1831	11,680,532	12,348,032	24,028,534	3,135,000	.....	4,799,241	5.01	4,100,753
1841	13,060,437	13,670,432	26,730,929	2,702,345	.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	.....
1851	13,369,327	14,021,402	27,390,629	659,700	.....	5,516,707	4.97	4,694,570
1861	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485	1,536,858	.....	6,298,408	4.59	5,127,831
1871	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661	2,557,178	.....	6,857,362	4.59	5,632,682
1881	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848	3,400,187	.....	7,440,978	4.69	§6,484,632
1891	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922	2,848,074	.....	†	†	§7,139,643

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of the Army and Navy for the years up to 1831, inclusive.

\* Approximate. † Information not yet available.

† Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

§ A different method of arriving at the number of houses in Scotland from that previously used was adopted in 1881. In that year every dwelling with a distinct outside entrance or with a door opening directly into a common stair was treated as a house.

# OCCUPATIONS.

395

Occupations of the People.—Number of Males and Females in the  
Population of England and Wales, of and above the age of 10  
years, engaged in the principal Classes of Occupations in 1891.

23.

(Compiled from the Census Returns).

CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
National & Local Government (Civil Service, Municipal & Parish Officials, Police, &c.)	129,280		15,040		144,300
Army and Navy (all branches at Home)	126,473		—		126,473
Professional Occupations:—					
Clerical, Legal, and Medical	126,184		*65,211		191,395
Teachers and Students	151,039		217,025		368,064
Literary, Artists, Engineers, &c.	84,763		31,117		115,880
Domestic Offices or Services:—					
Indoor Domestic Servants	88,927		1,886,167		1,444,694
Charwomen; also Washing and Bathing Service	6,912		290,054		296,966
All others	75,334		83,334		158,668
Commercial Occupations:—					
Merchants, Agents, &c.	69,634		2,119		71,753
Commercial Travellers	43,890		165		44,055
Commercial Clerks	229,370		17,859		247,229
All others, including Bank Officials, &c.	52,641		687		53,328
Engaged in conveyance:—					
Railway Officials and Servants	185,925		849		186,774
On Roads; including Cabmen, Carmen, Grooms, &c.	385,015		1,580		386,605
By Water; including Bargemen, Seamen, Dock and Wharf Labourers, &c.	207,191		1,292		208,443
Storage, including Warehousemen, Messengers, Porters, &c.	210,711		10,837		221,548
Agricultural Occupations:—					
Farmers, Graziers, &c.	1287,410		21,692		309,102
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants, &c.	709,283		24,150		733,433
Others, including Shepherds	63,670		167		63,837
Gardeners, Seedmen, Woodmen, &c.	183,738		8,046		188,784
Gamekeepers, Drovers, Salesmen, and others engaged about Animals	25,923		651		26,574
Fishermen	24,596		330		25,225
Industrial Classes: viz., Workers and Dealers in:—					
Books, Prints, and Maps	121,572		23,735		145,307
Machines; including Engine Makers, Fitters, Boiler Makers, &c.	208,508		2,466		210,974
Tools	42,272		9,664		51,936
Watches, Arms, Surgical and other Implements, Musical Instruments, &c.	72,547		6,774		79,321
Houses—Carpenters and Joiners	220,891		348		221,239
Bricklayers and Masons	214,974		189		215,163
" All others, including Painters, Plumbers, Plasterers, &c.	243,401		1,313		244,714
Furniture and Fittings; including Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Gasfitters, &c.	104,901		14,345		119,246
Decorations; including Carvers, Gilders, Picture Dealers, &c.	15,045		5,405		20,450
Carriages; including Carriage Makers, Cycle Makers, Wheelwrights, &c.	80,255		1,204		81,459
Saddlery and Harness, &c., Makers	24,378		2,943		27,321
Ships and Boats	70,291		226		70,517
Drugs, Chemicals, Explosives, &c.	45,447		7,500		52,947
Tobacco and Pipes	14,674		16,667		31,341
Board and Lodging; Coffee, Eating, or Lodging House, and Hotel Keepers, } Publicans, &c.	68,632		72,094		140,726
Spiritous Drinks; Brewers, Beersellers, Wine and Spirit Agents, &c.	63,391		7,539		70,930
Food and Provisions—Dealers, &c., in	467,114		119,219		586,333
Textile Fabrics—Wool and Worsted	119,067		136,486		255,553
" Cotton and Flax	263,487		374,828		638,315
" All others, including Drapers, Dyers, &c.	11,016		118,638		129,654
Dress; including Tailors, Milliners, Shoe Makers, &c.	408,392		691,441		1,099,833
Animal Substances; including Tanners, Curriers, Soap Makers, Brush Makers, &c.	58,388		18,178		76,566
Vegetable Substances; including workers, &c., in Oils, Gums, Resins, Cane, } Straw, &c.	36,492		9,393		45,890
Wood and Bark; Sawyers, Turners, Coopers, &c.	72,884		3,871		76,755
Paper—Paper Makers, Stationers, Bag Makers, &c.	34,767		36,477		71,244
Miners—Coal and Ironstone Miners	532,001		3,340		535,341
" All Others	24,915		1,381		26,296
Coal Dealers, Coal Porters, Gas Works service, &c.	77,309		1,628		78,937
Stone; Clay; also Road Making—including Quarrymen, Brick Makers, Road } Labourers, Platelayers, &c.	207,229		2,743		209,972
Earthenware and Glass Workers and Dealers	63,696		26,401		90,097
Iron and Steel Workers—Blacksmiths, Nail Makers, Ironmongers, &c.	369,112		11,081		380,193
Workers, &c., in other metals (except Gold and Silver)	126,422		20,128		146,550
General Shopkeepers, Dealers, Costermongers, &c.	50,157		43,859		124,016
General Labourers	594,128		1,947		596,075
Other specified occupations	56,595		5,997		62,592
Indefinite Occupations—"Artisans," "Mechanics," "Engine Drivers" (not Railway), } " Machinist," &c.	171,134		37,896		209,030
Of unspecified or no occupation	1,708,713		17,445,660		9,154,373
Total numbers of 10 years of age and above	10,591,967		11,461,890		22,053,857
Children under 10	3,460,834		3,487,734		6,948,568
Total Population of England and Wales	14,052,901		14,949,624		29,002,525

\* Including Nuns, Nurses, Midwives, &c.

† Including male relatives living with the Farmer or Grazier (and described as Farmer's or Grazier's Son, &c.), and therefore presumably engaged in Agriculture.

‡ There were 4,916,649 married women in England and Wales at the time of the census. Allowing for those assisting generally in their husbands' business, &c. (and who therefore appear under specified occupations in the above table), this number 7,445,680—would include over 4,000,000 "wives," for the most part employed in domestic duties.

# Condition as to Marriage, and Ages of the Population of 24. England and Wales in 1891.

(Compiled from the Census Returns.)

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
All Ages ..	1861... 5,987,861	3,428,443	359,955	6,044,296	3,488,962	756,717
	1871... 6,777,369	3,883,363	398,202	6,825,632	3,948,527	879,173
	1881... 7,828,210	4,376,898	484,794	7,897,529	4,437,962	999,046
	1891... 8,716,363	4,851,548	484,990	8,908,665	4,916,649	1,124,310
Under 5 years .....	1,767,562	—	—	1,785,928	—	—
5 and under 10 years	1,693,372	—	—	1,701,806	—	—
10 " " 15 "	1,610,868	—	—	1,612,709	—	—
15 " " 20 "	1,459,544	5,560	71	1,455,661	28,860	169
20 " " 25 "	1,004,852	240,399	2,095	980,372	414,354	3,840
25 " " 35 "	716,610	1,848,422	24,978	740,168	1,498,676	48,874
35 " " 45 "	236,227	1,319,275	55,575	282,449	1,306,642	128,688
45 " " 55 "	119,037	985,950	86,802	161,962	921,317	221,806
55 " " 65 "	64,983	593,784	111,357	97,752	507,766	281,341
65 " upwards .....	44,318	358,158	204,112	82,353	244,014	439,642

NOTE.—In a few cases persons described as "Married" were stated to be under 15 years of age. These have been classed with married persons, aged 15 and under 20 years.

## Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and excess of Births over Deaths, in each Division of the United Kingdom, from 1885 to 1892, inclusive; with annual averages for each quinquennial period from 1840-44 to 1880-84, so far as the particulars can be stated.

25. (Compiled from various Numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.)

—	ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
AVER- AGE OF								
1840-44..	124,011	520,057	351,286	168,771	* —	* —	* —	* —
1845-49..	141,073	559,465	400,731	158,734	* —	* —	* —	* —
1850-54..	157,996	616,019	406,106	209,913	* —	* —	* —	* —
1855-59..	158,868	660,186	425,292	234,894	20,529	101,829	61,538	40,291
1860-64..	170,358	712,166	452,754	259,412	21,472	108,315	68,668	39,647
1865-69..	181,267	766,105	487,624	278,481	22,738	113,990	71,259	42,731
1870-74..	196,182	820,171	508,325	311,846	25,262	118,791	76,397	42,394
1875-79..	198,915	879,814	524,678	355,136	25,249	125,887	75,995	49,892
1880-84..	200,869	890,355	518,208	372,147	26,016	126,108	74,635	51,468
YEAR.								
1885....	197,745	894,270	522,750	371,520	25,304	126,100	74,607	51,493
1886....	196,071	903,866	537,276	366,590	24,515	127,890	73,640	54,250
1887....	200,518	886,331	530,758	355,573	24,876	124,418	74,546	49,872
1888....	203,821	879,863	510,971	368,897	25,305	123,269	71,174	52,095
1889....	213,865	885,944	518,353	367,591	26,344	122,783	73,238	49,545
1890....	223,028	869,937	562,248	307,689	27,469	121,526	79,004	42,522
1891....	226,526	914,157	587,925	326,232	27,949	125,965	83,548	42,417
1892....	226,922	897,270	559,090	338,180	28,687	125,011	75,568	49,443
—	† IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
AVER- AGE OF								
1850-54..	29,156	145,458	91,408	54,050	233,156	1,025,553	650,291	375,262
1855-59..	27,132	147,355	93,298	54,057	248,526	1,086,817	673,020	408,297
1860-64..	24,737	137,579	97,740	39,839	243,901	1,143,230	693,413	444,867
1865-69..	21,634	122,724	92,965	29,759	243,519	1,139,182	685,808	453,374
YEAR.								
1885....	21,177	115,951	90,712	25,239	244,226	1,136,321	688,069	448,252
1886....	20,594	113,927	87,292	26,635	241,180	1,145,683	698,208	447,475
1887....	20,945	112,400	88,585	23,815	246,339	1,123,149	693,889	429,260
1888....	20,060	109,557	85,868	23,689	249,186	1,112,694	698,013	444,681
1889....	21,521	107,841	82,908	24,933	261,730	1,116,568	674,490	442,069
1890....	20,990	105,254	85,850	19,404	271,487	1,096,717	727,102	369,615
1891....	21,475	108,116	85,999	22,117	275,950	1,148,238	757,472	390,766
1892....	21,342	104,150	90,016	14,134	278,901	1,126,431	724,674	401,767

\* The Registration Act for Scotland did not come into operation until the 1st of January, 1855.

† The Registration Act for Ireland came into force on the 1st January, 1864.

**Emigration.**—Number of Passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each year since 1876, distinguishing the destinations of those of British origin; also Number of Irish Emigrants, and total Number of Immigrants in each of the same years; with Annual Averages for each quinquennial period from 1856-60 to 1871-75.

26.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports to the Board of Trade on Emigration and Immigration, &c.)

	Total Emigrants of all Nationalities. †	Total Emigrants of British origin.	DESTINATIONS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS.				Proportion of British Emigrants to Population of the United Kingdom.	Number of Emigrants of Irish origin included in column No. 2.	Total Immigrants of all Nationalities from places out of Europe.
			United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	All Other Places.			
Annual Average							Per cent.		
1856-60	150,460	123,497	74,956	7,968	37,136	3,437	0·43	63,012	—*
1861-65	171,089	143,559	93,208	9,548	37,268	3,585	0·43	83,609	—*
1866-70	222,425	170,907	133,317	16,514	16,204	4,772	0·56	80,017	—*
1871-75	254,617	193,907	134,353	22,283	27,882	8,889	0·60	65,893	84,556
Years.									
1876 ...	138,222	109,469	54,554	9,335	32,196	13,384	0·33	25,976	93,557
1877 ...	119,971	95,196	45,481	7,720	30,138	11,856	0·28	22,331	81,848
1878 ...	147,663	112,902	54,694	10,652	36,479	11,077	0·33	29,492	77,951
1879 ...	217,163	164,274	91,806	17,952	40,959	13,557	0·48	41,296	53,973
1880 ...	332,204	227,542	166,570	20,902	24,184	15,886	0·66	93,641	68,316
1881 ...	392,514	243,002	176,104	23,912	22,682	20,304	0·70	76,200	77,105
1882 ...	413,288	279,366	181,903	40,441	37,289	19,733	0·79	84,132	82,804
1883 ...	397,157	320,113	191,573	44,185	71,264	13,096	0·80	105,743	100,503
1884 ...	303,901	242,179	155,280	31,134	44,255	11,510	0·68	72,566	123,466
1885 ...	264,385	207,644	137,687	19,838	39,395	10,724	0·58	60,017	113,549
1886 ...	330,801	232,900	152,710	24,745	43,076	12,369	0·64	61,276	108,379
1887 ...	396,494	281,437	201,526	32,025	34,183	13,753	0·77	78,901	119,013
1888 ...	398,494	279,923	195,936	34,853	31,127	17,962	0·76	73,233	123,879
1889 ...	342,641	253,795	163,771	23,269	28,294	23,461	0·68	64,923	147,398
1890 ...	315,980	213,116	152,413	22,520	21,179	22,004	0·58	57,434	155,910
1891 ...	334,543	218,507	156,395	21,573	19,547	20,937	0·58	53,436	151,389
1892 ...	321,397	2210,042	150,039	23,254	15,950	20,799	0·55	52,902	1143,747

\* Not ascertained before 1870.

† Including Foreigners and others whose Nationalities were not distinguished.

‡ Of these 97,780 were of British origin. § 122,156 being males, and 87,886 females.

**Education.**—Estimated Total Number of Children of School Age (of the class usually found in public elementary schools) in England and Wales and in Scotland in 1892, with the Number and Percentage of such Children borne on the Registers of aided Schools.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Ages.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.
5 to 6	2,939,854	513,312	95·82	99,926	48,056	48·09
6 " 7		575,486		97,919	80,160	81·86
7 " 8		574,797		95,464	83,604	92·81
8 " 9		567,283		94,615	86,954	91·90
9 " 10		581,034		93,491	87,102	93·17
10 " 11	2,810,292	562,956	59·32	94,774	85,433	90·14
11 " 12		517,853		90,000	81,312	90·35
12 " 13		399,201		91,218	62,942	69·00
13 " 14		152,930		89,175	32,530	36·82
14 " 15		39,184		Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
TOTAL.....	5,750,146	4,489,041	77·93	*346,582	*653,393	*77·18

\* These totals are for the ages 5 to 14 only.

**Education, Great Britain.**—Statistics respecting Schools inspected in Great Britain; Accommodation, Children present at inspection, and Average attendance, &c., in the undermentioned years.

**28.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Years.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Number of Children present at Inspection.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.			Proportion of Average Attendance to Population.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	In England & Wales.	
							Per cent.	Per cent.
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,780,528	882,833	620,698	1,453,531	Not stated.	
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,631,389	1,200,152	975,370	2,175,522	7·8	8·9
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,738,728	1,698,695	1,456,839	3,155,534	10·8	11·0
1883	21,630	5,304,144	4,203,902	1,900,427	1,659,924	3,560,351	11·7	11·3
1884	21,892	5,482,410	4,443,889	1,977,566	1,743,800	3,721,366	12·1	11·6
1885	21,976	5,658,819	4,513,491	2,030,786	1,796,194	3,826,980	12·3	11·7
1886	22,114	5,836,697	4,607,365	2,078,543	1,836,772	3,915,315	12·3	12·1
1887	22,265	5,956,976	4,751,005	2,130,103	1,889,013	4,019,116	12·5	12·3
1888	22,326	6,043,851	4,790,305	2,174,214	1,936,992	4,111,206	12·6	12·3
1889	22,426	6,146,626	4,880,540	2,209,333	1,976,392	4,185,725	12·7	12·3
1890	22,495	6,254,150	4,927,987	2,228,009	2,002,598	4,230,607	12·9	12·8
1891	22,613	6,360,936	5,043,508	2,255,778	2,032,543	4,288,321	12·9	13·3
1892	22,545	6,429,486	5,230,446	2,310,616	2,098,836	4,409,452	13·2	13·3

**Education, Ireland.**—Number of Primary Schools in operation in Ireland in each of the undermentioned years; with the Number of Pupils on the Rolls and in average attendance, and the Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.

**29.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the Reports of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.)

Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Religious Denominations of Pupils on the Rolls.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance.	Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.
		Protestant Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Total.		
1870....	6,806	74,287	110,189	807,330	7,243	998,999	359,199	399,475*
1875....	7,287	89,907	111,132	798,024	8,608	1,011,799	389,961	556,487;
1880....	7,590	102,218	115,629	855,067	10,116	1,083,020	468,557	690,231;
1883....	7,752	104,866	113,087	861,771	11,422	1,081,136	467,704	718,908;
1884....	7,832	108,205	113,202	855,280	12,392	1,099,079	492,928	730,973;
1885....	7,936	107,995	112,827	842,393	12,389	1,075,604	502,454	768,969;
1886....	8,024	109,571	111,625	837,212	13,383	1,071,791	490,484	835,363;
1887....	8,112	109,630	112,461	836,161	13,516	1,071,768	515,388	886,051;
1888....	8,196	109,687	111,072	826,181	13,955	1,060,895	493,833	911,792;
1889....	8,251	111,536	111,624	815,568	14,671	1,053,399	507,865	902,333;
1890....	8,298	111,467	110,668	799,795	15,174	1,037,102	489,144	902,391;
1891....	8,346	110,883	109,987	785,445	16,046	1,022,381	506,336	955,976;
1892....	8,403	114,173	111,404	777,678	16,369	1,019,624	495,254	969,445;

NOTE.—The total expenditure upon Primary Education in Ireland in 1892-93 may be estimated at about £1,250,000, exclusive of the cost of building, repairing, and enlarging School Houses, which is defrayed by the Public Works Department.

\* Years ended 31st December. † Years ended 31st March. ‡ The religious denominations of 4,128 scholars was not stated in 1875.

**Education.**—Number of Annual Grant Schools Inspected in England and Wales in the year 1891-92, classified according to the Denominations of the Schools; with particulars as to Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Payments from Parliamentary Grants, &c.

**30.** (From the Report of the Committee of Council on Education, England & Wales, 1892-93.)

Denominations.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Number of Children Present at Inspection.	Average number of Children in Attendance.	Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance.
					£	£ s. d.
Church of England Schools .....	11,883	2,684,991	2,050,175	1,716,877	1,540,274	1 17 8
Wesleyan Schools .....	526	208,598	157,422	130,158	119,295	1 17 5½
Roman Catholic Schools .....	954	352,544	241,417	201,304	178,588	1 15 11
British and other Schools .....	1,321	405,378	302,039	262,038	230,611	2 0 3
School Board Schools .....	4,831	2,041,464	1,858,187	1,570,397	1,484,532	2 8 4½
Total .....	19,515	5,692,975	4,609,240	3,870,774	3,561,300	2 2 0½

**Cost of Education.**—Receipts and Expenditure of Inspected Schools in Great Britain in each year since 1875; with the Average Expenditure per Child in each of the same years.

**31.** (Compiled from the *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom, and the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.*)

Year.	SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.					Total.	Receipts from Government Grants and School Board Rates per Child.	Receipts from Government Grants and School Board Rates per Child.			Average Expenditure per Child.			
	Government Grants.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	School Board Rates.	Endowments and other Sources.			Total Expenditure.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1875..	1,148,716	719,779	1,118,090	405,475	152,723	*3,577,692	3,625,421	0	14	3	1	13	4	
1876..	1,353,010	791,557	1,240,421	542,506	160,091	4,119,323	4,161,561	0	16	2	1	15	7	
1877..	1,550,182	826,560	1,364,073	658,594	177,779	4,577,188	4,627,131	0	17	7	1	16	10	
1878..	1,851,675	813,897	1,495,062	778,791	214,116	5,153,541	5,179,300	0	18	11	1	17	3	
1879..	2,144,201	798,503	1,583,121	844,369	240,929	5,606,123	5,598,924	1	0	1	1	17	7	
1880..	2,311,881	773,149	1,641,782	931,237	268,300	5,926,349	5,945,739	1	0	7	1	17	8	
1881..	2,506,503	759,258	1,724,108	935,300	291,370	6,216,539	6,199,754	1	1	0	1	17	11	
1882..	2,594,382	754,974	1,805,969	999,918	290,067	6,445,310	6,446,738	1	0	11	1	17	6	
1883..	2,770,185	746,285	1,886,327	1,037,655	295,397	6,735,849	6,717,975	1	1	5	1	17	9	
1884..	2,902,260	762,645	1,971,222	1,127,463	300,325	7,063,915	7,070,809	1	1	8	1	18	0	
1885..	3,136,002	786,852	2,014,674	1,347,087	324,915	7,609,530	7,578,022	1	3	5	1	19	7	
1886..	3,285,016	772,577	2,046,001	1,306,680	339,311	7,840,575	7,847,304	1	3	11	2	0	1	
1887..	3,408,729	773,256	2,057,970	1,428,342	364,562	8,032,859	8,039,487	1	4	1	2	0	0	
1888..	3,526,119	774,810	2,091,939	1,478,847	369,507	8,241,612	8,247,037	1	4	4	2	0	1	
1889..	3,655,367	779,132	2,138,264	1,483,702	394,759	8,451,224	8,417,030	1	4	7	2	0	3	
1890..	3,885,490	786,054	2,092,721	1,565,003	384,014	8,713,282	8,694,021	1	5	9	2	1	1	
1891..	4,112,370	807,182	1,978,034	1,720,874	396,278	9,014,738	9,018,340	1	7	2	2	2	1	
1892..	4,817,015	827,879	1,294,332	1,966,576	402,532	9,309,284	9,456,358	1	10	9	2	2	11	

NOTE.—The returns for years previous to 1875 are incomplete.

\* Includes £32,900 not separately distinguished. † Includes £31,738 not separately distinguished.

**School Boards.—Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities for Loans of School Boards in England and Wales and Scotland in each of the years from 1871 to 1892 inclusive.**

**32.** (Compiled from the *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom, and the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales, and of the Accountant to the Scotch Education Department.*)

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.*			SCOTLAND.†			GREAT BRITAIN.‡		
	Income.¶	Expendi- ture.¶	Loans out- standing.	Income.¶	Expendi- ture.¶	Loans out- standing.	Income.¶	Expendi- ture.¶	Loans out- standing.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871..	72,348	34,562	—	—	—	—	72,348	34,562	—
1872..	250,074	279,673	Not stated.	—	—	—	250,074	279,673	—
1873..	1,257,833	1,174,985	—	£25,212	£27,137	—	1,283,045	1,202,122	—
1874..	2,019,756	1,958,065	2,464,656	333,887	327,981	Not stated.	2,353,643	2,286,046	—
1875..	2,332,260	2,276,446	3,900,606	927,377	901,320	—	3,259,637	3,177,766	—
1876..	2,875,372	2,920,533	5,461,076	1,474,400	1,583,035	1,169,034	4,349,773	4,503,568	6,630,110
1877..	3,525,854	3,412,900	7,223,975	1,317,122	1,456,026	1,585,293	4,842,976	4,868,926	8,809,268
1878..	3,633,309	3,744,528	8,096,410	1,306,580	1,257,846	1,911,833	4,939,889	5,002,374	10,608,243
1879..	3,702,438	3,700,734	9,946,013	1,208,202	1,209,891	2,149,348	4,910,640	4,910,625	12,095,961
1880..	3,772,218	3,686,861	10,976,805	1,082,974	1,073,520	2,232,742	4,855,192	4,760,381	13,209,547
1881..	3,985,510	3,839,589	11,898,576	1,086,467	1,030,409	2,307,370	5,071,977	4,869,992	14,205,946
1882..	4,295,322	4,217,580	12,816,387	1,074,231	1,083,293	2,356,513	5,369,553	5,300,873	15,172,900
1883..	4,451,060	4,530,242	13,666,438	1,172,491	1,118,077	2,470,384	5,623,551	5,648,319	16,136,822
1884..	5,205,075	5,131,376	14,837,726	1,224,719	1,205,444	2,584,109	6,429,794	6,336,820	17,421,835
1885..	5,623,614	5,594,158	16,036,094	1,242,436	1,253,331	2,686,434	6,871,050	6,847,989	18,722,524
1886..	5,396,902	5,408,645	16,745,563	1,341,262	1,328,425	2,835,054	6,738,164	6,737,070	19,580,617
1887..	5,270,717	5,205,962	17,153,153	1,426,905	1,406,044	2,993,299	6,607,622	6,612,006	20,151,452
1888..	5,383,810	5,343,636	17,549,267	1,439,703	1,474,579	3,125,236	6,823,513	6,818,215	20,674,503
1889..	5,708,869	5,612,123	18,138,119	1,474,785	1,447,885	3,173,418	7,183,656	7,060,068	21,311,537
1890..	5,986,484	6,009,461	18,518,098	1,548,859	1,498,546	3,324,495	7,535,343	7,508,007	21,843,193
1891..	6,636,556	6,554,256	19,138,853	1,652,891	1,651,490	3,436,827	8,289,247	8,205,746	22,675,680
1892..	7,258,740	7,134,388	20,034,632	1,713,357	1,677,929	3,548,559	8,572,097	8,512,317	23,583,191

\* Years ended 29th of September. † Years ended 15th of May.

‡ For twelve months ended in each year.

§ For the period from the first election of Boards to 15th of May, 1873. ¶ Including Loans raised.

¶ Including Repayment of Loans and Interest.

**Paupers and Poor Relief.—Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief, and Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in each of the 33. undermentioned Years and Periods.**

(Compiled from the Reports of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, of the Local Government Boards for England and Ireland, and of the Scotch Board of Supervision).

**A.—ENGLAND AND WALES.**

	Adult Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	146,097	748,725	894,822	4.7	5,846,064	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860-64	168,674	779,337	948,011	4.7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865-69	158,454	808,621	962,075	4.5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870-74	147,020	804,879	951,699	4.2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875-79	98,215	664,761	752,976	3.1	7,543,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880-84	103,904	688,814	787,118	3.0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885-89	99,974	688,353	788,357	2.8	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 0
Years (ended Lady Day)—							
1887	102,562	698,474	796,036	2.9	8,176,768	10 5 5	0 5 11
1888	102,715	697,769	800,484	2.9	8,440,821	10 10 11	0 6 1
1889	98,817	696,800	795,617	2.9	8,866,477	10 10 4	0 5 11
1890	92,118	683,099	775,217	2.7	8,454,345	10 17 7	0 5 11
1891	90,568	669,162	759,730	2.6	8,643,318	11 7 6	0 6 0
1892	92,465	652,292	744,757	2.6	8,847,678	11 17 7	0 6 1
1893	100,018	658,758	758,776	2.6	*	*	*

**B.—SCOTLAND.**

	Registered and Casual Poor.	Depen- dents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	84,117	38,441	122,558	4.2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860-64	82,050	43,258	125,338	4.2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865-69	81,772	49,237	131,009	4.3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870-74	77,902	45,511	123,413	3.7	855,853	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875-79	66,062	37,114	103,176	2.9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880-84	63,989	36,858	100,817	2.7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885-89	61,635	35,048	96,683	2.4	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
Years (ended 14th May)—							
1887	62,054	35,538	97,642	2.5	899,135	9 4 2	0 4 6
1888	61,911	35,157	97,068	2.4	887,867	9 2 11	0 4 5
1889	61,187	34,455	95,642	2.4	882,836	9 4 8	0 4 4
1890	60,600	33,303	93,903	2.3	874,339	9 6 3	0 4 4
1891	59,760	32,192	91,952	2.3	850,458	9 11 6	0 4 4
1892	59,454	32,120	91,574	2.3	912,838	9 19 4	0 4 6
1893	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

**C.—IRELAND.**

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	61,393	1,307	62,700	1.0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860-64	49,335	4,588	53,923	0.9	839,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865-69	53,413	12,727	66,140	1.1	768,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870-74	47,767	24,610	72,377	1.3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875-79	46,240	32,615	78,855	1.5	951,433	12 1 4	0 3 6
1880-84	52,145	56,227	108,372	2.1	1,128,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885-89	46,627	64,616	111,243	2.3	1,054,116	9 9 6	0 4 4
Years (ended Lady Day)—							
1887	46,462	76,848	123,300	2.5	1,069,845	8 13 6	0 4 4
1888	46,575	65,335	111,910	2.3	1,031,617	9 4 4	0 4 3
1889	45,311	63,374	108,685	2.3	1,022,753	9 8 2	0 4 3
1890	44,268	62,286	106,554	2.2	1,029,708	9 13 3	0 4 4
1891	42,282	62,121	104,403	2.2	1,041,980	9 19 7	0 4 5
1892	41,629	61,975	103,604	2.2	1,054,514	10 3 7	0 4 6
1893	†41,344	†58,800	†100,144	2.2	*	*	*

\* Cannot be given. † Approximate.

**Criminal Offenders.**—Number committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted in each Division of the United Kingdom in each year from 1885 to 1892, inclusive; with the Annual Average in each quinquennial period from 1860-64 to 1880-84.

**34.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	† Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.
Average of												
1860-4	18,930	14,357	4,544	3,352	2,464	872	5,760	3,266	2,470	28,042	20,087	7,886
1865-9	19,369	14,515	4,853	3,284	2,448	793	4,384	2,581	1,809	26,997	19,494	7,425
1870-4	15,747	11,672	4,084	2,985	2,237	666	4,514	2,556	1,879	23,196	16,465	6,579
1875-9	15,888	12,018	3,831	2,779	2,126	631	4,162	2,325	1,824	22,829	16,469	6,286
1880-4	14,776	11,350	3,386	2,585	1,964	564	4,056	2,124	1,837	21,367	15,438	5,787
Year.												
1885	13,586	10,500	3,029	2,535	1,956	523	2,850	1,573	1,191	18,971	14,029	4,748
1886	13,974	10,686	3,245	2,437	1,838	509	3,028	1,619	1,286	19,439	14,143	5,040
1887	13,292	10,338	2,956	2,357	1,843	577	2,694	1,411	1,114	18,343	13,592	4,587
1888	13,750	10,561	3,126	2,352	1,863	511	2,188	1,220	894	18,290	13,634	4,531
1889	12,099	9,348	2,709	2,250	1,737	499	2,181	1,225	889	16,530	12,310	4,087
1890	11,974	9,242	2,670	2,312	1,825	476	2,061	1,193	817	16,347	12,260	3,963
1891	11,695	9,055	2,585	2,354	1,823	484	2,112	1,255	792	16,161	12,133	3,861
1892	12,216	9,607	2,567	2,252	1,778	491	2,031	1,196	765	16,499	12,581	3,823

\* Exclusive of persons found and detained as insane, but inclusive of persons discharged without trial.

† Exclusive of persons outlawed.

**Police.**—Strength of the Police Force in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

**35.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Strength of Police Force in			Years (con- tinued).	Strength of Police Force in		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1870.....	26,441	2,967	14,007	1886....	36,447	3,824	13,957
1875.....	29,460	3,075	12,352	1887....	36,912	3,892	13,977
1880.....	31,488	3,484	12,579	1888....	37,296	3,986	13,984
1882.....	33,173	3,562	14,772	1889....	37,957	4,088	13,951
1883.....	34,488	3,659	15,819	1890....	39,221	4,108	13,921
1884.....	34,999	3,747	14,902	1891....	39,673	4,228	13,840
1885.....	35,608	3,782	14,134	1892....	40,596	4,400	13,630

**Army.**—Average Strength of the Regular Army at Home and Abroad in each of the undermentioned years.

**36.** (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the General Annual Returns of the British Army.)

Years.	OFFICERS.			NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			OFFICERS AND MEN.		
	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
1862....	4,274	5,847	10,121	85,398	127,320	212,718	89,672	133,167	222,839
1865....	4,457	6,372	10,829	80,045	118,008	198,048	84,502	124,875	208,877
1870....	4,822	4,806	9,627	84,848	85,969	170,817	89,670	90,774	180,444
1875....	4,891	3,691	8,082	92,802	83,785	176,587	97,193	87,476	184,669
1880....	4,044	3,773	7,817	87,843	93,325	181,169	91,887	97,099	188,986
1881....	3,954	3,658	7,612	87,992	93,194	181,186	91,946	96,852	188,798
1882....	3,818	3,518	7,336	90,477	91,416	181,893	94,295	94,984	189,229
1883....	3,714	3,479	7,193	86,857	88,421	174,778	90,071	91,900	181,971
1884....	3,578	3,519	7,097	86,416	89,491	175,907	89,994	93,010	183,004
1885....	3,248	3,827	7,075	88,331	102,658	190,989	91,579	106,485	198,064
1886....	3,556	3,662	7,218	94,501	102,086	196,587	98,057	105,748	203,805
1887....	3,758	3,513	7,271	103,009	99,294	202,303	106,767	102,807	209,574
1888....	3,778	3,549	7,322	103,140	100,643	203,783	106,913	104,192	211,105
1889....	3,899	3,589	7,488	102,057	100,753	202,810	105,956	104,842	210,298
1890....	3,896	3,631	7,527	101,772	98,922	200,694	105,668	103,553	209,221
1891....	3,676	3,738	7,414	100,984	101,101	202,085	104,860	104,839	209,699
1892....	3,878	3,775	7,653	102,237	108,650	205,887	106,115	107,425	213,540



**Army, Distribution of.**—Distribution of the Establishments of each Branch of the Regular Army, the Establishments being those upon which the Estimates for 1898-94 were based.

(Compiled from the Army Estimates, 1893-94.)

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	West India and Colonial Corps.	Army Service and Ordnance Store Corps, &c.	Medical Staff Corps.	TOTAL.
<b>HOME—</b>								
Regimental Establishments .....	10,809	12,011	5,320	61,905	..	4,265	1,941	109,643
Depôts, Military Police, &c. ....	1,490	5,992	167	5,780	..	130	..	
Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces	171	1,138	167	5,253	..	..	20	
<b>Total for Home .....</b>	<b>12,470</b>	<b>19,141</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>72,938</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>116,392</b>
<b>INDIA .....</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>53,698</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>72,858</b>
<b>EGYPT .....</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,993</b>
<b>Gibraltar .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,902</b>
<b>Malta .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>8,945</b>
<b>Cyprus .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>West and South Africa, St. Helena, and Mauritius .....</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5,580</b>
<b>Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6,213</b>
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,477</b>
<b>Bermuda and the West Indies .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4,288</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Duties .....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,157</b>	<b>37,521</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>147,230</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>224,258</b>

**Indian Army.**—Established Strength of each Branch of the Native Army in British India for the Official Year 1891-92.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for British India.")

	Artillery.	Body Guard.	Cavalry.	Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.	Total.
<b>BENGAL—</b>						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	25	2	256	56	598	937
Natives: All Ranks	2,926	120	16,425	1,368	62,154	82,993
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>83,930</b>
<b>MADRAS—</b>						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	—	2	36	57	288	383
Natives: All Ranks	231	3	2,064	1,581	28,001	31,880
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>28,289</b>	<b>32,263</b>
<b>BOMBAY—</b>						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	8	1	71	35	234	349
Natives: All Ranks	600	70	4,496	867	22,256	28,229
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>22,490</b>	<b>28,638</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR INDIA—</b>						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	33	5	363	148	1,120	1,669
Natives: All Ranks	757	193	22,985	8,816	112,411	143,162
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>23,348</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>113,531</b>	<b>144,831</b>

**Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.**—Statement showing the Strength of each Arm in the Year 1892.

(Compiled from the Army Estimates and the General Annual Return of the British Army.)

FORCES.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	All Others.	Total.	Total for 1891.
<b>a) ARMY RESERVE—</b>							
(a) Class I. ....	5,544	8,057	1,887	57,130	3,977	76,595	68,421
(a) *Class II. ....	—	—	—	—	—	279	512
<b>b) MILITIA (including Militia Reserve)—</b>							
Number Enrolled .....	—	16,019	2,234	97,914	1,185	116,352	112,201
Present at Training .....	—	13,732	1,898	83,078	1,121	99,829	96,576
<b>(b) CHANNEL ISLANDS</b>							
MILITIA .....	Not separately stated.					3,412	3,361
(b) MALTA MILITIA .....						1,189	1,063
<b>(b) YEOMANRY CAVALRY—</b>							
Number Enrolled .....	10,579	—	—	—	—	10,579	10,710
<b>(c) VOLUNTEERS—</b>							
Number Enrolled .....	1250	41,415	13,080	169,245	11,483	225,423	222,046
Efficients .....	1196	39,834	12,587	163,302	11,383	217,302	214,197

\* Including enrolled pensioners.

† Light Horse.

‡ Medical Staff Corps.

(a) At 1st January, 1893.

(b) At the dates of Inspections.

(c) At 1st November, 1892.

**Army, Cost of.—Abstract of the Army Estimates for the Financial Years 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94.**

**40.***(Compiled from the Army Estimates for the respective years).*

1891-92.		1892-93.		VOTES.	1893-94.	
*Net Esti- mate.	Gross Esti- mate.	*Net Esti- mate.	Gross Esti- mate.		Gross Esti- mate.	*Net Esti- mate.
£	£	£	£		£	£
	194,726		199,679	<i>Regular Forces.</i>		
	5,516,700		5,520,030	Pay, &c., of General Staff .....	201,897	
				Regimental Pay and Allowances .....	5,648,000	
	507,245		526,496	Other Charges, including wages of Supply, Transport, and Ordnance Store subordinate establishments .....	541,027	
	58,034		57,985	Chaplain's Department .....	58,752	
	28,580		29,335	Military Law, and Staff of Military Prisons .....	29,484	
	529,015		605,525	Army Reserve, Pay of .....	660,740	
5,632,700	6,834,300	5,635,000	6,939,000	<b>Total</b> .....	7,139,900	5,876,400
292,800	294,700	290,100	291,500	<i>Medical Establishments, Pay, &amp;c.</i> .....	289,550	288,200
				<i>Auxiliary Forces.</i>		
540,000	551,300	535,000	547,500	Militia Pay and Allowances .....	573,300	560,000
74,400	74,410	74,400	74,410	Yeomanry Cavalry ditto .....	74,410	74,400
761,000	761,300	761,500	781,800	Volunteer Corps ditto .....	786,300	786,000
1,375,400	1,387,010	1,390,900	1,408,710	<b>Total</b> .....	1,434,010	1,420,400
631,700	671,200	639,700	676,200	<i>Transport and Remounts</i> .....	658,000	622,000
				<i>Provisions and Clothing.</i>		
2,605,000	2,632,000	2,645,000	2,677,000	Provisions, Forage, and other supplies .....	2,662,400	2,622,400
820,600	1,180,200	820,600	1,168,700	Clothing Services and Establishments .....	1,143,700	790,600
3,425,600	3,798,200	3,465,600	3,845,700	<b>Total</b> .....	3,806,100	3,413,000
1,847,100	2,336,400	1,847,000	2,235,000	<i>Warlike Stores, Supply and Repair of</i> .....	2,140,400	1,827,400
716,700	754,782	802,100	837,720	<i>Works, Buildings, and Repairs, Cost of</i> .....	845,525	789,600
				<i>Other Effective Services.</i>		
112,500	177,411	113,500	174,947	Military Education Establishments .....	175,202	114,400
160,295	167,945	122,300	128,900	Miscellaneous Effective Charges .....	132,720	126,390
258,505	258,562	257,800	257,820	War Office, Salaries, &c. ....	257,820	257,800
531,800	603,918	493,600	561,667	<b>Total</b> .....	565,742	498,590
14,453,300	16,680,490	14,564,000	16,790,497	<b>TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES</b> .....	16,879,227	14,736,500
				<i>Non-Effective Services.</i>		
1,551,100	1,853,632	1,527,700	1,836,953	Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c. ....	1,844,899	1,524,200
1,380,800	1,856,207	1,385,400	1,863,300	Ditto ditto for Men, &c. ....	1,869,767	1,385,400
160,100	160,178	154,100	154,212	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances .....	156,758	156,700
17,545,300	20,550,507	17,631,200	20,644,962	<b>TOTAL EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES</b> .....	20,750,651	17,802,800

\* Deducting Appropriations in Aid. For 1893-94 these include £249,500 Contributions from Colonial Revenues in aid of Military Expenditure, £87,000 from the Egyptian Government on account of maintenance of British troops in Egypt, and £805,000 from Indian Government on account of Home Effective Charges for forces serving in India.

**Navy, Ships in Commission.**—Number of Vessels of each Class expected to be in Commission on the 1st of November, 1893.

**41.**

(Compiled from the *Navy Estimates*, 1893-94.)

Class of Ships.	Number in Commission.	Class of Ships—Continued.	Number in Commission.
<b>STEAM SHIPS.</b>		<b>STEAM SHIPS—Continued—</b>	
<i>Armour-Plated—</i>		Brought forward .....	207
Battle Ships, 1st Class .....	10	<i>Unarmoured Ships, Continued—</i>	
" 2nd " .....	7	Coast Guard Tenders .....	5
" 3rd " .....	8	Torpedo Depot Ship .....	1
Coast Defence Ships .....	5	Royal Yachts .....	4
Cruisers, 1st Class .....	11	Total Steam Ships .....	217
<i>Unarmoured Ships—</i>		<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>	
Cruisers, 2nd Class .....	10	Training Vessels .....	7
" 3rd " .....	35	Miscellaneous Vessels .....	2
Sloops .....	12	Coast Guard Tenders .....	18
Gun Vessels .....	4	Total Sailing Vessels .....	27
Gunboats .....	46	<b>STATIONARY SHIPS.</b>	
Torpedo Gunboats .....	5	Flag, Receiving, Steam Reserve, and	
Torpedo Boats, 1st Class .....	14	Store Ships .....	14
Special Service Vessels .....	19	Training and Drill Ships .....	21
Torpedo Ram .....	1	Total .....	35
Despatch Vessels .....	2		
Surveying Vessels .....	8		
Troop and Store Ships .....	10		
Carried forward .....	207	Total No. of Vessels in Commission ..	279

**Seamen, Marines, Naval Reserves, &c.**—Numbers provided for in the Estimates for 1893-94.

**42.**

(Compiled from the *Navy Estimates*, 1893-94.)

<b>FLEET—SERVICE AFLOAT.</b>		Nos.	<b>MARINES—Continued.</b>	Ncs.
(Including Indian Troop Ships).			<i>Artillery—</i>	
Flag Officers .....	14		Officers .....	89
Commissioned Officers .....	*2,712		Serjeants .....	183
Subordinate Officers .....	597		Rank and File, Buglers, &c. ....	2,402
Naval Cadets and Engineer Students ..	408		Total Artillery .....	2,674
Warrant Officers .....	1,004		<i>Light Infantry—</i>	
Petty Officers and Seamen .....	43,684		Officers .....	259
Boys, including 3,700 in Training Ships ..	8,294		Serjeants .....	727
Total .....	56,708		Rank and File, Musicians, &c. ....	11,139
<b>COAST GUARD SERVICE ON SHORE.</b>			Total Infantry .....	12,125
Commissioned Officers .....	89		Depôt (Officers, 9; Serjeants, &c., 30) ..	39
Warrant Officers .....	232		Total, as shown above .....	14,838
Petty Officers, Seamen, &c. ....	3,879		Head Quarters Staff .....	12
Total .....	4,200		Royal Marine Divisions (Paymasters and Barrackmasters), and other Services ..	155
Other Services, Officers and Men .....	881		Total Marines .....	15,005
<b>MARINES.</b>			<b>RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES.</b>	
Afloat .....	Officers. Men.		<i>Royal Naval Reserve—</i>	
On Shore .....	103 7,773	7,876	Officers .....	1,110
	254 6,708	6,962	Men .....	22,900
Total .....		14,838	Total .....	24,010
			Seamen and Marine Pensioners' Reserve ..	†3,010
			Total Reserves and Auxiliary Forces ..	27,020

\* Including Chaplains.

† In addition to this number, all Pensioners under 55 years of age are liable to be called up for service in case of war, or on any emergency.

# NAVY ESTIMATES.

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**Cost of the Navy—Ships, Seamen, and Marines.**—Abstract of the Navy Estimates for 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94.

**43.**

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates for the respective years.)

1891-92.		1892-93.		VOTES.	1893-94.	
*Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.	*Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.		Gross Estimate.	*Net Estimate.
£	£	£	£		£	£
	2,588,551		2,661,194	<i>Pay of Seamen, Coast Guard, and Marines—</i>		
	66,411		78,635	Pay of Seamen, Officers and Men ..	2,749,536	
	189,155		190,291	„ of Boys on Service and under Instruction .....	79,777	
				„ of Coast Guard .....	190,180	
	224,273		233,239	Special Allowances (Good Conduct Pay, &c.), and other purposes—		
	—		7,329	for the Fleet and Coast Guard ..	237,719	
	3,068,390		3,170,688	One day's pay extra for the Fleet—		
	467,069		477,311	Leap Year—payable in 1892-93 ..	—	
	20,307		19,315	Total .....	3,257,212	
	9,012		12,275	Royal Marines, Afloat and on Shore	491,889	
				Royal Marine Divisions .....	19,130	
				Recruiting Expenses .....	13,350	
3,404,000	3,564,778	3,520,000	3,679,589	Total for Wages, &c. ..	3,781,581	3,620,800
1,145,800	1,475,052	1,215,700	1,563,472	<i>Victualling and Clothing for the Navy</i>	1,612,023	1,260,700
122,700	142,330	125,000	150,530	<i>Medical Establishments and Services..</i>	158,690	133,000
11,700	11,715	11,400	11,429	<i>Martial Law .....</i>	10,915	10,900
75,500	96,516	75,800	98,204	<i>Educational Services .....</i>	103,797	80,500
61,300	72,167	60,000	70,600	<i>Scientific Services .....</i>	70,593	59,300
	143,111		154,754	<i>Royal Naval Reserves, &amp;c.—</i>		
	3,340		3,340	Royal Naval Reserve .....	168,754	
	6,685		1,000	Seamen and Marine Pensioners Reserve .....	3,000	
				Naval Artillery Volunteers .....	231	
153,100	153,136	159,000	159,094	Total .....	172,035	172,000
	1,575,697		1,673,491	<i>Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &amp;c.—</i>		
	211,723		222,821	Wages, &c. : Dockyards at Home..	1,601,080	
	2,077,600		1,854,500	Ditto, Naval Yards Abroad .....	225,626	
	809,555		750,960	Naval Stores for Dockyards, &c.,		
	131,604		134,290	including Coal for Steam Vessels	1,893,000	
	298,891		368,193	<i>Contract Work—</i>		
	60,350		60,000	Machinery for Ships .....	602,375	
	—		15,567	Ship Building and Repairs .....	334,730	
4,875,300	5,165,420	4,771,000	5,079,812	Gun Mountings and Machinery for		
1,523,700	1,595,310	1,398,700	1,448,700	Shore Establishments .....	288,969	
417,600	424,900	448,000	460,000	Reserve of Merchant Cruisers .....	22,000	
140,400	149,709	148,000	157,325	Interest on Advances under Naval		
221,100	229,620	227,800	236,320	Defence Act .....	57,536	
12,157,200	13,080,653	12,160,400	13,115,075	Total .....	5,025,306	4,719,000
779,200	792,159	764,200	777,132	<i>Naval Armaments .....</i>	1,365,200	1,315,200
924,700	948,280	941,600	965,133	<i>Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at</i>		
319,200	319,728	313,700	314,171	Home and Abroad .....	389,000	380,000
34,800	69,800	60,300	95,300	<i>Miscellaneous Effective Services .....</i>	169,365	160,100
14,215,100	15,210,620	14,240,200	15,266,811	<i>Salaries, &amp;c., of Admiralty Office ....</i>	239,520	231,000
				Total for Effective Services	13,098,030	12,142,500
				Half Pay, Reserved, & Retired Pay	781,660	768,700
				Pensions, Gratuities, and Compa-		
				sionate Allowances .....	979,924	956,400
				Civil Pensions and Gratuities .....	312,760	312,200
				Additional Naval Force in Australian		
				Waters—annuity payable for .....	95,300	60,300
				GRAND TOTAL .....	15,267,674	14,240,100

\* Deducting Appropriations in Aid.

NOTE.—The “Naval Defence Act, 1889,” provides that certain vessels of which the class, tonnage, and armament are scheduled are, as far as practicable, to be built, armed, and completed for sea by the 1st April, 1894, at a total cost of £21,500,000. £10,000,000, to be met by equal annual payments from the Consolidated Fund, is to be spent upon work to be done by contract, and the remaining £11,500,000 is to be a charge upon the Navy Votes. Only the estimated expenditure on account of the latter item is included, therefore, in the above table, the provision under this head for 1892-93 being £2,217,471 for construction and £300,000 for armament, and for 1893-94 £1,331,572 for construction and £458,000 for armament.

**Agriculture.**—Total Cultivated Area and Acreage under the various Classes of Crops, &c., in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

**44.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns" of Great Britain and Ireland.

	1881.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cultivated Area .....	47,646,112	47,667,274	47,898,495	47,874,369	47,931,140	48,179,473	47,979,693
Acreage under—							
Corn Crops .....	10,654,697	10,826,518	10,015,355	9,735,400	9,637,354	9,443,509	9,171,180
Green Crops .....	4,803,211	4,708,934	4,765,283	4,716,679	4,541,760	4,510,653	4,462,755
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under rotation .....	6,384,172	6,371,799	6,740,113	6,026,946	6,188,502	6,015,037	5,916,349
Permanent Pasture or Grass, not broken up in rotation, exclusive of heath or mountain land .....	24,767,767	25,288,520	25,616,071	26,698,739	26,816,092	27,567,128	27,700,331
Flax .....	153,624	100,262	110,639	133,904	116,192	76,477	63,715
Hops .....	64,943	63,016	71,327	63,709	57,724	56,145	57,565
Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land .....	817,698	803,225	579,707	498,992	531,010	461,402	536,908
Orchards—Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees .....	†184,865	†190,710	†197,539	†202,234	†199,397	†209,996	*—
Market Gardens .....	†46,604	†53,065	†59,473	†62,666	†69,620	†81,368	*—
Nursery Gardens for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c. ....	†12,260	†12,466	†12,594	†12,478	†12,649	†12,883	*—
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations .....	2,787,003	2,789,645	2,787,747	2,787,962	2,887,380	3,006,129	*—

NOTE.—The total area of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, is 77,642,099 acres.

\* Information not yet available. † For Great Britain only, the acreage of Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Gardens in Ireland not being ascertained. ‡ Including acreage under Small Fruit in Great Britain, not included in previous years.

**Live Stock.**—Number of each description of Live Stock in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

**45.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain.")

	1881.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses, including Ponies—							
Used solely for the purpose of Agriculture in Great Britain .....	986,924	995,073	976,154	981,130	981,753	1,022,936	1,012,867
Unbroken Horses and Mares kept solely for breeding in Great Britain .....	438,014	415,523	432,635	447,253	439,636	465,467	511,660
Horses used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses in Ireland .....	489,458	478,912	491,147	499,330	515,188	528,576	545,190
Total of Horses .....	*1,923,619	*1,898,745	*1,909,200	*1,936,925	*1,945,386	*2,026,170	*2,079,587
Cattle							
Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf .....	3,677,395	3,724,528	3,965,512	3,946,259	3,814,593	4,117,707	4,014,055
Other Cattle—							
Two years of age and above .....	2,412,000	2,234,777	2,419,624	2,526,419	2,369,501	2,473,908	2,683,415
Under two years of age .....	3,815,618	4,138,638	4,483,624	4,167,282	4,088,671	4,762,171	4,510,064
Total of Cattle .....	9,905,013	10,097,943	10,868,760	10,639,960	10,272,765	11,348,686	11,207,554
Sheep—							
One year old and above .....	18,274,059	17,966,187	18,717,058	18,213,412	18,148,352	20,614,807	19,760,066
Under one year old .....	9,622,214	10,381,373	11,369,142	11,188,838	11,336,422	12,919,181	12,014,766
Total of Sheep .....	27,896,273	28,347,560	30,086,200	29,401,750	29,484,774	33,533,988	31,774,832
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers .....	3,149,173	3,986,427	3,686,623	3,720,957	3,905,865	4,272,764	3,278,030

\* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

**Acreage and Stock, Details of.**—Total Area, Acreage under each description of Crop, &c., and number of each description of Live Stock in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year 1893, compared with the corresponding particulars for 1883.

**46.**

*(Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain.")*

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands).	
	1883.	1893.	1883.	1893.	1883.	1893.	1883.	1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<b>TOTAL AREA.....</b>	<b>37,238,665</b>	<b>37,238,665</b>	<b>19,453,843</b>	<b>19,453,843</b>	<b>20,706,258</b>	<b>20,706,258</b>	<b>77,642,099</b>	<b>77,642,099</b>
<b>Acreage under Cereals—</b>								
Wheat.....	2,544,990	1,853,431	68,172	44,093	94,802	54,988	2,713,282	1,955,213
Barley or Bere ..	2,046,443	1,868,535	245,548	211,644	184,015	163,984	2,486,137	2,251,293
Oats .....	1,929,432	2,155,238	1,045,949	1,016,518	1,380,871	1,248,860	4,370,076	4,435,944
Rye .....	42,875	48,687	7,393	7,242	7,250	13,455	58,082	69,526
Beans .....	424,954	230,979	22,980	13,975	10,250	3,280	458,440	248,304
Peas .....	237,849	209,437	1,590	1,042	937	326	240,501	210,900
<b>Total of Cereals</b>	<b>7,226,543</b>	<b>6,861,225</b>	<b>1,892,182</b>	<b>1,294,514</b>	<b>1,678,125</b>	<b>1,489,393</b>	<b>10,326,518</b>	<b>9,171,180</b>
<b>Green Crops—</b>								
Potatoes .....	374,661	390,577	168,794	137,244	806,664	723,536	1,859,726	1,262,674
Turnips & Swedes ..	1,538,619	1,495,480	490,307	479,755	308,767	302,820	2,346,216	2,296,473
Mangold .....	828,407	346,027	1,530	982	37,908	47,025	363,811	394,543
Cabbage, Kohl, Rabi, and Rape ..	140,673	147,935	5,429	8,267	41,489	46,897	187,685	203,270
Vetches and other Green Crops ..	388,642	266,241	17,517	14,398	37,425	33,249	446,406	315,795
<b>Total of Green Crops</b>	<b>2,771,002</b>	<b>2,646,260</b>	<b>683,577</b>	<b>640,646</b>	<b>1,230,253</b>	<b>1,153,527</b>	<b>4,708,934</b>	<b>4,462,755</b>
<b>Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation—</b>								
For Hay .....	2,393,918	{ 1,664,870	{ 1,502,004	{ 382,138	{ 1,981,101	{ 642,056	{ 6,371,799	{ 2,701,846
Not for Hay ..		{ 1,328,236		{ 1,194,386		{ 658,112		{ 3,214,503
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,393,918</b>	<b>2,993,106</b>	<b>1,502,004</b>	<b>1,576,524</b>	<b>1,981,101</b>	<b>1,300,168</b>	<b>6,371,799</b>	<b>5,916,349</b>
<b>Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation—</b>								
For Hay .....	13,874,085	{ 4,105,927	{ 1,191,288	{ 164,553	{ 10,191,118	{ 1,625,108	{ 25,288,520	{ 5,808,011
Not for Hay ..		{ 11,020,857		{ 1,201,230		{ 9,650,736		{ 21,897,370
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,874,085</b>	<b>15,126,784</b>	<b>1,191,288</b>	<b>1,365,783</b>	<b>10,191,118</b>	<b>11,175,844</b>	<b>25,288,520</b>	<b>27,700,381</b>
<b>Flax .....</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>95,935</b>	<b>67,444</b>	<b>100,262</b>	<b>68,715</b>
<b>Hops .....</b>	<b>63,016</b>	<b>57,564</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>68,016</b>	<b>57,565</b>
<b>Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land .....</b>	<b>757,281</b>	<b>506,648</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>24,698</b>	<b>22,038</b>	<b>803,225</b>	<b>536,908</b>
<b>TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA .....</b>	<b>27,595,063</b>	<b>27,753,534</b>	<b>4,790,082</b>	<b>4,890,175</b>	<b>15,151,230</b>	<b>15,208,414</b>	<b>47,667,274</b>	<b>47,979,698</b>
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>Horses for Agricultural purposes ..</b>	<b>851,713</b>	<b>866,859</b>	<b>143,360</b>	<b>146,008</b>	<b>478,912</b>	<b>545,180</b>	<b>1,898,745</b>	<b>2,079,587</b>
<b>Mares for Breeding and Unbroken Horses .....</b>	<b>370,685</b>	<b>454,294</b>	<b>44,838</b>	<b>57,366</b>				
<b>† Total Horses .....</b>	<b>1,222,398</b>	<b>1,321,153</b>	<b>198,198</b>	<b>203,374</b>				
<b>Cattle—Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf .....</b>	<b>1,910,900</b>	<b>2,121,708</b>	<b>395,182</b>	<b>432,016</b>	<b>1,401,672</b>	<b>1,441,175</b>	<b>3,724,528</b>	<b>4,014,055</b>
<b>Other Cattle—Two years of age and above .....</b>	<b>1,116,558</b>	<b>1,300,416</b>	<b>252,362</b>	<b>279,826</b>	<b>861,237</b>	<b>1,097,483</b>	<b>2,234,777</b>	<b>2,683,415</b>
<b>Do, under 2 years .....</b>	<b>1,841,004</b>	<b>2,060,543</b>	<b>446,773</b>	<b>505,267</b>	<b>1,833,112</b>	<b>1,925,368</b>	<b>4,183,638</b>	<b>4,610,084</b>
<b>Total Cattle .....</b>	<b>4,868,462</b>	<b>5,482,667</b>	<b>1,094,317</b>	<b>1,218,009</b>	<b>4,096,021</b>	<b>4,464,026</b>	<b>10,097,943</b>	<b>11,207,554</b>
<b>Sheep—One year old and above ..</b>	<b>11,395,600</b>	<b>12,323,844</b>	<b>4,553,067</b>	<b>4,710,895</b>	<b>1,984,612</b>	<b>2,681,006</b>	<b>17,996,187</b>	<b>19,760,056</b>
<b>Do, under 1 year ..</b>	<b>6,780,310</b>	<b>7,578,326</b>	<b>2,339,294</b>	<b>2,662,269</b>	<b>1,234,436</b>	<b>1,740,587</b>	<b>10,381,373</b>	<b>12,014,768</b>
<b>Total Sheep ..</b>	<b>18,175,910</b>	<b>19,902,170</b>	<b>6,892,361</b>	<b>7,373,164</b>	<b>3,219,098</b>	<b>4,421,593</b>	<b>28,347,560</b>	<b>31,774,824</b>
<b>Pigs .....</b>	<b>2,461,159</b>	<b>1,994,132</b>	<b>156,598</b>	<b>119,398</b>	<b>1,351,990</b>	<b>1,152,365</b>	<b>3,904,427</b>	<b>3,278,030</b>

\* Exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land.

† As returned by Occupiers of Land.

; Including 60,698 acres in England and Wales, and 4,789 acres in Scotland under Small Fruit, not returned in 1883.

**Produce of Crops.**—Acreage under the Principal Crops in the United Kingdom\* in each of the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, with the Estimated Total Produce of such Crops and the Average Yield per Acre. [The Acreage and Total Produce are given in thousands—000's omitted.]

47.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Papers Nos. C. 6298 of 1891, C. 6617 of 1892, and C. 6904 of 1893).

CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE.			ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Thousand Acres.			Thousand Bushels.			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat .....	2,479	2,388	2,296	75,994	74,743	60,775	30'66	31'30	26'48
Barley .....	2,294	2,291	2,212	80,794	79,555	76,939	35'23	34'72	34'78
Oats .....	4,124	4,116	4,224	171,295	166,472	168,181	41'54	40'46	39'82
Peas .....	220	205	195	6,313	5,777	5,028	28'71	28'23	25'85
Beans .....	362	359	315	11,860	10,694	7,054	32'77	29'82	22'38
Thousand Tons.									
Potatoes .....	1,310	1,286	1,265	4,622	6,090	5,634	Tons. 3'53	Tons. 4'74	Tons. 4'45
Turnips and Swedes .....	2,243	2,219	2,238	32,002	29,742	31,419	14'27	13'46	14'04
Mangold .....	878	406	413	6,709	7,558	7,428	17'76	18'60	17'99
Hay .....	9,164	8,693	8,768	14,466	12,671	11,516	—	—	—
Thousand Cwts.									
Hops .....	54	56	56	284	437	413	Cwts. 5'26	Cwts. 7'78	Cwts. 7'35

\* Exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

**Prices of Corn and Meat.**—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, per Imperial Quarter, and Average Prices of Butchers' Meat, per stone, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in each year since 1865.

48.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain," &c.)

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF					Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF				
	Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep—Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.		Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep—Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.
1865..	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 21 10	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 6 1½	1879..	s. d. 43 10	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 21 9	s. d. 5 3½	s. d. 6 1½
1866..	49 11	37 5	24 7	5 1	5 1½	1880..	44 4	33 1	23 1	5 8½	6 5
1867..	64 5	40 0	26 0	4 9½	5 0½	1881..	45 4	31 11	21 9	5 3½	6 4½
1868..	63 9	43 0	28 1	4 8½	4 9½	1882..	45 1	31 2	21 10	5 9	6 9
1869..	48 2	39 5	26 0	5 2	5 6½	1883..	41 7	31 10	21 5	5 9½	6 10
1870..	46 10	34 7	22 11	5 1½	5 4	1884..	35 8	30 8	20 3	5 5½	6 1
1871..	56 8	36 2	25 2	5 6½	6 1½	1885..	32 10	30 1	20 7	5 0½	5 4
1872..	57 0	37 5	23 2	5 5½	6 5½	1886..	31 0	26 7	19 0	4 6½	5 8
1873..	58 8	40 5	25 5	6 0½	6 8	1887..	32 6	25 4	16 3	4 1	4 10
1874..	55 8	44 11	28 10	5 10½	5 8½	1888..	31 10	27 10	16 9	4 6½	5 7½
1875..	45 2	38 5	28 8	5 10½	6 6	1889..	29 9	25 10	17 9	4 7½	5 11½
1876..	46 2	35 2	26 3	5 10½	6 8	1890..	31 11	28 8	18 7	4 7	5 10½
1877..	56 9	39 8	25 11	5 9½	6 9	1891..	37 0	28 2	20 0	4 7½	5 6½
1878..	46 5	40 2	24 4	5 9½	6 7½	1892..	30 3	26 2	19 10	*	*

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars to the above for each year since 1800 were given in the 1890 issue of the "Year Book."

\* Information not yet available.

**Allotments and Small Holdings.**—Number of Allotments under 1 Acre detached from Cottages in each of the Years 1873, 1886, and 1890, and Number of Small Holdings of and under 50 Acres in extent in 1890, in each County of England; with similar particulars for the whole of Wales and Scotland.

49.

(Compiled from the Return No. C. 6144 of Session 1890.)

COUNTIES.	Allotments detached from Cottages.					Small Holdings in 1890.					Number of Holdings less than 50 Acres in extent Owned by the Occupier
	1873.	1886.	1890.			Of $\frac{1}{2}$ but under 1 Acre.	Of 1 and up to 5 Acres inclusive.	From 5 to 20 Acres.	From 20 to 50 Acres.		
			Under $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre.	Of $\frac{1}{2}$ but under 1 Acre.	Total.						
ENGLAND.											
Bedford	8,364	12,602	6,942	8,252	15,194	201	1,371	1,112	458	393	
Berks	5,007	8,309	8,659	1,572	10,231	277	1,334	984	506	697	
Buckingham	8,632	12,346	11,347	5,878	17,225	306	1,610	1,157	676	726	
Cambridge	9,696	10,576	4,618	8,810	13,428	611	2,579	2,259	1,115	1,016	
Chester	929	2,603	2,727	512	3,239	452	4,314	4,023	2,140	1,070	
Cornwall	1,762	3,127	2,266	273	2,539	741	4,124	4,381	2,528	1,322	
Cumberland	410	676	1,061	64	1,125	203	1,213	1,536	1,323	843	
Derby	5,628	7,128	10,090	672	10,762	325	3,121	4,465	2,407	996	
Devon	7,063	10,264	8,465	2,005	10,470	1,332	3,796	3,821	2,664	1,925	
Dorset	7,322	9,135	8,229	2,675	10,895	572	1,528	1,348	670	618	
Durham	1,000	4,204	8,739	288	9,077	155	1,392	2,088	979	506	
Essex	8,269	12,228	11,042	1,728	12,770	417	2,166	1,775	1,295	1,132	
Gloucester	7,552	11,144	9,038	5,615	14,653	1,613	4,032	2,575	1,332	2,057	
Hants.	6,712	8,599	9,316	3,298	12,614	755	2,888	2,391	1,061	1,672	
Hereford	997	1,857	1,056	384	1,440	555	1,916	1,744	869	609	
Hertford	5,197	8,316	8,961	1,053	10,014	320	1,333	857	414	581	
Huntingdon	3,376	5,402	2,745	3,235	5,980	212	926	822	364	469	
Kent	4,150	6,613	10,745	915	11,660	508	2,611	2,920	1,778	1,652	
Lancaster	992	3,706	4,228	219	4,447	427	3,746	6,860	5,823	1,713	
Leicester	17,168	18,496	20,434	2,962	23,396	144	1,758	2,450	1,418	722	
Lincoln	7,430	11,710	5,825	10,096	15,921	1,508	7,589	7,950	3,645	4,002	
Middlesex	689	1,844	2,935	163	3,098	205	1,014	952	407	664	
Monmouth	569	767	1,518	284	1,802	430	1,253	1,419	969	633	
Norfolk	6,400	9,130	5,184	6,671	11,855	1,994	4,681	3,489	2,043	1,675	
Northampton	16,447	19,535	17,075	9,154	26,229	269	1,745	1,705	988	741	
Northumberland	968	4,142	2,953	294	3,247	223	1,406	1,436	774	397	
Notts.	11,317	14,795	18,926	2,327	21,253	438	2,168	2,518	1,205	855	
Oxford	9,088	14,062	11,453	6,494	17,947	239	1,819	1,046	557	617	
Rutland	1,252	1,878	1,220	977	2,197	21	247	314	223	80	
Salop	1,002	1,714	1,943	641	2,584	977	3,646	3,699	1,362	1,013	
Somerset	9,503	14,908	13,022	3,455	16,477	2,636	4,848	4,081	2,330	2,874	
Stafford	5,444	6,312	8,972	1,545	10,517	1,236	3,630	4,162	2,135	1,376	
Suffolk	11,664	15,258	8,019	9,639	17,658	858	2,580	1,738	1,179	1,182	
Surrey	1,263	3,153	4,325	941	5,266	268	1,677	1,542	787	1,313	
Sussex	2,782	4,852	6,143	679	6,822	476	2,237	2,168	1,322	1,365	
Warwick	12,794	17,174	11,524	6,207	17,731	252	2,087	2,087	1,149	837	
Westmoreland	52	295	928	22	950	69	549	831	830	365	
Wilts.	15,445	20,760	15,958	7,765	23,723	556	2,321	1,717	904	1,052	
Worcester	4,919	7,322	4,462	5,521	9,983	770	3,468	2,262	1,071	1,197	
York, East Riding	1,781	4,333	1,118	2,082	3,200	564	2,079	1,809	877	621	
York, North Riding	4,731	6,812	5,903	2,577	8,480	384	3,575	3,692	2,021	768	
York, West Riding	6,576	10,704	10,603	2,382	12,985	1,161	7,151	10,864	5,533	3,035	
Total for England	242,542	348,872	310,698	130,326	441,024	25,680	109,528	111,039	62,131	47,531	
Total for Wales	1,726	4,940	6,932	630	7,562	1,672	12,298	13,211	12,480	4,880	
Total for Scotland	2,130	3,974	5,291	1,128	6,419	1,300	22,359	22,122	10,602	3,329	
Total for Great Britain	246,398	357,795	322,921	132,084	455,005	28,652	144,185	151,372	85,213	55,740	

**NOTE.**—From the Return No. 310 of Session 1892, relating to the Acquisition of Land by Local Authorities under the "Allotments Acts" 1887 and 1889, it appears that, at the date of the Return, 56 Rural Sanitary Authorities and 4 County Councils had acquired land for Allotments. In 14 parishes acquisition had been made by purchase, and in 88 by hire under agreement. The total extent of land acquired by these authorities was 1,207 acres, and allotments had been let to 2,891 tenants.

The Return further shows that 518 Rural Sanitary Authorities had not acquired land, the reason in the majority of cases being either that allotments were already provided voluntarily by the land-owners, or that no representations or applications under the Act had been received.



**Farm Lands Rented and Owned.**—Acreage of Farm Lands returned as Rented or Owned respectively by the Occupiers in each County of England and Wales in 1888 and 1892.

**50.** (Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain" for 1888 and 1892.)

COUNTIES.	Extent of Land Occupied.					
	Acreage Rented and Occupied.		Acreage Owned and Occupied.		Total extent of Land Occupied.	
	In 1888.	In 1892.	In 1888.	In 1892.	In 1888.	In 1892.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bedford	214,420	217,269	45,871	40,270	260,291	257,539
Berks	256,142	258,765	120,882	116,521	376,504	375,286
Buckingham	347,819	346,709	57,658	55,882	405,472	402,591
Cambridge	396,251	408,684	91,785	81,595	488,036	490,279
Chester	497,110	497,920	43,339	42,389	540,449	540,309
Cornwall	530,755	545,615	64,047	58,052	594,802	601,667
Cumberland	505,187	502,231	86,202	80,098	591,389	582,329
Derby	462,023	462,231	49,518	48,119	511,541	510,350
Devon	1,037,083	1,056,967	165,894	156,587	1,202,927	1,213,504
Dorset	439,791	445,221	52,713	45,428	492,504	490,649
Durham	391,321	398,610	42,449	39,552	433,770	438,162
Essex	651,217	650,707	182,586	180,462	833,803	831,169
Gloucester	533,184	540,884	126,058	117,131	659,192	658,015
Hants	498,527	497,703	213,085	215,691	711,612	713,394
Hereford	389,980	391,263	57,306	54,011	447,286	445,274
Hertford	274,761	267,489	66,922	71,981	341,683	339,470
Huntingdon	162,658	178,412	48,030	32,541	210,688	210,953
Kent	600,924	594,675	157,379	165,026	758,303	759,701
Lancaster	751,096	753,575	70,508	70,724	821,599	824,299
Leicester	400,096	406,804	72,986	66,392	473,082	473,196
Lincoln	1,252,093	1,310,403	262,715	211,216	1,514,808	1,521,619
Middlesex	92,851	89,138	21,896	21,973	114,247	111,111
Monmouth	218,613	218,968	26,401	25,639	245,014	244,607
Norfolk	884,011	879,635	21,184	202,781	1,095,195	1,082,416
Northampton	451,971	465,260	108,411	94,234	560,382	559,494
Northumberland	647,218	638,412	69,944	73,150	717,162	711,562
Notts	375,098	385,199	66,326	64,924	454,924	451,525
Oxford	836,141	836,253	78,268	77,896	414,404	414,149
Rutland	75,736	75,751	11,327	11,637	87,063	87,388
Salop	653,839	656,045	66,871	63,602	720,710	719,647
Somerset	763,881	772,872	103,607	92,212	867,488	865,084
Stafford	531,858	537,190	73,807	65,740	605,665	602,930
Suffolk	600,210	592,498	178,275	178,383	778,485	770,881
Surrey	192,198	181,304	104,732	113,064	296,930	294,368
Sussex	512,332	515,951	169,024	168,672	681,356	682,623
Warwick	409,665	421,187	87,237	74,346	496,892	495,533
Westmoreland	226,106	223,193	25,650	27,064	251,756	250,257
Wilts	641,687	634,801	117,421	121,257	759,108	756,058
Worcester	332,505	345,299	70,302	61,187	402,807	404,486
York, East Riding	587,715	593,750	79,777	74,997	667,492	668,747
" North "	788,099	795,475	75,407	69,474	863,506	864,949
" West "	1,082,746	1,080,725	131,410	125,909	1,214,156	1,206,634
Total for England	20,996,808	21,165,043	3,967,675	3,750,161	24,964,483	24,924,204
<b>WALES.</b>						
Anglesey	137,717	130,423	10,291	19,684	148,008	150,107
Brecon	185,004	182,091	20,917	19,584	205,921	201,675
Cardigan	229,869	216,644	52,793	56,096	282,662	272,740
Carmarthen	385,947	381,041	57,464	60,816	443,411	441,857
Carmarvon	177,499	176,714	11,737	16,847	189,236	193,561
Denbigh	242,247	247,152	29,904	25,489	272,151	272,641
Flint	116,532	115,192	11,912	11,017	128,444	126,209
Glamorgan	257,539	260,113	24,912	21,995	282,451	282,108
Merioneth	147,211	150,029	12,243	12,123	159,454	162,152
Montgomery	242,256	249,063	18,979	23,664	261,235	272,727
Pembroke	265,827	269,087	42,250	47,001	308,077	316,088
Radnor	137,910	150,576	22,442	17,362	160,352	167,938
Total for Wales	2,525,552	2,528,125	315,844	331,678	2,841,402	2,859,803
Total for England & Wales	23,522,360	23,693,168	4,283,519	4,080,839	27,805,885	27,784,007

Statement respecting the Ownership of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) based upon the "Domesday Book" of 1876 and Mr. J. Bateman's "Great Landowners."

51.

(From The Hon. G. C. Brodrick's "English Land and English Landlords.")

	Number of Entries in the Domesday Book.	Extent of Lands held.	Gross Annual Value at which the Land was Assessed.
		Acres.	£
Owners of land (total) according to the Domesday Book .....	972,836	33,013,515	99,352,301
Owners of land of less than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book .....	703,289	151,172	29,127,679
Owners of land of more than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book .....	269,547	32,862,343	70,224,622
Owners of more than 3,000 acres of land assessed at more than £3,000 gross annual value, according to Bateman's "Great Landowners" (1,704 persons) .....	† 3,873 (estimated.)	14,287,373	17,144,848 (estimated.)
Owners of land of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres in extent, assessed at not less than £2,000 gross annual value, and of more than 3,000 acres in extent, but assessed at between £2,000 and £3,000 gross annual value .....	† 1,311 (estimated.)	2,018,952	2,858,638
Public Authorities, Trustees of Charities, &c., &c. (which entries are printed in italics in the Domesday Book) .....	14,367	1,449,008	3,622,520 (estimated.)
Owners of more than 1 acre of land and of less than 2,000 acres assessed at less than £2,000 gross annual value .....	† 249,996	15,107,010	46,598,616 (estimated.)
[A few owners of estates of more than 2,000 acres may be included, but in all such cases the land must have been assessed on an average at less than £1 per acre.]			

\* In Bateman's "Great Landowners," all persons are included whose estates in the *United Kingdom* exceed 2,000 acres in extent, and £2,000 in gross annual value. But as the above table refers to England and Wales only, a few persons may be included whose estates in that division of the Kingdom are below the limits mentioned.

† These estimates are founded on the figures in Bateman's "Great Landowners," with due allowance for those proprietors whose estates in England and Wales alone would fall below the standard indicated.

According to Mr. Arthur Arnold—

28 Dukes on an average own in the United Kingdom 142,500 acres each, and are repeated 5·6 times in the Domesday Book. (The Duke of Sutherland's acreage is returned as 1,358,456 acres.)

33 Marquesses on an average own in the United Kingdom 47,500 acres each, and are repeated 3·7 times in the Domesday Book.

194 Earls on an average own in the United Kingdom 30,200 acres each, and are repeated 3·3 times in the Domesday Book.

270 Viscounts and Barons on an average own in the United Kingdom 14,300 acres each, and are repeated 2·5 times in the Domesday Book.

And as the owners of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres in England and Wales on an average own 2,549 acres each, and are repeated 1·7 times in the Domesday Book, the number of owners of the 249,996 estates of above 1 acre and less than 2,000 acres given in the table, assuming that they have been repeated as often, will be 147,657, and the total number of persons owning more than one acre of land in England and Wales will be about 150,153.

† See also Table No. 49, which gives the number of holdings of less than 50 acres in extent owned by the occupiers in 1890 at 52,411.

Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom in 1854-1892, with the excess of the net Imports over the Exports of British Produce. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

52.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Total Value of Imports and Exports.	Value of Imports	Value of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Net Imports—i.e., Imports less Re-Exports		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Excess of net Imports over Exports of British Produce.
				Total Value.	Per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Per Head of Population.	
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	£ s. d.	Thousand £	£ s. d.	Thousand £
1854	268,223	152,389	18,649	133,740	4 16 8	97,185	3 10 2	36,555
1855	260,234	143,543	21,003	122,540	4 8 1	95,688	3 8 10	26,852
1856	311,764	172,544	23,393	149,151	5 6 6	115,827	4 2 10	33,324
1857	334,018	187,844	24,108	163,736	5 16 2	122,066	4 6 7	41,670
1858	304,987	164,584	23,174	141,410	4 19 7	116,609	4 2 5	24,801
1859	334,875	179,182	25,281	153,901	5 7 8	130,412	4 11 2	23,489
1860	375,052	210,581	28,630	181,901	6 6 5	135,891	4 14 7	46,010
1861	377,118	217,455	34,530	182,955	6 6 3	125,103	4 6 5	57,852
1862	391,885	225,717	42,176	183,541	6 5 6	123,992	4 5 7	59,549
1863	445,821	248,919	50,300	198,619	6 15 0	146,602	5 0 0	52,017
1864	487,572	274,952	52,171	222,781	7 10 5	160,449	5 8 4	62,332
1865	489,904	271,072	52,996	218,076	7 6 1	165,836	5 11 1	52,240
1866	534,196	295,290	49,988	245,302	8 3 1	188,918	6 5 7	56,384
1867	500,986	275,183	44,841	230,342	7 11 10	186,962	5 19 4	49,380
1868	522,472	294,693	48,101	246,592	8 1 1	179,678	5 17 4	66,914
1869	532,475	296,460	47,061	248,399	8 0 8	199,954	6 2 7	58,445
1870	547,338	303,257	44,494	258,763	8 5 10	199,587	6 7 11	59,176
1871	614,690	331,015	60,509	270,506	8 11 8	223,066	7 1 5	47,440
1872	669,282	354,694	58,331	296,363	9 6 2	256,257	8 0 10	40,106
1873	682,292	371,287	55,840	315,447	9 16 5	255,165	7 18 7	60,282
1874	667,783	370,083	58,092	311,991	9 12 5	259,558	7 7 5	72,433
1875	655,552	373,940	58,146	315,794	9 12 10	223,466	6 16 1	92,328
1876	631,931	375,155	56,137	319,018	9 12 10	200,639	6 0 10	118,379
1877	646,766	394,420	53,453	340,967	10 8 11	198,893	5 18 6	142,074
1878	614,255	368,771	52,635	316,136	9 7 1	192,849	5 13 8	123,287
1879	611,775	362,992	57,251	305,741	8 19 0	191,532	5 11 8	114,209
1880	697,444	411,230	63,354	347,876	10 1 10	223,060	6 8 10	124,816
1881	694,105	397,022	63,060	338,962	9 11 2	234,023	6 14 0	99,939
1882	719,680	418,020	65,193	347,827	9 17 7	241,467	6 17 2	106,360
1883	732,329	426,892	65,638	361,254	10 3 10	239,799	6 15 4	121,455
1884	685,986	390,019	62,042	327,077	9 3 2	233,025	6 10 6	94,052
1885	642,442	370,968	58,359	312,609	8 13 8	213,115	5 18 4	99,494
1886	618,823	349,864	56,234	293,630	8 1 9	212,725	5 17 2	80,905
1887	643,490	362,227	59,349	302,878	8 5 6	221,914	6 1 3	80,964
1888	686,213	387,636	64,042	323,594	8 15 6	234,585	6 7 2	89,059
1889	743,230	427,638	66,657	360,981	9 14 2	248,935	6 13 11	112,046
1890	748,944	420,692	64,722	355,970	9 9 11	263,530	7 0 7	92,440
1891	744,555	435,441	61,879	373,562	9 17 8	247,235	6 10 10	126,327
1892	715,434	423,794	64,563	359,231	9 8 7	227,077	5 19 2	132,154

Movement of Bullion.—Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1885-1892, with averages for quinquennial periods from 1870-4 to 1880-4. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

53.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	GOLD.		SILVER.		TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of	
	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Imports.	Exports.
Average of 1870-4	19,517	16,035	12,719	10,919	32,236	26,954	5,282	—
1875-9	19,260	17,617	13,550	12,818	32,810	30,435	2,375	—
1880-4	10,459	11,691	8,409	8,468	18,868	20,159	—	1,291
Year.								
1885	12,576	11,931	9,434	9,852	22,010	21,783	227	—
1886	12,950	13,784	7,472	7,223	20,422	21,007	—	585
1887	9,955	9,824	7,819	7,807	17,774	17,181	643	—
1888	15,787	14,944	8,214	7,615	22,001	22,559	—	558
1889	17,914	14,455	9,185	10,686	27,099	25,121	1,978	—
1890	23,568	14,307	10,386	10,363	33,954	25,170	8,784	—
1891	30,276	24,168	9,315	13,061	39,591	37,229	2,362	—
1892	21,533	14,832	10,746	14,079	32,329	28,911	3,418	—

**Import Trade.**—Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from the various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>							
Argentine Republic .....	1,014,329	1,486,425	1,359,783	886,628	1,878,921	4,129,802	4,540,353
Austrian Territories .....	677,521	1,104,662	1,318,889	1,430,949	2,157,570	1,728,337	1,727,634
Belgium .....	7,354,845	11,247,864	14,822,240	11,253,664	15,070,121	17,383,776	17,013,967
Brazil .....	6,797,241	6,127,448	7,418,605	5,260,670	4,085,209	4,350,675	3,511,941
Central America .....	694,245	1,054,277	1,308,889	1,338,926	1,065,131	1,320,305	1,089,255
Chile .....	3,798,543	3,828,225	4,196,096	3,456,633	2,496,245	3,473,348	3,871,890
*China .....	10,677,995	9,624,557	13,654,722	11,834,727	8,614,069	4,830,850	3,583,243
Denmark and Iceland .....	2,284,287	3,053,425	4,241,671	5,288,767	4,829,515	7,753,389	8,041,662
Ecuador .....	40,715	138,411	233,980	647,331	150,990	72,843	128,032
*Egypt .....	21,773,250	14,116,820	10,895,043	9,190,589	8,818,376	8,368,851	10,525,230
France .....	31,625,231	37,607,514	46,720,101	41,797,298	35,709,787	44,828,148	43,519,130
—Algeria .....	90,505	230,571	500,185	741,453	885,621	890,612	674,087
Germany .....	16,611,852	15,404,218	21,836,401	24,355,419	23,069,163	26,073,331	25,726,738
Greece .....	1,071,645	1,279,325	1,762,301	1,483,462	1,912,804	1,962,798	1,826,984
Haiti and St. Domingo .....	230,287	230,832	443,837	187,212	115,231	89,593	40,971
Holland .....	12,413,404	14,315,717	14,836,648	25,909,373	25,009,582	25,900,924	28,820,921
—Java & other Eastern Possessions .....	226	259,846	1,442,607	2,236,585	3,055,496	1,223,037	1,553,167
Italy .....	2,994,233	3,843,605	4,632,619	3,385,109	3,009,499	3,093,918	3,284,468
*Japan .....	614,743	96,173	377,791	531,621	492,804	1,024,993	804,003
Mexico .....	3,216,924	299,813	721,907	628,071	724,847	542,979	454,070
Morocco .....	412,889	238,769	711,294	350,564	481,357	668,034	755,404
New Granada .....	1,566,973	906,279	962,205	838,439	237,140	304,261	457,094
Peru .....	4,002,150	4,881,075	4,884,181	2,652,623	1,884,852	1,053,604	1,573,513
Portugal .....	2,471,801	3,022,508	4,444,071	3,762,504	2,670,855	2,942,194	3,440,822
—Azores and Madeira .....	378,433	369,797	340,300	227,595	174,474	149,778	134,979
Roumania .....	348,381	1,045,524	594,158	1,461,836	2,757,926	4,447,159	2,973,794
Russia, Northern Ports .....	12,349,801	13,365,943	13,068,883	12,497,004	10,934,926	12,358,981	9,737,373
—Southern Ports .....	5,033,896	7,195,184	7,640,018	3,532,691	6,777,500	11,391,887	5,385,304
Spain .....	4,769,277	6,067,018	8,660,953	10,699,936	9,464,627	12,508,533	10,916,636
—West India Islands .....	5,063,839	5,362,339	3,668,776	1,752,335	984,976	127,873	90,894
—Philippine Islands .....	1,253,904	1,197,945	1,559,500	1,688,663	980,090	1,647,708	2,130,951
Sweden and Norway .....	5,654,056	8,590,893	8,918,638	10,989,000	10,941,590	11,906,345	11,806,679
Turkey .....	5,497,372	6,636,909	6,555,714	3,874,280	4,680,637	4,816,883	5,551,798
United States .....	21,624,125	49,804,681	69,590,054	107,081,260	86,478,813	97,283,349	108,186,317
Uruguay .....	1,249,211	999,925	1,208,590	694,933	626,593	341,208	288,307
Venezuela .....	221,331	81,915	37,136	198,304	226,389	808,550	256,739
† West Coast of Africa .....	1,318,350	1,721,632	1,727,765	1,890,599	1,232,649	1,057,123	1,369,313
Other Countries .....	1,033,663	1,587,016	2,218,905	2,503,747	1,879,847	2,174,804	1,724,109
<b>Total of Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>198,231,488</b>	<b>238,425,080</b>	<b>289,515,606</b>	<b>318,710,760</b>	<b>286,566,222</b>	<b>324,530,783</b>	<b>326,027,578</b>
<b>Increase per cent over 1860 .....</b>	<b>18·1</b>	<b>42·1</b>	<b>72·5</b>	<b>89·9</b>	<b>70·7</b>	<b>93·4</b>	<b>94·3</b>
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>							
Australasia .....	10,273,113	14,075,264	20,559,154	25,663,334	23,325,287	29,350,844	30,542,630
Cape of Good Hope and Natal .....	2,445,485	2,873,910	4,478,960	5,638,522	4,456,450	6,095,612	5,463,278
*Ceylon .....	3,707,717	3,450,974	4,380,821	3,386,369	2,389,492	3,411,209	3,945,209
Channel Islands .....	414,391	457,389	707,309	810,435	809,878	958,175	1,169,200
Gibraltar .....	149,729	59,673	111,965	41,275	15,832	49,898	37,564
Gold Coast .....	295,619	300,469	469,955	621,284	738,538	816,933	1,290,354
Honduras, British .....	244,556	96,022	203,135	189,827	230,946	275,293	239,086
*Hong Kong .....	773,068	281,159	1,154,010	1,253,541	968,414	1,225,064	836,705
*India, British .....	37,395,452	25,000,163	30,137,295	30,117,980	31,882,665	32,668,797	30,513,106
Malta .....	83,993	119,573	233,569	201,010	78,841	117,595	103,627
Mauritius .....	1,246,299	871,387	824,411	284,485	307,364	264,900	230,127
North American Colonies .....	6,350,178	8,515,364	10,212,624	13,388,988	10,347,190	12,444,489	14,566,464
Straits Settlements .....	2,155,931	2,547,320	3,149,310	3,697,624	4,442,166	5,187,801	4,868,289
*West Africa Settlements .....	107,073	101,476	139,851	157,964	141,271	258,839	288,888
West India Islands and Guiana .....	7,129,594	5,940,271	7,326,040	6,571,474	3,960,211	2,714,287	2,893,817
Other Possessions .....	68,599	51,999	334,662	494,693	307,188	321,478	1838,460
<b>Total of British Possessions .....</b>	<b>72,840,797</b>	<b>64,832,413</b>	<b>84,423,971</b>	<b>92,518,805</b>	<b>84,401,733</b>	<b>96,161,214</b>	<b>97,766,304</b>
<b>Increase per cent. over 1860 .....</b>	<b>70·6</b>	<b>51·9</b>	<b>97·8</b>	<b>116·7</b>	<b>97·7</b>	<b>125·2</b>	<b>129·0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>271,072,285</b>	<b>303,257,493</b>	<b>373,939,577</b>	<b>411,229,565</b>	<b>370,967,955</b>	<b>420,691,997</b>	<b>423,793,882</b>

\* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as imported from Egypt, instead of from the countries of production. † Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions, ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1892. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years



**Export Trade.**—Value of the Total Exports § of Merchandise from the United Kingdom to the various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1892.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argentine Republic	1,988,565	2,428,182	2,490,604	2,541,215	4,760,678	8,530,427	5,808,279
Austrian Territories	861,776	2,073,929	1,177,350	828,971	1,120,254	1,694,318	1,525,463
Belgium	6,896,157	8,949,154	13,794,770	12,987,430	13,876,556	13,594,966	12,813,305
Brazil	5,771,024	5,543,803	7,172,406	6,915,419	5,611,857	7,795,078	8,218,050
Central America	156,168	379,969	875,597	681,338	693,074	1,037,459	865,323
Chile	1,626,315	2,767,048	2,343,950	2,165,449	1,551,305	3,365,824	4,029,338
*China	3,688,415	6,393,391	5,096,770	5,515,030	5,515,918	6,763,221	5,836,597
Denmark and Iceland	1,560,216	2,329,319	2,756,145	2,347,573	2,254,089	2,928,006	3,038,520
Ecuador	30,027	58,979	133,519	367,655	138,323	808,772	269,986
*Egypt	6,168,225	8,828,975	3,036,284	3,175,060	3,701,275	3,459,991	3,316,364
France	25,355,072	21,982,990	27,292,455	27,990,959	23,020,350	24,710,803	21,337,350
—Algeria	12,363	127,824	163,217	299,988	362,961	334,089	336,778
Germany	28,153,872	23,065,534	34,121,624	29,055,844	27,059,830	30,516,281	29,641,814
Greece	1,126,959	1,033,693	1,147,683	918,038	972,387	1,235,126	990,885
Haiti and St. Domingo	348,419	401,220	715,883	519,695	371,591	547,409	261,595
Holland	14,960,949	17,393,845	20,113,787	15,654,364	15,849,466	16,445,992	15,630,922
—*Java & other Eastern Possessions	931,559	902,642	1,753,517	1,767,796	1,778,395	1,675,054	2,283,990
Italy	6,345,465	6,293,277	8,169,804	6,333,240	7,468,000	8,523,209	6,308,361
*Japan	1,654,028	1,777,293	2,593,862	3,813,397	2,298,705	4,187,373	3,281,644
Mexico	1,967,389	1,058,128	980,716	1,253,080	866,671	2,012,562	1,458,825
Morocco	320,383	273,888	420,832	300,738	562,206	762,001	707,494
New Granada	2,419,347	2,201,367	942,097	1,074,012	694,498	1,209,618	1,212,038
Peru	1,205,876	1,853,706	1,817,981	379,795	821,371	1,234,846	863,008
Portugal	2,650,853	2,253,091	3,081,905	2,603,318	2,100,917	2,612,638	1,772,759
—Azores and Madeira	163,248	198,126	233,262	147,733	159,190	214,884	161,191
Roumania	201,146	642,073	1,163,231	1,199,262	846,657	1,350,497	1,388,604
Russia, Northern Ports	5,675,920	8,554,271	9,624,847	9,414,306	5,295,754	7,514,795	7,671,102
—Southern Ports	504,629	1,516,328	1,721,469	1,553,211	944,939	1,831,259	1,205,797
Spain	3,015,458	3,113,751	4,294,490	4,078,597	3,914,832	5,702,804	5,212,271
—West India Islands	2,327,802	2,820,411	2,997,722	2,291,858	2,225,979	2,900,303	2,734,600
—Philippine Islands	980,604	786,376	939,983	1,828,482	979,620	1,031,088	763,732
Sweden and Norway	2,483,678	3,218,171	6,296,995	5,132,408	5,105,502	7,002,269	6,279,921
Turkey	7,222,743	7,477,091	6,346,888	7,239,689	6,836,407	7,340,868	6,680,645
United States	25,170,787	31,006,089	25,062,226	37,954,192	31,094,589	46,340,012	41,412,006
Uruguay	386,258	835,094	758,094	1,415,356	1,443,978	2,083,494	1,317,003
Venezuela	397,956	147,944	765,419	430,835	350,393	837,694	384,609
†West Coast of Africa	847,484	1,163,305	1,027,420	1,158,941	1,296,114	1,659,078	1,674,521
Other Countries	1,358,167	1,663,968	1,532,508	2,016,713	2,033,841	2,926,616	2,734,05
<b>Total of Foreign Countries</b>	<b>167,284,822</b>	<b>188,689,245</b>	<b>204,957,312</b>	<b>204,886,897</b>	<b>185,979,476</b>	<b>233,729,649</b>	<b>210,428,625</b>
Increase per cent. over 1860	41·3	59·4		73·1	57·1	97·5	77·8
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>							
Australasia	14,166,425	10,735,481	21,224,620	18,748,092	28,104,258	25,470,194	21,523,228
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	1,758,420	1,962,377	5,350,412	7,206,000	4,182,196	9,803,552	8,594,834
*Ceylon	718,373	941,344	1,131,514	1,086,900	565,955	964,935	989,586
Channel Islands	892,036	916,138	791,178	814,799	708,692	919,690	977,856
Gibraltar	1,240,672	830,120	1,111,203	829,673	715,482	896,087	676,101
Gold Coast	198,152	421,072	524,604	502,223	504,165	589,343	614,416
Honduras, British	172,240	170,305	138,066	112,887	107,805	119,150	106,086
*Hong Kong	1,587,647	3,570,733	3,839,136	3,967,792	4,062,182	2,741,404	1,972,935
*India, British	18,833,191	20,093,749	25,599,119	32,028,055	30,876,665	35,230,114	29,047,287
Malta	726,017	1,156,982	859,970	1,010,090	1,178,491	1,126,391	885,645
Mauritius	613,012	499,975	379,668	385,726	293,781	346,631	291,105
North American Colonies	5,720,498	7,584,427	9,682,189	8,516,019	74,632	8,272,743	8,529,522
*Straits Settlements	1,510,392	2,407,577	2,094,177	2,459,659	2,524,735	3,024,655	2,205,419
West Africa Settlements	282,822	310,084	327,928	388,654	249,146	402,009	375,927
West India Islands and Guiana	3,006,584	3,584,078	3,275,072	3,249,693	2,638,007	3,922,642	3,295,847
Other Possessions	120,273	206,890	330,155	271,307	336,026	742,929	1,125,147
<b>Total of British Possessions</b>	<b>51,546,754</b>	<b>55,391,332</b>	<b>76,655,011</b>	<b>81,527,569</b>	<b>85,424,218</b>	<b>94,522,469</b>	<b>81,211,541</b>
Increase per cent. over 1860	11·7	20·0	66·1	76·6	85·1	104·8	75·9
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>218,831,576</b>	<b>244,080,577</b>	<b>281,612,323</b>	<b>286,414,466</b>	<b>271,403,694</b>	<b>328,252,118</b>	<b>291,640,166</b>

\* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as exported to Egypt, instead of to the countries of destination. † Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions. ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1892. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years. § Including exports of Foreign and Colonial as well as of British and Irish produce.

Colonial and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.—Per-centage proportions (as measured by values) of the Trade of the United Kingdom carried on with Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the undermentioned years; distinguishing (a) the Total Trade, (b) the Total Imports, (c) the Total Exports, and (d) the Exports of British and Irish produce. **56.** (Computed from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom," &c.)

YEARS.	(a) TOTAL TRADE :— IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		(b) TOTAL IMPORTS.		(c) TOTAL EXPORTS.		(d) EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.	
	With Foreign Countries.	With British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1860	76.1	28.9	79.6	20.4	71.7	28.3	67.9	32.1
1861	74.1	25.9	75.8	24.2	71.7	28.3	66.2	33.8
1862	71.8	28.2	71.1	28.9	72.7	27.3	66.2	33.8
1863	68.7	31.3	66.0	34.0	72.1	27.9	65.3	34.7
1864	69.3	30.7	65.9	34.1	73.8	26.2	67.8	32.2
1865	74.6	25.4	78.1	21.9	76.4	23.6	70.9	29.1
1866	75.8	24.2	75.5	24.5	76.1	23.9	71.6	28.4
1867	77.2	22.8	77.9	22.1	76.4	23.6	72.5	27.5
1868	76.9	23.1	77.3	22.7	76.4	23.6	72.2	27.8
1869	77.0	23.0	76.2	23.8	78.1	21.9	74.7	25.3
1870	78.0	22.0	78.6	21.4	77.3	22.7	74.0	26.0
1871	79.1	20.9	78.0	22.0	80.4	19.6	77.0	23.0
1872	78.3	21.7	77.6	22.4	79.1	20.9	76.4	23.6
1873	77.7	22.3	78.2	21.8	77.1	22.9	74.0	26.0
1874	76.0	24.0	77.8	22.2	73.8	26.2	69.8	30.2
1875	75.4	24.6	77.4	22.6	73.8	27.2	69.2	31.8
1876	75.6	24.4	77.5	22.5	72.7	27.3	67.7	32.3
1877	74.4	25.6	77.3	22.7	70.0	30.0	64.8	35.2
1878	75.6	24.4	78.9	21.1	70.7	29.3	65.7	34.3
1879	76.2	23.8	78.3	21.7	73.3	26.7	68.2	31.8
1880	75.1	24.9	77.5	22.5	71.5	28.5	66.3	33.7
1881	74.3	25.7	76.9	23.1	70.8	29.2	66.1	33.9
1882	73.3	26.7	75.9	24.1	69.9	30.1	64.9	35.1
1883	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.4	29.6	65.2	34.8
1884	73.2	26.8	75.4	24.6	70.2	29.8	65.3	34.7
1885	73.6	26.4	77.2	22.8	68.5	31.5	63.4	36.6
1886	73.5	26.5	76.6	23.4	69.4	30.6	64.4	35.6
1887	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.7	29.3	66.0	34.0
1888	74.0	26.0	77.6	22.4	69.3	30.7	64.1	35.9
1889	74.7	25.3	77.8	22.2	71.2	28.8	66.5	33.5
1890	74.5	25.5	77.1	22.9	71.2	28.8	66.8	33.2
1891	74.1	25.9	77.2	22.8	69.8	30.2	65.2	34.8
1892	75.0	25.0	76.9	23.1	72.2	27.8	67.1	32.9

Imports of Food.—Value of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Food into the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. **57.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Years.	VALUE OF IMPORTS OF						Value Per Head of Population.
	Estimated Population of the United Kingdom.	Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Corn, Grain, and Flour.	Dead Meat.*	Miscellaneous Provisions.	TOTAL.	
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1875	32,838,758	7,326,288	53,086,691	9,038,378	16,842,428	86,293,785	2 12 7
1876	33,199,994	7,260,119	51,812,438	11,534,513	18,317,134	88,924,204	2 13 7
1877	33,575,941	6,012,564	63,536,322	11,007,162	19,136,851	90,692,899	2 19 5
1878	33,943,773	7,453,309	59,064,875	12,838,899	19,797,978	90,155,061	2 18 5
1879	34,302,557	7,075,386	61,261,437	13,639,838	19,196,073	101,172,734	2 19 0
1880	34,622,930	10,239,295	62,857,269	16,429,567	22,315,026	111,841,157	3 4 7
1881	34,934,446	8,525,256	60,856,768	16,229,118	19,531,168	105,142,310	3 0 2
1882	35,207,172	9,271,956	63,539,315	12,509,518	19,483,162	104,803,951	2 19 6
1883	35,447,867	11,983,757	67,622,367	16,254,964	20,981,648	116,842,733	3 5 11
1884	35,721,992	10,564,874	48,061,625	15,025,066	21,279,788	94,872,256	2 13 1
1885	36,013,937	8,734,754	53,260,855	15,289,718	19,291,895	96,577,232	2 13 8
1886	36,312,715	7,142,397	43,548,179	13,899,071	18,658,389	83,248,636	2 5 10
1887	36,597,810	6,149,048	48,290,793	14,344,295	20,465,668	89,249,804	2 8 9
1888	36,878,912	7,727,094	51,266,596	14,969,880	20,612,967	94,567,137	2 11 3
1889	37,176,464	10,359,832	51,185,651	18,257,443	22,254,296	102,057,222	2 14 11
1890	37,482,415	11,216,311	53,484,584	20,224,656	22,800,286	107,725,837	2 17 6
1891	37,795,475	9,246,398	62,022,409	19,860,895	24,065,136	115,794,838	3 1 3
1892	38,104,973	9,362,135	58,733,092	22,055,808	25,829,908	115,990,943	3 0 11

\* Including Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Eggs, and Potatoes. † Salted, Fresh, and Preserved otherwise than by Salting (including Bacon and Hams).

**Principal Articles Imported.**—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1892.

**58.** (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1892.	1854.	1870.	1892.
Animals—				£	£	£
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, &c. .... No.	114,338	202,172	502,237	1,163,016	3,147,061	9,224,011
Bacon and Hams ..... cwt.	423,510	567,164	5,134,510	892,462	1,769,241	10,893,833
Butter and Margarine ..... "	482,514	1,159,210	3,488,359	2,171,194	6,793,877	15,678,074
Corn—Wheat ..... "	14,868,650	30,901,229	64,901,799	11,693,737	16,264,027	24,857,902
Barley ..... "	1,974,900	7,217,369	14,277,342	836,798	2,831,885	4,313,902
Oats ..... "	2,791,110	10,830,630	15,661,394	1,377,226	4,381,007	5,013,545
Maize ..... "	6,784,420	16,756,783	35,381,224	2,748,606	5,790,550	9,425,211
Wheat Flour ..... "	3,646,505	4,803,909	22,106,000	3,970,549	3,383,751	12,267,453
Coffee* ..... "	593,753	1,606,227	849,971	1,575,184	4,942,769	3,935,759
Cotton, raw ..... "	7,922,617	11,958,635	15,850,324	20,175,395	53,477,755	37,888,356
Jute ..... "	481,733	2,376,696	5,111,200	553,993	2,526,910	5,890,688
Leather ..... lbs.	Not stated	16,098,974	108,386,004	492,235	1,281,825	6,597,821
Silk Manufactures of all kinds ..... value				2,365,415	15,244,919	11,412,263
Sugar, raw ..... cwt.	9,112,364	12,798,631	16,295,047	9,615,802	14,440,502	10,706,909
" refined ..... "	405,514	1,710,170	10,620,671	579,180	2,744,366	9,061,948
Tea ..... lbs.	85,792,032	141,020,767	239,445,467	5,540,735	10,097,619	10,047,354
Wine, of all sorts ..... galls.	10,875,855	17,774,782	17,319,477	3,616,369	4,817,294	6,019,559
Wood and Timber, hewn. loads	1,244,865	1,430,174	2,469,139	5,372,199	4,641,119	4,886,850
" sawn or split ..... "	Not stated	2,926,131	6,090,798	5,252,527	7,584,839	11,171,920
Wool, Sheep and Lambs, &c. lbs.	106,121,995	263,250,499	743,046,104	6,499,004	15,812,598	27,050,379
Woolen Manufactures of all kinds, except Yarn ..... value				1,171,887	3,362,656	9,839,524

\* Only about one-third of the Coffee imported is retained for Home Consumption.

**Principal Articles Exported.**—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles of British Produce Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1892.

**59.** (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1892.	1854.	1870.	1892.
Alkali ..... cwt.	1,100,315	3,853,393	5,885,600	£3,546	1,486,045	2,119,440
Apparel and Slops ..... value				2,266,274	2,205,255	4,847,091
Coal, Cinders, and Fuel. tons	4,859,575	11,702,649	30,453,973	2,164,405	5,638,371	16,810,758
Cotton Yarn ..... lbs.	147,128,498	186,078,060	233,224,400	6,691,330	14,671,135	9,693,351
Cotton Manufactures—						
Piece Goods, White or Plain ..... 100 yards	16,905,532	22,936,333	33,290,370	23,409,700	33,922,022	29,597,425
Piece Goods, Printed, checked or dyed ..... 100 yards						
Of other kinds ..... value						
Haberdashery and Millinery ..	..	..	..	1,644,827	..	7,501,936
Hardware and Cutlery .... "	..	..	..	3,677,822	4,818,023	1,757,820
Linen Manufactures—				3,868,498	3,812,385	2,194,726
White or Plain ..... yards	103,036,011	210,405,228	156,254,800	3,397,690	6,271,734	3,448,189
Of other kinds ..... value	..	..	..	710,767	954,371	1,717,717
Machinery of all sorts .... "	..	..	..	1,930,860	5,293,273	13,887,357
Iron—Pig and Puddled ..... tons	293,432	753,339	767,053	1,244,853	2,229,045	1,974,745
—Bar, angle, bolt and rod ..	616,718	321,455	173,414	5,731,671	2,615,245	1,147,682
—Railroad of all sorts ..... "		1,059,392	468,003		8,766,552	2,247,222
—Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates ..... "	Not separately stated	181,484	297,236	Not separately stated	2,119,629	3,340,675
—Tinned Plates ..... "		99,851	395,449		2,362,372	5,330,216
—Cast or Wrought, and all other Iron Manufactures except Wire ..... "	Not stated	233,721	319,909	Not stated	3,334,372	4,362,289
Woolen and Worsted Yarn lbs.	15,733,200	35,536,848	44,820,200	1,567,612	4,994,249	4,059,778
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures ..... value	..	..	..	9,120,759	*	17,906,608
Silk Manufactures ..... value	..	..	..	1,226,564	1,450,397	1,655,310
Jute Manufactures ..... value	..	..	..	Not stated	789,657	2,562,401

NOTE.—The year 1854 is the earliest for which the full particulars for both Imports and Exports can be stated, the values of the Imports not having been properly ascertained before that date.

\* Large quantities of Piece Goods of Mixed Materials in which Wool predominated, were, previous to 1884, erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures, but are now included with Woolen and Worsted Stuffs. The figures for 1870 are, therefore, not given.

**Food Imports, Consumption of.**—Average Quantities of the undermentioned Articles of Food, &c., Imported into the United Kingdom, Retained for Consumption annually per Head of the Population in each quinquennial period from 1840-4 to 1875-9, and in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, and each year from 1890 to 1892 inclusive; with the total quantities retained for home consumption in 1892.

**60.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statement of Trade" for 1892.)

ARTICLES.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.								1880.
	1840-44.	1845-49.	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.	
Bacon and Hams . . . . . lbs.	0'01	(a)0'59	(a)1'00	1'00	3'54	2'34	5'54	10'65	15'06
Butter . . . . . "	0'84	1'11	1'48	1'75	(d)3'72	4'22	4'53	5'64	7'42
Cheese . . . . . "	0'85	1'41	1'40	1'53	(d)2'72	3'50	4'28	5'59	5'68
Currants and Raisins . . . . . "	1'77	2'33	2'22	2'18	3'77	4'09	4'38	4'40	3'94
Eggs . . . . . No.	3'08	2'95	4'18	4'44	(d)8'24	13'42	16'97	22'69	21'68
Potatoes . . . . . lbs.	0'12	(b)2'36	3'18	2'70	3'29	4'89	13'87	24'53	31'63
Rice . . . . . "	1'06	2'18	2'40	7'92	(d)5'02	6'58	9'89	10'79	14'14
Coffee . . . . . "	1'09	1'29	1'26	1'24	1'16	1'00	0'98	0'98	0'92
Corn—Wheat and Wheat Flour . . . . . "	35'12	(c)51'57	83'23	74'59	130'87	(c)124'65	153'86	197'03	210'42
Spirits† . . . . . galls.	0'87	0'98	1'08	1'00	0'87	0'98	1'14	1'22	1'07
Sugar, Raw* . . . . . lbs.	16'32	22'45	28'10	30'42	34'23	38'76	43'11	52'72	54'22
" Refined* . . . . . "		Not stated.				2'99	6'77	9'65	9'46
Tea . . . . . "	1'39	1'70	2'04	2'45	2'79	3'51	4'02	4'56	4'59
Tobacco . . . . . "	0'85	0'97	1'05	1'16	1'24	1'34	1'38	1'46	1'43
Wine . . . . . galls.	0'23	0'23	0'24	0'23	0'33	0'45	0'52	0'51	0'46

	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Quantities retained for Home Consumption in 1892.	
Bacon and Hams . . . . . lbs.	8'87	10'15	12'08	10'41	13'55	13'11	14'10	Cwts.	4,798,566
Butter ‡ . . . . . "	6'73	7'54	7'25	8'28	8'99	9'77	10'03	"	3,415,242
Cheese . . . . . "	5'21	5'88	5'20	5'64	6'23	5'86	6'39	"	2,172,621
Currants & Raisins . . . . . "	4'33	4'41	4'07	4'42	4'70	4'82	4'58	"	1,558,581
Eggs . . . . . No.	23'04	27'78	28'43	30'46	32'91	33'68	35'03	Thou- sands }	1,334,898
Potatoes . . . . . lbs.	9'36	7'61	8'29	7'09	5'73	9'34	8'71	Cwts.	2,962,804
Rice . . . . . "	13'53	9'85	10'87	9'93	9'38	8'85	8'91	"	3,081,571
Coffee . . . . . "	0'89	0'90	0'87	0'83	0'75	0'76	0'74	"	252,000
Corn—Wheat and Wheat Flour . . . . . "	241'78	191'57	187'79	223'49	226'38	214'06	252'73	"	85,995,930
Spirits† . . . . . galls.	1'05	1'01	0'94	0'93	1'02	1'04	1'04	Galls.	39,467,329
Sugar, Raw* . . . . . lbs.	62'25	60'00	47'73	50'80	44'99	47'23	47'22	Cwts.	16,068,532
" Refined* . . . . . "	8'39	12'67	18'96	20'30	28'22	32'94	30'62	"	10,419,955
Tea . . . . . "	4'69	4'90	4'92	5'03	5'17	5'36	5'43	Lbs.	297,055,679
Tobacco . . . . . "	1'42	1'45	1'44	1'48	1'55	1'61	1'64	"	62,564,880
Wine . . . . . galls.	0'41	0'39	0'36	0'36	0'40	0'39	0'38	Galls.	14,538,261

NOTE.—For articles free of duty the imports less the re-exports have been taken as the quantities retained for home consumption.

\* Since 1874, when the import duty on Sugar was abolished, the amount consumed per head of the population includes the proportionate amount of Raw Sugar refined and re-exported.

† Including British as well as imported Spirits.

‡ Including Margarine.

(a) The import duty on Bacon was abolished in 1845, and that on Hams in 1853.

(b) The import duty on Potatoes was abolished in 1846.

(c) The import duties on Corn and Flour were reduced in 1849, and finally repealed in 1869.

(d) The import duties on Butter, Cheese, Rice, and Eggs, were abolished in 1860.



**Grain and Flour Imports.**—Quantities of the various descriptions of Grain, and of Wheat Flour, imported into the United Kingdom

**61.**

in each year from 1880 to 1892 inclusive.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Wheat— Grain.	Wheat— Meal and Flour.	Wheat— Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent weight of Grain.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other kinds— Rye, Bere, Buckwheat Pease, and Beans.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1880.....	55,261,924	10,558,312	68,459,814	11,705,290	13,826,732	37,224,732	4,881,253	136,097,822
1881.....	57,147,933	11,357,381	71,344,659	9,805,944	10,324,119	33,480,846	4,279,965	129,235,533
1882.....	64,240,749	13,057,403	80,769,107	15,540,112	13,638,457	18,275,731	4,600,031	132,824,038
1883.....	64,138,631	16,329,312	85,073,646	16,461,328	15,137,540	31,739,106	5,745,807	154,157,427
1884.....	47,306,156	15,095,301	66,910,443	12,953,015	12,921,566	24,730,464	5,744,978	123,310,766
1885.....	61,498,864	15,832,443	82,331,552	15,366,160	13,057,189	31,526,735	5,963,743	148,245,379
1886.....	47,435,806	14,689,569	67,021,886	13,713,637	13,485,233	31,011,565	5,257,535	130,489,856
1887.....	55,502,518	18,063,234	80,212,293	14,239,566	14,462,943	31,167,325	6,334,360	146,416,487
1888.....	57,261,363	16,910,442	80,426,352	21,805,350	18,770,686	25,370,164	6,882,164	162,754,716
1889.....	58,551,887	14,772,082	78,929,778	17,400,910	15,990,567	36,192,325	5,999,405	154,512,985
1890.....	60,474,180	15,773,336	82,351,591	16,677,988	12,727,186	43,437,834	5,807,470	161,092,069
1891.....	66,312,962	16,723,003	89,539,355	17,465,698	16,600,394	26,825,625	6,735,970	157,167,042
1892.....	64,901,799	22,106,009	95,004,589	14,277,342	15,661,394	35,381,224	7,637,458	168,562,007

**Ships Built.**—Tonnage of Vessels built in the United Kingdom\* in each of the years from 1880 to 1892 inclusive, distinguishing the

**62.**

Tonnage of Vessels built for Foreigners.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Parliamentary Paper No. 222 of Session 1893.)

Years.	Built for United Kingdom and Colonies.*			Built for Foreigners.		Total Tonnage Built.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	War Vessels.	Mercantile Vessels.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1880	57,430	346,361	403,841	385	68,670	472,896
1881	92,420	408,764	501,184	5,338	102,356	608,878
1882	145,700	521,575	667,275	447	115,329	783,051
1883	146,818	621,758	768,576	270	123,370	892,216
1884	162,234	335,208	497,442	2,339	88,493	588,274
1885	206,411	196,975	405,386	5,462	30,164	441,012
1886	138,362	154,638	293,000	840	37,688	331,528
1887	81,279	225,440	306,719	3,966	66,513	377,198
1888	75,696	407,445	483,141	1,899	88,907	578,947
1889	117,481	554,024	671,505	726	182,496	854,729
1890	123,224	528,789	652,013	3,437	157,183	812,638
1891	191,917	478,682	670,599	300	138,594	809,493
1892	258,700	484,091	692,791	2,792	105,965	801,548

\* Exclusive of Tonnage of British War Vessels built by private contract.

**British Merchant Navy.**—Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, in each of the under-mentioned years.

**63.**

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1840	21,883	2,680,334	771	87,928	22,654	2,768,262
1845	23,471	3,004,398	917	118,782	24,383	3,123,180
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687
1865	26,069	4,936,776	2,718	823,533	28,787	5,760,309
1870	23,189	4,577,855	3,178	1,112,934	26,367	5,690,789
1875	21,291	4,206,897	4,170	1,945,670	25,461	6,152,467
1880	19,938	3,851,045	5,247	2,723,468	25,185	6,574,513
1885	17,018	3,456,562	6,644	3,973,483	23,662	7,430,045
1886	16,179	3,397,197	6,653	3,965,302	22,832	7,362,499
1887	15,473	3,249,907	6,663	4,085,275	22,136	7,335,182
1888	15,025	3,114,509	6,871	4,349,658	21,896	7,464,167
1889	14,649	3,041,273	7,139	4,717,730	21,779	7,758,008
1890	14,181	2,936,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,978,538
1891	13,823	2,972,063	7,720	5,307,204	21,543	8,279,267
1892	13,578	3,080,27	7,950	5,564,482	21,528	8,644,754

**Merchant Navies, British and Foreign.**—Tonnage of the Merchant Shipping belonging to the Principal Maritime Countries of Europe and the United States in each of the years 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1891, distinguishing the Tonnage of the Steam Vessels in each case.

**64.** (Compiled from Return relating to "Progress of British Merchant Shipping," Parliamentary Paper No. 222 of Session 1893).

COUNTRIES.	1860.		1870.		1880.		1891.	
	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.
British Empire (including United Kingdom).....	5,710,968	500,144	7,149,134	1,202,134	8,447,171	2,949,282	9,961,574	5,689,692
United Kingdom (exclusive of Isle of Man and Channel Islands).....	4,586,742	452,352	5,617,698	1,111,375	6,519,772	2,720,551	8,246,700	5,302,007
Austria-Hungary.....	Not stated.		329,377	49,977	290,971	62,743	202,520	99,820
Belgium.....	33,111	4,254	80,149	9,501	75,666	65,224	72,905	70,800
Denmark.....	Not stated.		178,646	10,453	249,466	51,957	310,952	117,054
France.....	996,124	68,025	1,072,048	154,415	919,298	277,759	948,079	521,872
Germany (Total).....	Cannot begin.		982,355	81,994	1,182,097	215,758	1,468,985	704,711
Bremen.....	121,863	8,483	171,654	41,393	270,209	58,666	393,599	193,479
Hamburg.....	142,416	10,184	184,496	32,450	244,279	99,153	560,238	393,360
Greece.....	263,075	..§	404,068	5,360	..§	..§	268,790	54,987
Holland.....	433,922	10,132	389,614	19,455	328,281	64,394	292,301	161,593
Italy.....	Not stated.		1,012,164	32,100	990,196	77,050	825,757	199,945
(Sweden).....	Not stated.		346,802	..§	542,642	81,049	530,160	152,493
Norway.....	558,927	..§	1,022,515	13,715	1,518,658	58,062	1,738,580	238,511
United States—Registered for Oversea (Foreign Trade).....	2,546,237	97,296	1,516,800	192,544	1,352,810	146,604	1,005,950	239,995
Enrolled for Home Trade, including Lake and River Steamers.....	2,752,938	770,641	2,677,940	882,551	2,715,224	1,064,954	3,678,809	1,776,269

\* Including vessels trading on the Danube, but excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.  
§ This information cannot be given.

**Ships Entered and Cleared.**—Average Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared Annually, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions, in each quinquennial period from 1840-4 to 1875-9; with corresponding particulars for each year from 1880 to 1892 inclusive. In thousands—000's omitted.

**65.** (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

—	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Proportion of British to Total.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
Annual Average.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Per cent.
1840-44...	3,409	1,332	4,741	3,517	1,373	4,890	6,926	2,705	9,631	71·9
1845-49...	4,599	1,958	6,557	4,582	2,077	6,659	9,181	4,035	13,216	69·5
1850-54...	5,001	3,192	8,193	5,052	3,490	8,542	10,053	6,682	16,735	60·1
1855-59...	6,308	4,324	10,632	6,445	4,617	11,062	12,753	8,941	21,694	58·8
1860-64...	7,965	5,058	13,043	8,116	5,194	13,310	16,101	10,252	26,353	61·1
1865-69...	10,892	5,126	16,018	10,995	5,288	16,283	21,887	10,414	32,301	67·8
1870-74...	13,957	6,811	20,768	14,355	6,988	21,343	28,312	13,799	42,111	67·2
1875-79...	16,965	7,976	24,941	17,410	8,229	25,639	34,375	16,205	50,580	68·0
Years.										
1880....	20,491	8,583	29,074	20,858	8,904	29,662	41,349	17,387	58,736	70·4
1881....	20,437	8,082	28,519	21,106	8,324	29,430	41,543	16,406	57,949	71·7
1882....	21,517	8,802	30,319	22,153	9,019	31,172	43,670	17,821	61,491	71·0
1883....	23,239	8,866	32,105	23,800	9,057	32,857	47,039	17,923	64,962	72·4
1884....	23,037	8,651	31,688	23,684	8,950	32,584	46,671	17,601	64,272	72·6
1885....	22,980	8,882	31,862	23,409	9,010	32,419	46,389	17,892	64,281	72·2
1886....	22,741	8,295	31,036	23,337	8,468	31,805	46,078	16,763	62,841	73·3
1887....	23,646	8,531	32,177	24,303	8,681	32,984	47,949	17,212	65,161	73·6
1888....	24,949	9,004	33,953	25,448	9,120	34,566	50,395	18,124	68,519	73·5
1889....	25,945	9,679	35,524	26,524	9,841	36,365	52,469	19,420	71,889	73·0
1890....	26,778	10,068	36,836	27,195	10,253	37,448	53,973	20,311	74,284	72·7
1891....	26,637	10,222	36,859	27,320	10,633	37,953	53,975	20,855	74,812	72·1
1892....	27,040	10,633	37,673	27,333	10,861	38,194	54,373	21,494	75,867	71·7

Tonnage of British and Foreign Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast from and to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years.—[In thousands of tons.]

66.

(Compiled from the "Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" for the respective years.)

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>										
Argentine Republic..	21	64	70	463	450	33	98	130	796	628
Austrian Territories	48	88	34	48	47	117	152	81	72	160
Brazil	38	189	221	203	139	248	341	473	780	855
Belgium	387	947	1,680	2,572	2,371	221	669	1,083	1,670	1,624
Chile	53	86	126	184	259	73	125	211	403	328
China (excluding Hong Kong)	79	99	181	128	126	114	74	25	86	31
Denmark	\$ 233	168	326	507	625	\$ 671	777	922	1,195	1,241
Egypt	163	325	321	355	442	186	437	504	918	938
France	1,612	2,866	4,561	5,046	5,206	1,407	2,464	3,858	4,477	4,527
Germany	1,565	1,675	2,556	3,588	3,869	1,335	1,821	2,756	3,637	3,639
Greece	† 25	43	60	111	121	† 37	56	79	157	151
Holland	815	1,226	2,067	3,486	3,599	572	946	1,483	1,982	2,129
Dutch East Indies	13	9	69	49	94	24	52	198	179	217
Italy	131	225	336	292	327	344	682	1,157	2,425	2,280
Mexico	26	31	45	58	28	8	32	84	127	116
Norway	327	787	913	1,334	1,465	375	761	893	1,299	1,431
Sweden	424	997	1,333	1,555	1,680	329	604	1,029	1,440	1,520
Peru	125	224	93	47	55	40	117	33	59	63
Portugal	¶ 174	219	220	183	151	¶ 214	250	330	408	358
Roumania	90	88	98	376	261	13	40	38	136	186
Russia	952	1,517	1,659	2,354	1,915	590	1,156	1,654	1,598	1,516
Spain	¶ 217	532	1,953	2,921	2,554	¶ 444	573	1,138	1,595	1,504
Spanish West Indies	116	217	55	8	10	141	228	216	263	248
Philippine and Ladrones Islands	20	31	75	65	100	14	16	30	39	40
Turkish Dominions (except Egypt)	124	382	161	(a)284	(a)327	206	270	267	(a)466	(a)366
United States	1,739	1,827	5,269	5,550	6,138	1,804	1,981	4,815	3,780	5,048
Uruguay	23	26	20	26	3	33	116	128	286	182
Other Foreign Countries	177	375	614	739	615	260	470	613	1,017	892
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>15,263</b>	<b>25,071</b>	<b>32,532</b>	<b>32,967</b>	<b>9,853</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>24,233</b>	<b>31,285</b>	<b>32,218</b>
<i>British Possessions.</i>										
Australia and New Zealand	125	221	479	717	773	317	324	607	989	851
Channel Islands	212	262	306	365	422	153	134	269	361	374
Gibraltar	27	33	23	19	22	32	95	196	311	173
India, British	† 530	665	1,009	1,212	1,294	† 697	805	1,299	1,312	1,335
British North America	1,089	1,159	1,331	1,454	1,592	758	902	1,461	1,157	1,255
S. African Possessions	39	61	138	259	267	71	74	355	568	573
West India Islands and British Guiana	251	255	251	143	135	199	267	297	859	357
Other British Possessions	† 138	194	166	135	211	† 382	543	945	1,106	1,008
<b>Total British Possessions</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>4,003</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>5,976</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>29,074</b>	<b>36,836</b>	<b>37,673</b>	<b>12,517</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>29,662</b>	<b>37,448</b>	<b>38,194</b>

† Includes Straits Settlements in 1860. ‡ The Ionian Islands are included with "Other British Possessions" in 1860. § Including Iceland. || Including the Canaries. ¶ Including the Azores and Madeira. (a) Including Bulgaria and Cyprus.

NOTE.—The following shows the Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Coasting Trade, with Cargoes only, in each of the above named years.

	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
British Vessels	16,901	18,210	25,924	28,500	28,806	16,914	18,163	23,665	27,287	27,592
Foreign "	102	90	99	100	142	100	95	66	100	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,003</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>26,023</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>28,948</b>	<b>17,014</b>	<b>18,258</b>	<b>23,731</b>	<b>27,387</b>	<b>27,728</b>

# Coal and Metals Produced.—Quantity and Estimated Value of Coal and Metals produced in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

67.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Coal.	METALS PRODUCED FROM BRITISH ORES.							Total of Coal and Metals.
		*	Fine	Metallic	White	Zinc.	Silver	Other	
		Pig Iron.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.		from Lead.	Metals.	
QUANTITIES.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ozs.		
1881 ..	154,184,300	8,144,449	3,875	48,587	8,616	14,947	308,398	..	..
1882 ..	156,499,977	8,586,080	3,464	50,328	9,158	16,130	372,544	..	..
1883 ..	163,737,327	8,529,300	2,620	43,419	9,307	13,603	344,053	..	..
1884 ..	160,757,779	7,811,727	3,350	40,075	9,574	9,919	325,718	..	..
1885 ..	159,351,418	7,415,469	2,773	37,687	9,381	9,778	320,520	..	..
1886 ..	157,518,482	7,009,754	1,472	39,482	9,312	8,989	325,427	..	..
1887 ..	162,119,812	7,559,518	889	37,890	9,282	9,760	320,345	..	..
1888 ..	169,935,219	7,998,969	1,456	37,578	9,241	10,002	321,425	..	..
1889 ..	176,916,724	8,322,824	905	35,604	8,912	9,392	306,149	..	..
1890 ..	181,614,288	7,904,214	936	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724	..	..
1891 ..	185,479,126	7,406,064	720	32,205	9,353	8,891	279,792	..	..
1892 ..	181,786,871	6,709,255	495	29,540	9,252	9,349	271,259	..	..

## ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1881 ..	65,528,327	20,361,122	263,500	728,805	839,680	252,608	67,140	1,653	88,042,835
1882 ..	44,118,409	24,042,704	252,872	722,835	977,158	286,710	80,426	893	70,481,977
1883 ..	46,054,143	22,176,180	181,067	500,103	903,476	218,325	72,484	252	70,166,033
1884 ..	43,446,183	18,943,437	202,591	452,847	809,740	152,835	68,791	..	64,076,424
1885 ..	41,139,408	17,302,761	135,415	433,400	833,803	146,100	64,938	14	60,055,839
1886 ..	38,145,980	15,888,775	65,807	522,650	944,470	141,135	63,051	..	55,771,518
1887 ..	39,092,838	17,764,866	42,850	486,886	1,048,633	156,850	59,564	1,210	58,653,689
1888 ..	42,971,276	14,798,092	115,849	522,804	1,083,700	191,455	57,421	42,000	59,782,597
1889 ..	56,175,426	20,390,918	49,948	464,342	860,342	192,145	54,453	30,370	78,217,944
1890 ..	74,953,997	24,140,786	57,650	449,826	937,760	203,353	58,040	1,240	100,802,657
1891 ..	74,099,816	19,440,918	40,708	400,687	881,139	212,495	52,534	14,071	95,142,388
1892 ..	66,050,451	17,276,332	24,746	317,678	892,982	203,536	44,998	10,627	84,821,350

\* Quantity of Pig Iron produced from British and Foreign Ores.

† The Plan adopted for obtaining the Value of Coal raised was changed in 1882.

## Railways.—Length of Lines, Capital, Receipts, and Working Expenses of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, with the number of Passengers conveyed, and the proportion of Net Receipts to Paid-up Capital.

68.

(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns.)

Years.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each year.	Total Capital Paid-up.	Number of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Receipts.		Total Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	
				Total from Traffic.	Total from all sources.		TOTAL.	Proportion to Total Paid-up Capital.
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.
1854	8,053	286,068,794	111,180,165	20,215,724	Cannot be given for these years.	Cannot be given for these years.		
1855	8,335	297,584,709	118,567,170	21,507,599				
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622				
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113				
1870	* 15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070				
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753				
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,886,025	62,961,767				
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,787	63,908,237				
1882	18,467	767,899,570	654,838,295	66,537,128				
1883	18,681	784,921,312	688,718,137	68,210,052				
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	67,701,042	70,522,643	37,217,197	33,305,446	4.16
1885	19,169	815,868,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	69,555,774	36,787,957	32,767,817	4.02
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	69,591,953	36,518,247	33,073,706	3.99
1887	19,578	845,971,654	738,678,531	67,914,586	70,943,376	37,063,266	33,880,110	4.00
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,439,104	69,739,870	72,894,665	37,762,107	35,132,558	4.06
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	77,025,017	40,094,116	36,980,901	4.21
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	79,948,702	43,188,556	36,760,146	4.10
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	81,860,607	45,144,778	36,731,624	4.00
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	82,092,040	45,717,965	37,374,075	3.85

\* Number of miles constructed.

† Stock and Share Capital received.

‡ Including a small amount classed as "special receipts."

# **Railways.**—General Statistics of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for each of the years 1882 and 1892.

*Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns and the Reports hereon.)*

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Traffic..	13,052	14,242	2,940	3,188	2,465	2,895
Total Amount of Paid-up Capital	£ 685,186,791	£ 777,138,896	£ 97,750,114	£ 128,716,165	£ 84,962,665	£ 88,502,260
Passengers conveyed—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First Class .....	30,777,786	24,908,934	4,786,866	4,191,964	1,640,467	1,503,426
Second Class .....	58,787,900	56,932,218	2,898,189	726,845	4,009,728	4,188,755
Third Class and Parliamentary .....	497,124,194	680,791,819	41,739,922	74,238,608	13,073,798	16,964,829
TOTAL .....	586,689,880	762,630,966	49,424,477	79,157,412	18,723,988	22,647,010
Number Periodical Tickets issued	* 540,811	* 1,511,972	35,468	72,302	23,289	28,236
Goods conveyed—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Minerals .....	153,848,044	185,337,716	26,414,452	34,462,068	1,148,015	1,272,522
General Merchandise .....	63,646,968	75,152,467	8,468,513	10,322,668	2,639,841	3,048,937
Miles travelled by Trains—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Passenger Trains .....	112,234,868	147,505,521	12,545,361	19,620,603	7,403,674	8,799,598
Goods Trains .....	104,588,557	125,693,764	14,985,492	18,296,240	3,524,555	4,483,398
Mixed Trains .....	569,595	415,448	1,511,002	2,089,063	600,360	910,971
TOTAL .....	217,393,015	273,614,733	29,041,855	40,005,906	11,528,589	14,193,967
Receipts from Passenger Traffic:	£	£	£	£	£	£
First Class .....	3,088,176	2,583,280	454,048	366,555	211,004	171,793
Second Class .....	2,963,525	2,049,351	152,223	31,348	311,604	295,609
Third Class and Parliamentary .....	14,108,559	19,087,641	1,588,392	2,285,911	683,520	843,403
Periodical Ticket Holders ..	1,422,682	2,242,254	139,594	234,681	47,259	61,017
Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Mails, &c.	2,954,900	4,395,217	447,196	676,740	234,181	337,956
TOTAL from Passenger Traffic	24,527,792	30,357,743	2,781,458	3,595,235	1,487,568	1,709,838
Receipts from Goods Traffic:						
General Merchandise .....	17,728,073	20,122,011	2,195,669	2,544,708	912,997	1,012,951
Live Stock .....	849,540	830,884	190,872	208,001	242,495	252,481
Minerals .....	13,490,812	15,279,696	1,966,088	2,412,967	129,525	152,809
TOTAL from Goods Traffic	32,068,425	36,232,591	4,356,637	5,165,666	1,285,017	1,418,241
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	2,496,585	3,212,024	305,120	301,080	38,291	49,672
TOTAL Receipts from all sources	59,092,802	69,852,358	7,473,446	9,061,981	2,810,876	3,177,751
Working Expenditure—						
Maintenance of Way, &c. ....	5,499,336	6,200,673	698,659	801,607	410,345	401,287
Locomotive Power .....	7,598,402	10,858,036	859,362	1,277,187	383,311	477,800
Repairs, &c., of Rolling Stock	2,612,931	3,434,029	433,480	433,433	125,510	137,664
Traffic Charges .....	9,429,307	12,225,081	1,068,052	1,440,637	402,236	482,896
General Charges .....	1,345,472	1,658,897	153,697	139,570	78,422	100,440
Rates and Taxes .....	1,536,932	2,077,283	157,093	210,967	79,579	80,323
Government Duty .....	750,113	288,181	66,341	23,726	—	—
Compensations—Personal Injury, and Damage and Loss of Goods .....	405,722	427,734	48,408	40,437	30,713	11,651
Steamboat, Legal, and other						
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	1,800,354	2,140,349	215,636	262,568	32,585	45,460
TOTAL Working Expenditure	£ 30,927,457	£ 39,250,277	£ 3,700,228	£ 4,730,177	£ 1,542,761	£ 1,737,511
Net Receipts .....	28,165,345	30,602,081	3,773,218	4,331,764	1,268,125	1,440,240
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts .....	52	56	50	52	55	55
Proportion of Net Receipts to Total Paid-up Capital .....	4.43	3.94	3.86	3.37	3.63	3.74
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Average Receipts per Train Mile	\$ 62.48	\$ 58.45	\$ 59.24	\$ 52.56	\$ 57.72	\$ 52.89
Average Expenditure per Train Mile .....	\$ 32.34	\$ 33.07	\$ 29.92	\$ 27.71	\$ 31.90	\$ 29.15

\* Including workmen's weekly tickets.

† Including receipts not classified.

‡ The Railway Passenger Duty is not charged in Ireland. § Rents, Tolls, Canals, Steamboats, &c.

¶ Exclusive of receipts by the North London Company for working other lines—£61,192 in 1882 and £54,926 in 1892.

§ For Railway Working only; excluding Receipts and Expenses on account of Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, Docks, &c.

**NOTE.**—The total length of Canals and Inland Navigations, according to the latest and most complete information, is as follows: England and Wales (exclusive of the Manchester Ship Canal), 3,050 miles; Scotland, 154 miles; and Ireland, 3,813 miles.

**Railways; Growth of Revenue.**—Amount of the various Branches of the Traffic Receipts of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

70.

(Compiled from various numbers of the Annual Railway Return &amp;c.)

## A.—FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.				Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, &c.	Mails.	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Season Ticket Holders.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1855.....	2,808,437	3,286,444	3,214,452	215,872	Cannot be given.		10,694,790
1860.....	3,170,935	3,944,713	4,162,487	272,807	1,008,892	525,922	13,085,756
1865.....	3,810,349	4,744,016	5,715,503	454,934	1,279,384	567,865	16,572,061
1870.....	3,948,812	4,925,542	7,473,727	686,488	1,677,625	585,044	*19,301,911
1875.....	4,725,506	3,842,592	12,985,829	1,151,248	2,338,370	670,690	*25,714,681
1880.....	3,944,033	3,580,391	14,830,061	1,456,274	2,728,690	704,909	*27,200,464
1883.....	3,670,053	3,329,744	17,050,064	1,692,591	3,025,355	740,926	29,508,733
1884.....	3,481,017	3,105,008	17,606,040	1,763,491	3,291,817	783,077	30,030,450
1885.....	3,242,970	2,931,111	17,588,730	1,822,524	3,364,906	822,781	29,773,022
1886.....	3,161,966	2,823,614	18,068,383	1,902,128	3,419,362	869,485	30,244,938
1887.....	3,081,508	2,788,803	18,293,044	1,972,999	3,569,085	877,848	30,573,287
1888.....	3,040,281	2,692,406	18,690,234	2,051,012	3,618,831	891,326	30,984,090
1889.....	3,187,527	2,704,734	19,785,444	2,195,968	3,855,252	901,799	32,630,724
1890.....	3,193,691	2,645,705	21,142,847	2,316,384	4,117,072	912,266	34,327,965
1891.....	3,143,600	2,527,481	21,809,859	2,432,970	4,284,283	932,714	35,130,916
1892.....	3,121,628	2,376,368	22,216,955	2,537,952	4,450,269	959,644	35,662,816

## B.—FROM GOODS TRAFFIC, &amp;c.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM GOODS TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts from Traffic.	Proportion of Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic.	
	Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Live Stock.	Total from Goods Traffic.		Passenger.	Goods.
	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1855.....		Cannot be given.		10,812,809	21,507,599	50	50
1860.....	4,951,899	9,157,987	570,980	14,680,866	27,766,622	47	53
1865.....	6,460,502	12,158,239	690,321	19,318,062	35,890,113	46	54
1870.....	9,392,513	13,810,196	912,450	24,115,159	43,417,070	44	56
1875.....	13,405,283	18,630,480	1,204,548	*33,268,072	58,982,753	44	56
1880.....	14,679,226	19,901,741	1,170,437	*35,761,303	62,961,767	43	57
1883.....	16,255,421	21,248,437	1,172,446	*38,701,319	68,210,052	43	57
1884.....	15,528,656	20,879,968	1,237,780	*37,670,592	67,701,042	44	56
1885.....	15,246,230	20,382,164	1,242,813	*36,871,945	66,644,967	45	55
1886.....	15,027,428	20,022,409	1,319,486	*36,370,439	66,615,377	45	55
1887.....	15,645,209	20,401,168	1,293,484	*37,341,299	67,914,586	45	55
1888.....	16,158,881	21,239,841	1,357,058	38,755,780	69,739,870	44	56
1889.....	17,052,167	22,694,358	1,339,808	41,086,333	73,717,057	44	56
1890.....	17,543,300	23,300,107	1,376,975	42,220,382	76,548,347	45	55
1891.....	18,064,304	23,776,089	1,390,324	43,230,717	78,361,633	45	55
1892.....	17,845,462	23,679,670	1,341,366	42,866,498	78,529,314	45	55

\* Including receipts not classified.

**Tramways.**—Total Length, Capital, Traffic, and Expenses, &c., of Tramways in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year ended 30th June, 1892.

71.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 7 of Sess. 2, 1892.)

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Total Paid up Capital on 30th June, 1892..	11,088,939	1,248,729	1,293,332	13,571,000
Total Capital Expended at " " "	11,235,074	1,850,234	1,275,926	13,870,234
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Traffic .....	750	84	112	*946
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses belonging to the Companies .....	23,806	4,234	2,109	29,699
Locomotive Engines belonging to the Companies .....	492	20	22	534
Cars belonging to the Companies .....	3,239	426	855	4,020
Total Number of Passengers carried .....	463,137,946	82,145,667	36,394,933	581,678,546
	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts .....	2,841,825	448,150	241,956	3,531,431
Working Expenditure .....	2,800,223	354,879	198,254	2,853,356
Net Receipts .....	541,102	93,271	43,702	678,075

\* Of the total length of line open for public traffic, 261½ miles belonged to Local Authorities.

**Savings Banks.**—Number of Depositors and amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks in each of the years from 1880 to 1892, inclusive; with Averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-9 to 1875-9. [The Capital is stated in **72.** millions of pounds—thus £35·9 = £35,900,000.]

(Compiled from the "Savings Banks" Returns and Reports of the Postmaster General, &c.)

	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.			† TOTAL COMPUTED CAPITAL (IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS).		
	POST OFFICE BANKS.	TRUSTEE BANKS.	TOTAL.	† POST OFFICE BANKS.	† TRUSTEE BANKS.	† TOTAL.
Average for				Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1855-59	*—	1,385,599	1,385,599	*—	35·9	35·9
1860-64	*—	1,562,417	1,750,221	*—	40·8	42·8
1865-69	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348	9·9	37·2	47·1
1870-74	1,430,894	1,424,755	2,855,649	19·2	39·7	58·9
1875-79	1,530,390	1,500,976	3,331,366	28·7	43·6	72·3
Years.						
1880.....	2,184,972	1,519,805	3,704,777	33·7	44·0	77·7
1881.....	2,607,612	1,532,486	4,140,098	36·2	44·1	80·3
1882.....	2,858,976	1,552,983	4,411,959	39·0	44·6	83·6
1883.....	3,105,642	1,566,184	4,571,826	41·8	45·0	86·8
1884.....	3,333,675	1,532,474	4,816,149	44·8	45·8	90·6
1885.....	3,535,650	1,592,997	5,128,647	47·7	46·4	94·1
1886.....	3,731,421	1,590,804	5,322,225	50·9	46·8	97·7
1887.....	3,951,761	1,604,610	5,556,371	54·0	47·3	101·3
1888.....	4,220,927	1,579,546	5,800,473	58·6	46·4	105·0
1889.....	4,507,899	1,561,594	6,059,493	63·0	45·1	108·1
1890.....	4,827,314	1,535,782	6,363,096	67·6	43·7	111·3
1891.....	5,118,395	1,510,282	6,628,677	71·6	42·9	114·5
1892.....	5,452,316	1,501,926	6,954,236	75·8	42·4	118·2

\* The Post Office Savings Banks were first established in 1861.

† The Capital stated is exclusive of the amount of Government Stock held for depositors; see below.

**Supplementary Statement Showing the Total Capital of Savings Banks in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the years from 1880 to 1892 inclusive.**

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	£	£	£	£
1880.....	66,871,107	7,193,913	3,656,059	77,721,084
1881.....	68,976,017	7,556,493	3,802,102	80,334,612
1882.....	71,770,061	7,872,467	4,007,374	83,660,402
1883.....	74,417,608	8,203,720	4,184,605	86,755,931
1884.....	77,668,139	8,612,910	4,343,611	90,614,660
1885.....	80,652,565	8,944,623	4,456,559	94,053,747
1886.....	83,599,373	9,385,995	4,732,964	97,718,332
1887.....	86,409,468	9,830,979	4,995,840	101,236,287
1888.....	89,359,086	10,321,209	5,280,787	104,961,082
1889.....	91,836,642	10,749,951	5,540,847	108,127,440
1890.....	94,506,900	11,053,055	5,725,404	111,285,359
1891.....	97,084,377	11,435,243	5,963,947	114,483,567
1892.....	100,254,853	11,786,919	6,196,756	118,238,528

The following shows the amounts of Government Stock held for depositors in Savings Banks at the end of each of the years from 1885 to 1892:—

Years.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
1885.....	£2,452,252	£650,356	£3,102,608
1886.....	2,896,941	810,128	3,707,069
1887.....	3,345,106	943,125	4,288,231
1888.....	3,785,611	1,040,355	4,825,966
1889.....	4,175,634	1,175,248	5,350,882
1890.....	4,680,167	1,280,069	5,960,236
1891.....	5,087,765	1,282,238	6,370,003
1892.....	5,699,019	1,281,891	6,980,910

These amounts are not included in the capital stated in the above table.



# BANK RATES, BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, ETC. 425

**Bank Rates.**—Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Averages of the Minimum Rates per cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each year since 73. 1870.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1870.....	5	2½	3½
1871.....	4½	2	2½
1872.....	6½	3	4½
1873.....	8	3½	4½
1874.....	6	2½	3½
1875.....	4½	2	3½
1876.....	4½	2	2½
1877.....	4½	2	2½
1878.....	5½	2	3½
1879.....	4½	2	2½
1880.....	3	2½	2½
1881.....	5	2½	3½
1882.....	5½	3	4½
1883.....	4½	3	3½
1884.....	5	2	2½
1885.....	5	2	2½
1886.....	4½	2	3
1887.....	5	2	3½
1888.....	5	2	3½
1889.....	5	2½	3½
1890.....	6	3	4½
1891.....	4½	2½	3½
1892.....	3½	2	2½

**Prices of Consols.**—Highest and Lowest Monthly Average Price per £100 of the Three Per Cent. Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds in each 74. year since 1870.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest Monthly Average.	Lowest Monthly Average.	Average for the Year.
1870.....	94½	90½	92½
1871.....	93½	91½	92½
1872.....	93½	91½	92½
1873.....	93½	92	92½
1874.....	93½	91½	92½
1875.....	94½	92½	93½
1876.....	96½	93½	95
1877.....	96½	94½	95½
1878.....	96½	94½	95½
1879.....	98½	95½	97½
1880.....	99½	97½	98½
1881.....	102½	98½	100
1882.....	102½	99½	100½
1883.....	102½	99½	101½
1884.....	102½	99½	101
1885.....	100½	96½	99½
1886.....	101½	99½	100½
1887.....	103½	100½	101½
1888.....	102½	99½	101
1889.....	*100½	*96½	—
1889.....	*99	*97	*98
1890.....	*98½	*94½	*96½
1891.....	*97½	*94	*95½
1892.....	*97½	*95½	*96½

\* These prices refer to the New 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock.

**London Bankers' Clearing House:**—Amounts Cleared at, in each of the years from 1870 to 1892 inclusive.

75. [In Millions of Pounds Sterling.] (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	TOTAL CLEARED.		Amount Cleared on Port-nightly Stock Exchange		Amount Cleared on Consols Settling Days.		Amount Cleared on 4th of each month.	
	Total Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in each year as compared with the preceding year.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.	
1870 3,914	+288	+7.9	635	163	176			
1871 4,826	+912	+23.3	806	211	211			
1872 5,916	+1,090	+22.6	1,016	247	257			
1873 6,071	+155	+2.6	1,038	250	272			
1874 5,937	-134	-2.2	1,010	260	265			
1875 5,686	-251	-4.2	1,043	252	246			
1876 4,903	-723	-12.7	761	226	220			
1877 5,042	+129	+1.6	741	228	233			
1878 4,992	-50	-1.0	795	227	218			
1879 4,886	-106	-2.1	843	225	213			
1880 5,794	+908	+18.6	1,152	255	237			
1881 6,357	+563	+9.7	1,353	279	253			
1882 6,221	-136	-2.1	1,229	278	238			
1883 5,929	-292	-4.7	1,059	255	239			
1884 5,799	-130	-2.2	961	268	243			
1885 5,511	-288	-5.0	935	249	222			
1886 5,902	+391	+7.1	1,199	263	216			
1887 6,077	+175	+3.0	1,146	297	256			
1888 6,942	+865	+14.2	1,252	332	272			
1889 7,619	+677	+9.3	1,359	352	290			
1890 7,801	+182	+2.4	1,417	350	289			
1891 6,848	-953	-12.2	1,067	315	265			
1892 6,482	-366	-5.3	1,023	290	260			

The following Summary shows the total amount that has been raised for, and spent in, Building and Restoring Churches in each Diocese during eighteen years, 1873-1890:

Diocese.	Churches built at cost of		Churches restored at cost of	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Canterbury.....	299,582	0 0	497,533	0 0
London.....	1,188,977	18 1½	820,329	2 0
Winchester.....	339,167	8 9	326,955	11 8½
Bazoor.....	49,464	14 2	54,062	10 6
Bath and Wells.....	79,214	15 10	289,061	16 9
Chichester.....	384,499	2 4	290,418	7 4
Ely.....	117,444	7 11½	392,294	7 10½
Exeter.....	172,498	18 6	416,362	15 3
Gloucester and Bristol.....	290,792	12 11	330,019	2 11
Hereford.....	46,222	0 0	225,583	1 8
Lichfield.....	289,181	18 4	404,863	3 5
Lincoln.....	163,596	4 11	369,851	9 3
Llandaff.....	226,276	8 0	109,073	15 11½
Norwich.....	42,061	0 0	513,692	11 8
Oxford.....	158,256	0 6	304,016	7 6½
Peterborough.....	155,383	15 7	478,074	13 8
Rochester.....	752,480	2 7	328,893	9 11½
St. Asaph.....	325,982	4 11	568,362	0 11
St. David's.....	192,000	1 0½	222,490	5 2½
Salisbury.....	104,393	14 4	309,736	14 0
Southwell.....	283,443	18 0½	270,653	6 10½
Truro.....	172,079	2 9	188,556	2 3½
Worcester.....	294,865	2 10	480,127	8 7
York.....	361,927	19 5	489,511	1 0
Durham.....	294,842	8 7	178,274	11 11½
Carlisle.....	139,503	14 7	169,567	4 4
Chester.....	226,101	0 0	369,288	0 0
Liverpool.....	426,064	13 7	137,705	11 5
Manchester.....	1,157,737	1 4	421,708	3 1
Ripon.....	375,138	1 11	175,265	2 11
Wakefield.....	184,407	0 7	364,266	4 1
Bodor and Man.....	21,909	0 0	4,393	0 0
Restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.....	.....	.....	5,394	14 2
Restoration of Vault of the Nave.....	.....	.....	1,834	3 6
Maintenance, Repair, and Restoration of Fabric of Westminster Abbey and Cloisters.....	.....	.....	78,058	10 0
Totals.....	9,607,783	1 5½	10,809,627	15 1½
Diocese of Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amounts expended on Building and Restoration, respectively, not specified.....	.....	.....	313,991	19
Grand Total.....	£20,531,402	15 2½	.....	.....



**Bankruptcy.**—Number of Bankruptcies, Liquidations, and Compositions in England and Wales (under the Bankruptcy Acts of 1869 and 1883), in each of the undermentioned years; with the Amounts of Liabilities and Assets. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

76.

(Compiled from the Bankruptcy Reports of the Board of Trade.

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.
					Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £
1880.....	995	5,546	3,757	10,298	2,733	9,319	4,137	337	3,338	1,027
1881.....	1,005	5,216	3,506	9,727	2,728	10,649	4,301	320	3,581	900
1882.....	995	4,679	3,367	9,041	3,367	10,937	4,804	401	3,910	1,182
1883.....	1,046	4,571	2,938	8,555	4,321	13,039	3,908	462	4,534	991
1884.....	2,998	485	687	4,170	8,591	3,455	1,944	2,192	931	838
1885.....	3,965	78	290	4,333	7,497	748	793	2,416	384	294
1886.....	4,566	61	189	4,816	6,673	592	649	2,101	482	272
1887.....	4,681	31	127	4,839	8,129	456	351	2,368	171	128
1888.....	4,695	27	104	4,826	6,584	181	346	2,013	65	164
1889.....	4,415	30	75	4,520	5,481	623	224	1,627	274	90
1890.....	3,924	27	60	4,011	5,526	252	355	1,787	271	165
1891.....	4,150	22	44	4,216	7,370	959	234	2,520	540	92
1892.....	4,575	13	47	4,635	8,531	60	172	2,996	25	57

**Joint Stock Companies.**—Number of such Companies registered under the Companies' Act, 1862, in each of the undermentioned years, and Amount of their Nominal Share Capital. [The Capital is stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

77.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns relating to Joint Stock Companies.)

Years.	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital.	Years— (continued).	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
		Thousand £'s.			Thousand £'s.
1870.....	595	88,252	1882.....	1,632	254,744
1871.....	821	69,528	1883.....	1,766	167,680
1872.....	1,116	133,041	1884.....	1,541	188,491
1873.....	1,234	152,057	1885.....	1,482	119,223
1874.....	1,241	110,540	1886.....	1,891	145,861
1875.....	1,172	82,447	1887.....	2,050	170,173
1876.....	1,066	48,314	1888.....	2,550	353,732
1877.....	990	66,800	1889.....	2,788	241,277
1878.....	886	67,867	1890.....	2,789	238,759
1879.....	1,034	75,668	1891.....	2,636	134,262
1880.....	1,302	168,466	1892.....	2,807	103,408
1881.....	1,581	210,712			

Supplementary Statement showing the Total Number and Paid-up Capital of all registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates—

Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital.	Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital.
		Thousand £'s.			Thousand £'s.
April, 1884.....	8,692	475,551	April, 1880.....	11,968	671,870
April, 1885.....	9,344	494,910	April, 1890.....	12,323	775,139
April, 1886.....	9,471	529,688	April, 1891.....	14,873	891,504
April, 1887.....	10,494	591,509	April, 1892.....	16,173	989,284
April, 1888.....	11,001	611,480	April, 1893.....	17,555	1,018,119

Navies, British and Foreign.—Sea-going War Ships belonging to the Navies of each of the undermentioned Powers in Commission,

**78.** in Reserve, and Building (excluding Torpedo Boats) in 1898.

*Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 872 of Session 1898.)*

CLASS OF VESSEL.	United Kingdom	France	Russia	Germany	Italy	Spain	Austria-Hungary	Holland	Portugal	United States
<b>IN COMMISSION :—</b>										
Battle Ships .....	24	19	5	11	4	1	5	2	1	—
Coast Defence Ships (Armoured) .....	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2
Cruisers (Armoured and Un-armoured) .....	60	23	9	14	3	8	6	3	—	13
Other Ships, not including Torpedo-Boats .....	74	50	34	19	16	61	22	45	17	17
<b>IN RESERVE :—</b>										
Battle Ships .....	—	5	2	3	9	3	3	—	—	—
Coast Defence Ships (Armoured) .....	14	3	9	6	5	—	—	10	—	16
Cruisers (Armoured and Un-armoured) .....	46	20	6	17	5	3	4	4	—	3
Other Ships, not including Torpedo-Boats .....	44	62	37	5	26	9	9	33	7	4
<b>BUILDING AND COMPLETING FOR SEA :—</b>										
Battle Ships .....	9	8	8	7	4	1	1	1	—	5
Coast Defence Ships (Armoured) .....	—	2	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
Cruisers (Armoured and Un-armoured) .....	19	19	2	3	13	8	2	1	—	11
Other Ships, not including Torpedo-Boats .....	22	5	4	1	3	3	1	2	—	6

NOTE.—The above information is, as stated, taken from an official Return laid before the House of Commons by the Admiralty Department. Lord Charles Beresford's paper on a "Proposed Increase of the British Fleet," published in the *Standard* of the 21st November, 1893, gives somewhat different figures with respect to the navies of the United Kingdom, France, and Russia, but as this paper bears date 30th March, 1893, the official Return probably gives later figures. Lord Charles Beresford's paper, however, gives fuller details as to the classes of vessels of which the navies of the three Powers referred to are composed, and it may be useful to quote his figures, which are as follow :—

	United Kingdom.	France.	Russia.
<b>BATTLE SHIPS :—</b>			
First Class .....	19	15	9
Second Class .....	12	9	6
Third Class .....	11	6	1
<b>COAST DEFENCE VESSELS .....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>CRUISERS :—</b>			
First Class .....	30	13	10
Second Class .....	47	18	14
Third Class .....	46	30	5
<b>TORPEDO BOATS :—</b>			
First Class (125 ft. and upwards) .....	73	20	10
Second Class (100 ft. to 124 feet) .....	6	43	125
Third Class (86 ft. to 99 ft.) .....	18	26	—
Classification unknown .....	—	153	—
<b>GUNBOATS OF ALL SORTS .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>

**Church Revenues.**—Gross Income of Archbishopal and Episcopal Sees, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty, Ecclesiastical Benefices, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; distinguishing the sources of income, and whether arising from Ancient Endowment or Private Benefactions.

79.

(From Parliamentary Paper No. 287 of Sess. 1891.)

SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM		SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM	
	Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1708.		Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1708.
<b>I.—ARCHBISHOPAL AND EPISCOPAL SEES:</b>	£	£	<b>IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES:</b>	£	£
Lands .....	61,508	—	(Number 18,979.)		
Tithe rent-charges .....	21,108	400	Lands .....	948,008	43,209
Houses .....	1,588	—	Tithe rent-charges, corp. rents, &c. ....	2,592,281	36,593
Manors .....	78	—	Houses and ground rents .....	109,869	21,580
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	694	90	Mineral Wayleaves, &c. ....	5,111	—
Dividends and Interest .....	2,866	10,591	Manors .....	1,177	—
Total .....	87,827	11,081	Ecclesiastical Commissioners:		
<i>Residences—</i>			Payments, &c., in respect of Benefactions .....	—	60,882
<i>Rateable Value .. £11,151</i>			Dividends on Trust Stocks .....	60,541	—
<b>NOTE.</b> —The estates of twelve Sees are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the statutory incomes out of their Common Fund.			Queen Anne's Bounty:		
<b>II.—CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES:</b>			Payments in respect of Grants .....	48,271	—
Lands .....	98,027	—	Payments in respect of Benefactions .....	—	43,458
Tithe rent-charges .....	44,384	—	Dividends on Stocks .....	42,075	—
Houses and ground rents .....	84,586	—	Dividends on Government Stocks .....	28,813	18,461
Minerals .....	908	—	Dividends on other Securities .....	9,905	18,754
Manors .....	2,475	—	Ancient Stipends, Rent-charges on Estates, and Receipts not otherwise defined .....	95,011	29,678
Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases .....	1,612	—	Total .....	3,941,067	272,606
Dividends and Interest .....	10,473	—	<b>Parsonage Houses—</b>		
Total .....	192,480	—	Number .....	11,667	
<i>Residence Houses—</i>			<i>Rateable Value .....</i>	<i>£518,054</i>	
<i>Rateable Value .. £18,928</i>			<i>More than two-thirds of the cost of the parsonage houses may be regarded as derived from private benefactions and from payments of the Clergy out of their incomes.</i>		
<b>NOTE.</b> —Only sixteen Chapters are now in possession of estates from which the incomes of the Deans and Canons are wholly derived. Those of the others have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in exchange for annual payments, and the income therefrom is included in the rental, &c., shown under head V.			<b>NOTE.</b> —The annual payments made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Incumbents, in respect of Augmentation Grants from their Common Fund (£597,000,) are not shown here, as they form a portion of the charge of £950,000 referred to below.		
<b>III.—QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY:</b>			<b>V.—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS:</b>		
Rent of Lands .....	—	700	Lands .....	219,660	—
<b>NOTE.</b> —The dividends, interest, &c., on the capital held by the Corporation, payable to the Incumbents of Benefices, are included under head IV. The capital held by the Corporation on behalf of Benefices is £4,456,124.			Tithe rent-charges, corp. rents, &c. ....	273,591	—
			Houses and ground Rents .....	337,805	—
			Minerals .....	263,541	—
			Manors .....	18,146	—
			Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases .....	18,493	—
			Fee-farm and other fixed rents, redeemed Land Tax, &c. ....	8,549	—
			Timber and Miscellaneous Receipts .....	8,577	—
			Dividends on Government Stocks, and Interest on mortgage and other securities .....	99,165	—
			Total .....	1,247,827	—
			<b>NOTE.</b> —The income of the Common Fund shown above, after deducting the outgoings in respect thereof, is subject to permanent charges in favour of Bishops, Chapters, Archdeacons, and Incumbents of Benefices, amounting with other liabilities to upwards of £950,000 per annum.		

Church Revenues—*continued*.—Summary of the foregoing  
table:—

	INCOME ARISING FROM	
	ANCIENT ENDOWMENT.	PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS SINCE 1703.
I.—Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees .....	£ 87,827	£ 11,081
II.—Cathedral and Collegiate Churches .....	192,460	—
III.—Queen Anne's Bounty .....	—	700
IV.—Ecclesiastical Benefices .....	3,941,057	272,605
V.—Ecclesiastical Commissioners .....	1,247,827	—
Total gross income .....	5,469,171	284,386

**Wrecks.**—Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom Totally Lost, and Number of Lives Lost by Wrecks and Casualties to British Vessels, in each of the undermentioned years. [Exclusive of the Navy.]

80.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	VESSELS TOTALLY LOST.						LIVES LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.		
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Crew.	Passengers.	Total.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.
1880....	736	197,033	99	65,112	835	262,150	1,963	107	2,075
1881....	834	205,432	139	91,909	973	297,341	2,933	232	3,165
1882....	581	157,641	162	103,259	733	260,900	1,871	56	1,927
1883....	646	162,065	147	101,627	793	263,692	2,605	93	2,698
1884....	463	111,406	153	114,067	616	225,473	1,403	236	1,644
1885....	422	111,045	135	106,146	557	217,191	1,369	62	1,431
1886....	507	125,631	137	90,371	644	216,502	1,270	70	1,340
1887....	364	98,202	136	99,984	500	198,186	1,526	362	1,888
1888....	423	115,848	115	73,512	543	189,360	1,136	731	1,917
1889....	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,542	989	56	1,045
1890....	394	93,370	134	112,864	528	206,734	1,372	172	1,544
1891....	448	104,991	139	112,431	587	217,422	1,342	584	1,926

**Judicial Rents, Ireland.—Effect of the Land Law (Ireland) Acts 1881 and 1887, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, on the Rental of Ireland, according to Provinces.**

**81.**

(Compiled from the Reports of the Irish Land Commissioners).

Years, &c.	Provinces.	Number of cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acres dealt with.	Former Rental.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		No.	Acres.	£	£	
During the 7 years ended 21st August, 1888.	Ulster .....	98,756	2,151,971	1,441,333	1,168,710	18·9
	Leinster .....	27,643	1,050,555	857,909	691,415	19·4
	Connaught .....	51,985	1,123,959	566,477	447,343	21·0
	Munster .....	31,456	1,432,292	986,173	786,339	20·3
	Total .....	204,840	5,758,777	3,851,892	3,093,807	19·7
1888-9	Ulster .....	13,376	290,510	208,968	163,576	21·7
	Leinster .....	5,071	241,722	226,866	173,717	23·4
	Connaught .....	4,513	110,089	53,472	44,739	23·5
	Munster .....	5,807	304,324	235,569	174,187	26·0
	Total .....	28,767	946,599	729,870	556,219	23·8
1889-90.	Ulster .....	8,652	205,814	124,921	98,207	21·4
	Leinster .....	6,002	302,083	257,276	201,062	21·8
	Connaught .....	4,884	116,527	53,597	41,473	22·6
	Munster .....	6,119	308,605	234,320	178,377	23·7
	Total .....	25,157	933,029	670,114	519,624	22·5
1890-91.	Ulster .....	5,981	127,579	87,199	69,685	20·1
	Leinster .....	4,064	207,998	133,336	145,697	20·5
	Connaught .....	3,830	98,248	51,922	40,134	22·7
	Munster .....	4,521	244,649	164,820	122,981	25·4
	Total .....	18,396	678,474	487,277	378,497	22·3
Period from 21st August, 1891, to 31st March, 1893	Ulster .....	3,717	74,887	47,268	37,390	20·9
	Leinster .....	2,577	111,642	94,302	75,403	20·0
	Connaught .....	2,524	57,190	23,759	22,791	20·3
	Munster .....	2,076	105,553	66,215	49,532	25·2
	Total .....	10,894	349,272	236,544	185,116	21·7
Total during the period from 21st Aug., 1891, to 31st March, 1893	Ulster .....	125,482	2,850,761	1,909,684	1,537,568	19·4
	Leinster .....	45,387	1,914,000	1,619,689	1,287,294	20·5
	Connaught .....	67,236	1,505,963	760,227	596,485	21·4
	Munster .....	49,979	2,395,427	1,637,097	1,311,916	22·2
	Total .....	288,064	8,666,151	5,975,697	4,733,263	20·7

Progress of Ireland.—Summarised Statistics respecting the Progress of Ireland during the period from 1880 to 1892.

82.

(Compiled from various official publications.)

Y'rs	Population.		Total Irish Emigration to all places from Irish ports.	Average number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of relief.	Number of Criminal Offenders convicted.	Number of Agrarian Offences reported.	Education.	Income Tax Assessments.
	Estimated to the middle of each year	Percentage Decrease compar'd with previous year.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance at Primary Schools.	Value of Property and Profits Assessed to Income Tax.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1880	5,202,648	1.2	95,517	116,065*	2,383	2,585	468,557	36,140,577
1881	5,145,770	1.1	78,417	110,783*	2,698	4,439	453,567	36,110,043
1882	5,101,739	0.9	89,136	110,827*	2,255	3,433	469,192	36,199,354
1883	5,022,267	1.6	108,724	108,865*	1,740	870	467,704	36,481,078
1884	4,972,777	1.0	75,863	105,602*	1,546	762	492,928	36,854,135
1885	4,937,525	0.7	62,034	106,720*	1,573	944	502,454	36,912,150
1886	4,905,780	0.6	63,135	123,300*	1,619	1,056	490,484	36,758,915
1887	4,856,694	1.0	82,923	111,910*	1,411	883	515,388	36,447,393
1888	4,800,014	1.2	78,684	108,685*	1,220	660	493,883	36,559,254
1889	4,756,145	0.9	70,477	106,554*	1,225	534	507,865	36,749,208
1890	4,716,996	0.8	61,313	104,403*	1,193	519	489,144	37,190,578
1891	4,681,248	0.8	59,623	103,604*	1,255	472	506,336	37,754,177
1892	4,638,175	0.9	50,867	100,144*	1,196	405	495,254	37,981,160

Y'rs	Live Stock.			Railways	Postal Work.		Telegraph Messages.	Postal & Money Orders.	Savings Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.
	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.	Gross Receipts from Railway Traffic.	Letters and Post Cards delivered	News-papers, Circulars & Book Packets delivered	Number forwarded from Irish Offices.	Amount issued for at Irish Offices.	Total Capital of Post Office & Trustee Savings Banks.	Amount of Deposits and Cash Balances therein.
	No.	No.	No.	£	Mil'ns	Millions	No.	£	£	£
1880	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	2,662,619	85*	28*	1,736,677*	not stat'd	3,656,050	29,746,000
1881	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	2,601,477	88*	31*	1,862,354*	1,352,135	3,802,102	30,161,000
1882	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	2,772,585	93*	31*	1,919,102*	1,419,719	4,007,874	32,746,000
1883	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,394	2,815,708	96*	30*	1,936,846*	1,474,456	4,134,605	31,340,000
1884	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	2,786,075	97*	33*	1,894,919*	1,566,100	4,343,611	30,627,000
1885	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	2,758,777	98*	34*	2,223,669*	1,634,536	4,456,559	29,370,000
1886	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	2,752,683	99*	35*	2,816,680*	1,751,886	4,732,064	30,172,000
1887	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	2,786,329	102*	35*	3,047,531*	1,882,375	4,995,840	29,771,000
1888	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	2,851,062	104*	36*	3,241,455*	1,999,211	5,280,787	30,979,000
1889	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	2,992,600	106*	37*	3,411,966*	2,085,594	5,540,847	32,968,000
1890	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	3,076,338	110*	41*	3,673,735*	2,156,286	5,725,404	33,325,000
1891	4,448,511	4,723,613	1,367,712	3,159,207	116*	42*	3,764,195*	2,261,166	5,963,947	34,532,000
1892	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	3,128,079	117*	44*	3,871,150*	2,324,599	6,196,756	35,375,000

\* For the twelve months ended Lady Day of the year following that against which the figures are placed.

# Statistical Summary for the British Empire.—Area, Population, its several Colonial and other Possessions for the

83.

(Compiled from the latest issues of the Statistical

Colonies, &c.	Area.	Population. <i>a</i>	Public Revenue.		Total Public Ex- penditure.	Amount of Public Debt.	
			Total Amount.	From Customs Alone.			
	Sq. Miles	No.	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom .....	g 121,662	37,795,476	f 90,994,786	f 19,738,000	f 89,927,773	f 677,679,571	1
Australasia :							
New South Wales .....	310,700	1,132,234	10,047,152	2,168,265	10,478,673	52,498,533	2
Victoria .....	87,884	1,140,405	h 8,343,588	2,727,472	h 9,128,699	h 43,482,797	3
South Australia .....	903,690	320,421	2,829,453	617,590	2,768,353	21,776,032	4
Western Australia .....	1,060,000	49,782	497,670	237,666	435,622	1,613,594	5
Queensland .....	668,497	393,718	h 3,850,228	h 1,261,767	h 3,684,655	29,578,884	6
Tasmania .....	26,215	146,667	883,198	876,130	861,559	7,110,290	7
New Zealand .....	104,471	c 626,658	4,146,231	1,552,780	4,185,544	f 37,677,619	8
Total for Australasia .....	3,161,457	3,809,895	30,097,515	8,941,680	31,438,105	193,737,249	9
India .....	b 962,069	b 221,172,952	e 85,741,649	e 4,164,574	e 82,053,478	e 218,426,069	10
Ceylon .....	25,365	3,008,466	1,309,781	301,696	1,198,391	2,585,247	11
Straits Settlements .....	1,472	512,905	609,862	..	782,997	..	12
Labuan .....	80	5,853	6,856	..	4,653	..	13
Hong Kong .....	31	221,441	421,938	..	428,898	200,000	14
Mauritius .....	705	370,858	759,565	242,442	817,470	777,760	15
Natal .....	18,750	543,913	h 1,818,769	h 278,915	h 1,388,896	h 7,170,354	16
Cape of Good Hope .....	221,311	1,527,224	h 4,143,876	h 1,243,893	h 4,308,762	24,839,167	17
St. Helena .....	47	4,116	6,874	3,704	8,288	5,408	18
Lagos .....	1,070	85,607	78,625	67,308	66,388	..	19
Gold Coast .....	39,060	1,500,000	186,022	165,996	133,407	..	20
Sierra Leone .....	3,000	74,835	89,869	69,999	77,965	50,000	21
Gambia .....	69	14,266	31,038	25,934	27,697	..	22
North America :							
Ontario and Quebec .....	450,900	3,602,356	..	..	..	..	
New Brunswick .....	28,200	321,263	..	..	..	..	
Nova Scotia .....	20,600	450,396	h 7,927,256	h 4,808,076	h 7,467,856	h 59,568,335	23
Prince Edward Island .....	2,000	109,078	..	..	..	..	
Manitoba .....	73,956	152,506	..	..	..	..	
North Western Territory, &c .....	2,497,427	98,967	..	..	..	..	
British Columbia .....	388,300	97,613	..	..	..	..	
Vancouver's Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Newfoundland .....	42,000	197,934	379,159	296,760	341,909	1,088,201	24
West India Islands :							
Bahamas .....	4,466	47,565	52,813	52,813	55,804	81,426	25
Turks Island .....	169	4,744	7,354	5,308	7,996	..	26
Jamaica .....	4,193	639,491	f 788,615	f 325,581	781,883	f 1,520,087	27
Trinidad .....	1,764	200,028	488,219	246,559	490,422	520,420	28
Windward Islands :							
St. Lucia .....	238	42,708	49,326	23,199	53,906	140,770	29
St. Vincent .....	133	41,054	27,649	16,261	28,516	14,370	30
Barbados .....	166	132,306	163,905	99,779	178,800	30,100	31
Grenada .....	133	54,062	64,018	25,390	56,450	44,475	32
Tobago &c .....	114	18,387	8,666	3,207	9,253	5,000	33
Leeward Islands :							
Virgin Islands .....	57	4,639	1,512	1,022	2,219	..	34
St. Christopher .....	65	47,662	38,209	20,251	45,221	30,400	35
Nevis .....	50	..	..	..	..	..	
Antigua .....	170	36,119	43,506	27,348	47,309	35,371	36
Montserrat .....	32	11,762	6,526	2,850	7,303	8,300	37
Dominica .....	291	26,841	21,538	9,454	24,937	40,900	38
Total for West Indies .....	12,081	1,357,368	1,751,841	856,022	1,788,019	2,471,619	39
Bermuda .....	19	15,123	33,531	27,839	32,029	8,600	40
Honduras .....	6,400	31,471	52,528	39,726	45,270	17,000	41
British Guiana .....	109,000	c 271,088	e 560,202	e 229,478	e 531,099	735,429	42
Fiji .....	7,740	125,402	71,250	31,341	67,820	246,690	43
Falkland Islands .....	6,500	1,789	11,551	8,664	13,302	..	44
Gibraltar .....	2	d 19,100	61,136	10,852	62,885	..	45
Malta .....	119	d 165,037	275,125	166,777	281,870	79,168	46

NOTE.—For India and Mauritius the amounts are given in tens of rupees.

*a* According to the latest returns. *b* Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, 596 313 square population. *c* For 12 months ended 31st March, 1891. *f* For 12 months ended 31st March, June, 1891. *k* The figures for Tobago are mostly for the year 1890.

## Finance, Imports, Exports, and Shipping of the United Kingdom, and of year 1891, so far as the particulars can be stated.

Abstracts for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.)

Value of Imports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Value of Exports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared (exclusive of Coastwise).		
From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.	Total Value of Imports.	To United Kingdom.	To Other Countries.	Total Value of Exports.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1 63,456,814	30,453,042	93,909,856	33,007,270	68,743,256	102,350,526	6,764,677	920,277	7,684,954
2 1,410,249	3,448,581	4,858,830	3,024,863	1,262,618	4,287,481	4,360,472	827,468	5,686,940
3 3,426,885	18,230,081	21,656,866	3,905,406	16,224,576	20,129,982	6,674,957	2,710,450	9,385,413
4 54,537	54,537	109,074	54,537	39,766	94,303	113,722	10,412	124,134
5 No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	7,190,689	3,088,454	10,279,043
6 664,782	1,897,468	2,562,250	277,415	2,153,425	2,430,840	391,687	194,088	585,675
7 2,789,130	865,364	3,654,494	1,193,581	264,501	1,458,082	993,267	69,747	1,063,014
8 7,030,508	1,562,273	8,592,781	10,090,810	440,214	11,131,024	2,603,145	288,462	2,891,607
9 16,646	10,736	27,382	3,126	3,126	6,252	61,865	3,771	65,636
10 435,388	214,804	650,192	285,822	431,821	717,643	442,646	150,988	593,634
11 483,393	182,388	665,781	545,493	138,812	684,305	546,104	231,065	777,169
12 345,081	108,347	453,428	218,294	259,362	477,656	634,551	207,972	842,523
13 84,798	87,320	172,118	37,522	142,530	180,052	150,342	79,616	229,958
14 8,639,903	16,010,981	24,650,884	10,126,204	10,096,528	20,222,732	5,314,544	5,379,652	10,694,196
15 487,855	943,282	1,431,137	409,913	1,139,495	1,549,408	624,194	32,116	656,310
16 39,572	151,098	190,670	13,577	114,433	128,010	60,371	242,760	303,121
17 4,868	22,024	26,892	26,567	26,567	58,554	144,837	203,391	203,391
18 862,345	1,897,545	2,759,890	562,913	1,159,183	1,722,096	789,564	389,499	1,179,063
19 777,658	1,319,139	2,096,797	728,998	1,329,763	2,058,761	781,157	495,089	1,276,246
20 138,019	81,159	222,178	37,177	144,326	181,503	799,156	65,481	864,637
21 44,447	53,892	97,339	39,848	58,824	98,672	252,193	9,578	261,771
22 432,636	634,981	1,067,617	74,695	739,649	814,344	1,047,501	130,804	1,178,305
23 97,895	79,034	176,929	218,000	18,043	236,043	612,048	3,048	615,096
24 16,881	6,523	23,404	1,950	17,415	19,371	69,237	..	69,237
25 317	4,129	4,446	..	4,633	4,633	23,644	571	24,215
26 66,653	94,452	161,105	17,986	169,469	187,455	436,393	21,092	457,485
27 75,396	91,714	167,110	2,572	154,891	157,463	439,800	16,202	456,002
28 9,396	16,450	25,846	10,779	18,560	24,339	344,440	1,285	345,731
29 25,368	32,412	60,780	21,094	17,816	38,910	381,867	1,766	383,633
30 2,594,451	3,487,052	6,081,503	1,730,105	3,968,572	5,698,677	5,995,931	1,522,002	7,517,933
31 85,775	240,201	325,976	1,794	128,009	129,803	242,530	45,164	287,694
32 119,257	153,098	272,355	154,619	125,092	280,521	123,954	230,319	354,273
33 927,897	780,373	1,708,270	1,220,518	1,312,036	2,532,554	381,275	250,512	631,787
34 195	268,854	259,049	..	474,334	474,334	125,904	12,237	138,141
35 63,128	4,699	67,827	125,859	4,893	130,752	18,643	67,566	86,209
36 No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	8,606,413	2,059,331	10,665,744
37 No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	No complete returns.	6,782,079	1,405,647	8,187,726

miles, with a population of 66,050,479. c Exclusive of Aborigines. d Excluding the Military 1892. g Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. h For 12 months ended 30th



# OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL AT SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1880.

- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Lancet : "Wholesome and pleasant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** British Medical Journal : "A safe stimulant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Medical Times : "May be safely used."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Medical Press : "Invaluable alcoholic stimulant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Medical Record : "Purest alcoholic stimulant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Practitioner : "A safe stimulant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Sanitary Record : "An excellent 'dietetic' stimulant."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Public Health : "Should be in general use."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Food Reformer : "All who value health should use it."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Dr. Bartlett : "Purest Whisky I ever examined."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Dr. Paul : "Free from all injurious substance."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Dr. Macadam : "Very wholesome and fine quality."
- The **ENCORE WHISKY.** Dr. Tichborne : "Wholly free from all impurities."

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The **ENCORE WHISKY** is universally admitted to  
be the purest and most wholesome of stimulants.

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE.

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SCOTLAND.**

## ORIGINAL, ANTI



IS  
THE GREAT  
SPECIFIC  
FOR  
CHOLERA.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Brown's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brown's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. — We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

COUGHS,  
C COLD,  
A STHMA,  
BRONCHITIS

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C.  
BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff  
Officer) has DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote  
which he coined the word CHLORO-  
DYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-  
VENTOR and, as the composition of  
Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discov-  
ered by Analysis (organic substances  
being eliminated), and since the for-  
mula has never been published, it is evi-  
dent that any advertisement to the effect  
that a certain medicine is identical with Dr.  
Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.  
This Caution is necessary, as many  
persons receive purchasers by false  
representations.

R. J. COLLIS BROWN'S  
CHLORODYNE. — Vice-Chair-  
man Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWN was UNDOUBTEDLY the  
INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that  
the whole story of the defendant Free-  
man was deliberately untrue, and he  
retorted to say it had been sworn to.  
*The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.**  
GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.  
London, REPORT that it ACTS as a  
CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Cal-  
cutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETE-  
LY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."  
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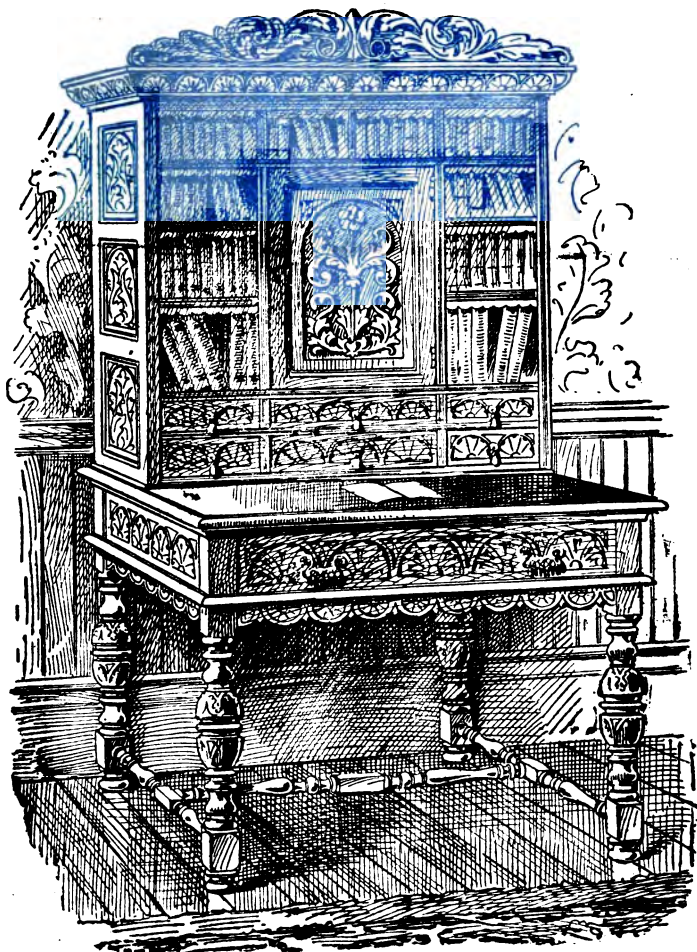
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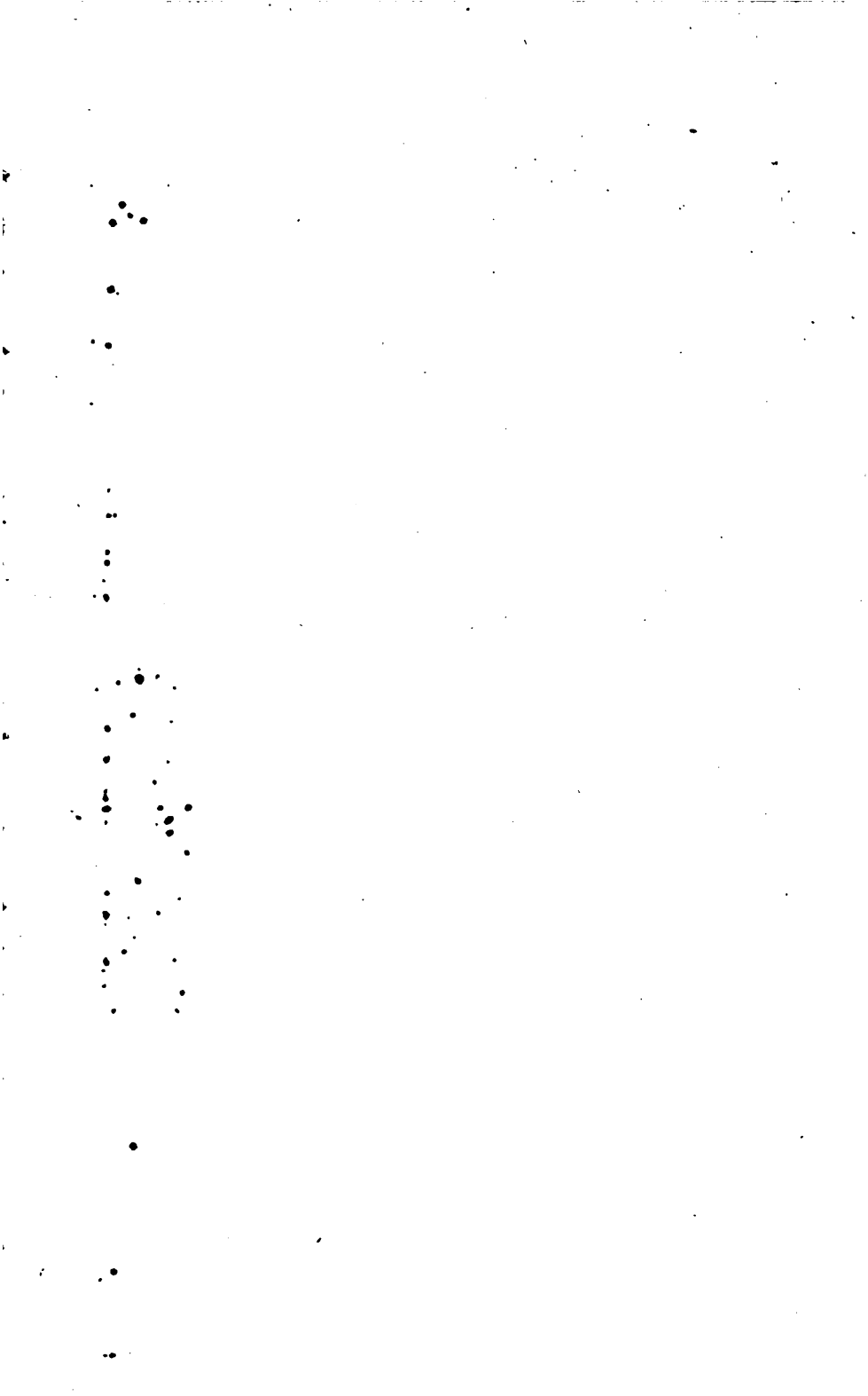
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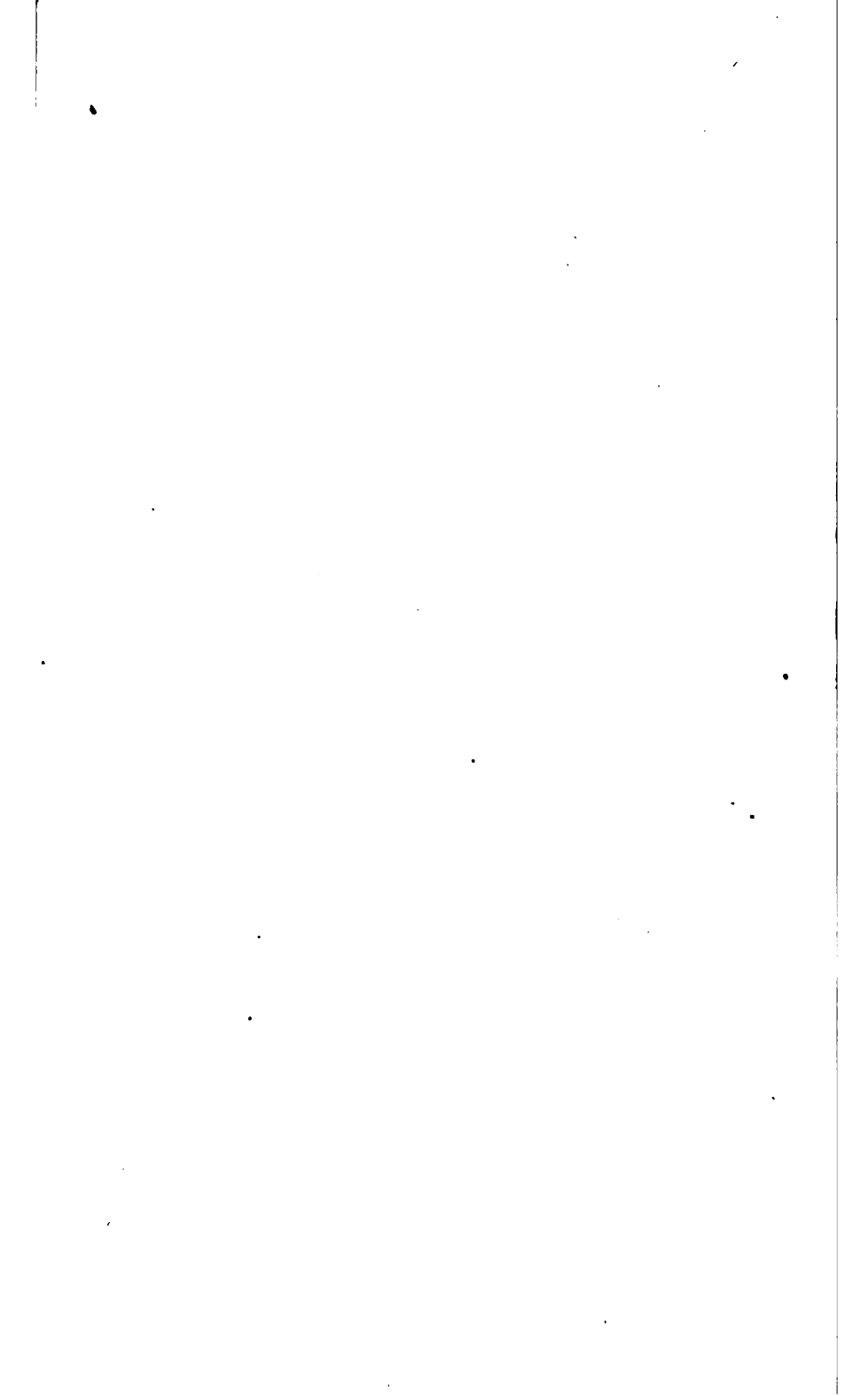
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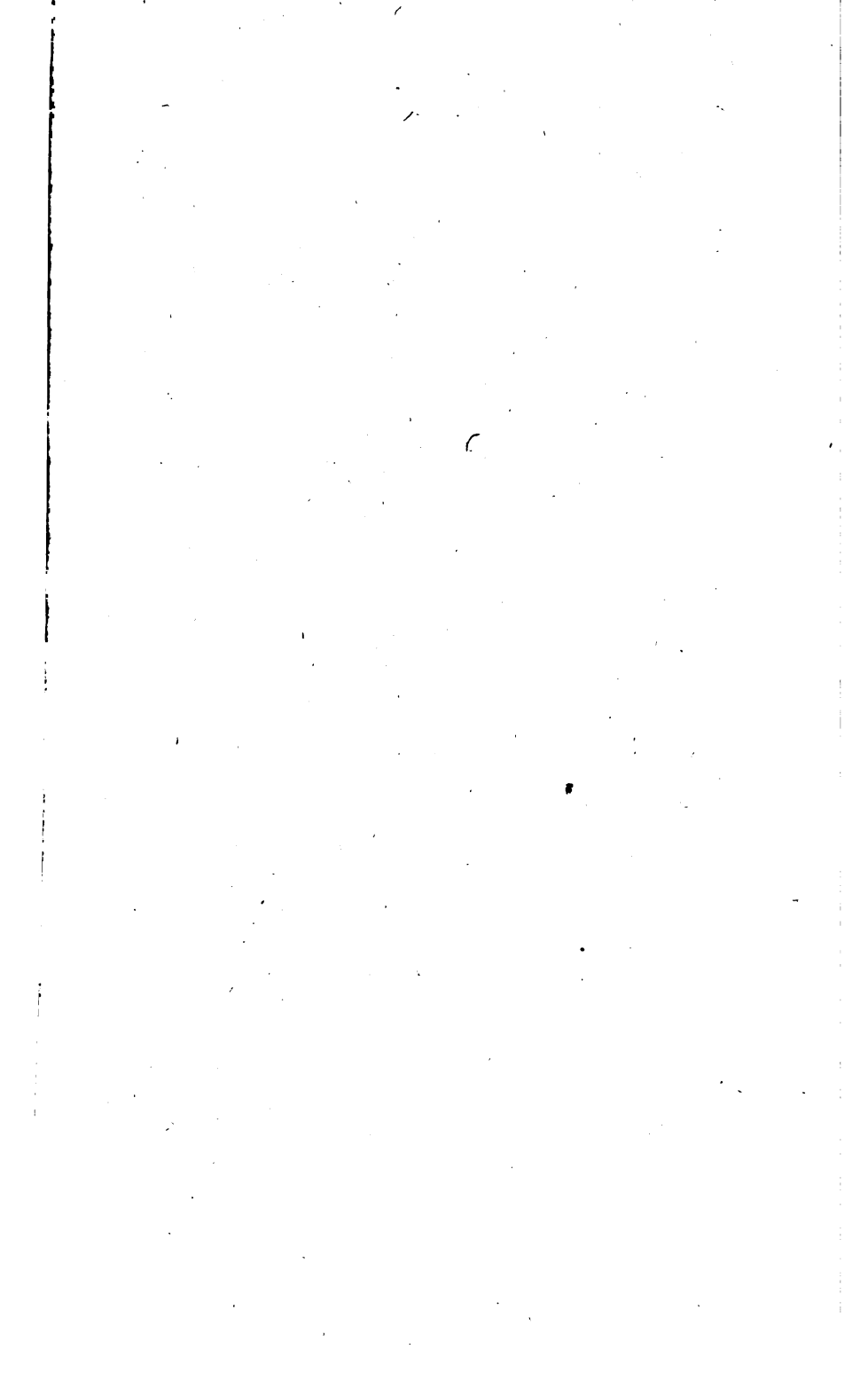
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